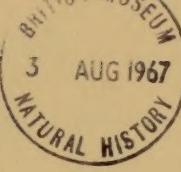


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THE GENERIC NAMES OF
THE BUTTERFLIES
AND THEIR TYPE-SPECIES
(LEPIDOPTERA : RHOPALOCERA)

FRANCIS HEMMING

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BY
FRANCIS HEMMING *Xmf*

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PREFACE

ALTHOUGH the butterflies have probably been the subject of study for longer than any other group of insects, no comprehensive account of all their genera has been published since Doubleday and Westwood's *Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera* (1846-50), which was long before the establishment of any Code of Nomenclature.

The immense task of extracting, collating and verifying the names of these genera, and presenting them comprehensively, together with those of their type-species, could have been carried through only by one with a deep and intimate knowledge of the literature and a thorough understanding of the rules of zoological nomenclature. These attributes were possessed by the late Francis Hemming, who has used them to produce this major contribution to the stability of the generic nomenclature of the butterflies of the world.

The Trustees are grateful to Mrs. M. F. W. Hemming for affording them the opportunity of publishing posthumously this important work, which the author had completed only a few days before his untimely death on February 22nd, 1964; to Mr. N. D. Riley for his valued assistance in preparing the manuscript for the printers, and to Mrs. Joan Newman for compiling the comprehensive index.

British Museum (Natural History)
London, S.W. 7

23rd September, 1966

J. P. DONCASTER,
Keeper

Department of Entomology

THE GENERIC NAMES OF THE BUTTERFLIES AND THEIR TYPE-SPECIES (LEPIDOPTERA: RHOPALOCERA)

By FRANCIS HEMMING

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SYNOPSIS

The names published for the genera of butterflies of the world from 1758 to the end of 1963 are listed alphabetically, with their type-species and requisite references. The methods employed and the building up of the list are elucidated.

INTRODUCTION

I. OBJECT OF THE PRESENT WORK

THE object of the present work is to provide as complete as possible a list of the generic names published for the butterflies from the inauguration of zoological nomenclature by Linnaeus in 1758 down to December 1963, with a full bibliographical reference to the place where each name was first validly published and the date of its publication. Each entry includes a statement of the name of the nominal species which is the type-species of the genus concerned, with a full bibliographical reference to the place and date of publication of the name of that species. Finally, particulars are given of the Article in the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature under which the type-species was determined, wherever this appears desirable.

The names enumerated in the present work fall into the following classes :—

- (1) names of genera duly established with a description or other indication;
- (2) names which are Incorrect Original Spellings of names originally published in two or more spellings ;
- (3) names which are Emendations of previously published names ;
- (4) names which are Incorrect Subsequent Spellings of earlier names, i.e. variant spellings of such names, other than spellings deliberately introduced as emendations ;
- (5) names which originally appeared in works later rejected by the Commission as not being available under the Code for the purposes of zoological nomenclature or in works expressly suppressed for such purposes by the Commission under its Plenary Powers ;
- (6) names suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers for the purposes either of the Law of Priority or of the Law of Homonymy or for both of those purposes.

Special care has been taken to distinguish between Emendations and Incorrect Subsequent Spellings in view of the great difference in the status assigned in the revised Code (Article 32) to names belonging to these two categories. Emendations possess status in zoological nomenclature ; Incorrect Subsequent Spellings do not.

[Editor's Note. In the Alphabetical List of the Generic Names, classes 1 and 3 above are printed in bold italic capitals ; classes 2, 4, 5 and 6 in italic capitals. Type-species of classes 1 and 3 are printed in bold upper and lower case, of the other classes in italics.]

II. APPLICATION OF THE REVISED INTERNATIONAL CODE OF ZOOLOGICAL NOMENCLATURE PUBLISHED IN 1961

(a) Incorporation in the present work of such modifications of previous conclusions as have been rendered necessary by the new Code

The revised text of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature adopted by the XVth International Congress of Zoology in London in 1958 and published in 1961 marks an immense improvement in the international regulation of zoological nomenclature. This improvement is attributable not only to the insertion of provisions relating to subjects not dealt with at all in the text previously in force (namely that adopted by the IVth International Congress at Berlin 1901), but also—and perhaps even more—to the clarification of numerous minor points in existing provisions, doubts as to the interpretation of which had long been a cause of difficulty.

Nevertheless, as is inevitable, the introduction of any new set of rules involves certain difficulties in the transitional period immediately following the date on which those rules first come into force. In the case of the present work a great deal of the material on which it is based was compiled before the promulgation of the revised text of the Code. Accordingly, on the publication of that volume it became necessary to re-examine the whole of the material so far collected, in order, where necessary to bring the conclusions previously reached into harmony with the revised provisions of the Code. Fortunately, the majority of those provisions had already been adopted either by the Paris Congress of 1948 or by the Copenhagen Congress of 1953. In consequence, it was only in a small number of cases that it was necessary to modify in the light of the new Code the conclusions previously reached in respect of the names dealt with in the present work. It was necessary however to delete references to Article Numbers in the old Code, wherever they occurred, replacing them with references to the corresponding Articles in the revised text.

(b) Revision of provisions relating to the determination of the precedence to be accorded to generic names published on the same date

One of the most useful of the provisions in the new Code clarifying obscure and unsatisfactory provisions in its predecessor is Article 24(a) which relates to the precedence to be accorded to names published on the same date. In the course of the preparation of the present work numerous instances were found in which a nominal species which was the type-species of some genus bearing an available name was currently placed in some other genus published on the same date, without measures having been taken to ensure that the generic name so adopted should in all circumstances take precedence over the name of the genus of which the species in question is the type-species. In every such case a First Reviser choice under Article 24(a) has now been made in my work *Annotationes Lepidopterologicae*, precedence being accorded by these choices to the generic name currently in use over the other name or names concerned.

(c) Clarification of the provisions relating to the selection of lectotypes for nominal species

Another provision in the revised Code which replaces a badly worded provision in

the old Code is that which now appears as Article 74, which provides that in the case of any nominal species not based on a holotype any of the syntypes may be selected to be the lectotype of the species. This provision is of outstanding importance, wherever in its absence the interpretation of a nominal species would be either impracticable or at least open to serious doubt.

In the course of the preparation of the present work it was found in a considerable number of cases that the nominal species which was the type-species of some genus was based on specimens or figures of specimens currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being referable to more than one species, but no steps had been taken to secure a firm nomenclatorial basis for the interpretation adopted. In these cases the deficiency has now been made good by the selection in the work *Annot. lepid.* either of one of the syntypes of the species to be its lectotype or of a figure, either provided or cited by the original author, to represent the lectotype.

(d) *Increased emphasis in the revised Code on the need for stability and uniformity in zoological nomenclature*

The revised Code published in 1961 places much greater stress than its predecessor on the need for promoting stability in zoological nomenclature and for avoiding vexatious or confusing name-changing on narrow technical grounds. This new outlook, which is stated in express terms in the Preamble to the revised Code and is apparent also in many of its individual provisions, takes its most practical form in the Article (Article 79) now inserted in the Code for the first time setting out the grant to the Commission of Plenary Powers to suspend the normal operation of the rules in cases in which such action is judged by the Commission to be necessary in the interests of stability and universality in nomenclature. The next following Article (Article 80) also contains a provision of great importance in the present connection ; this prescribes that, if a case is submitted to the Commission, existing usage is to be maintained until the decision of the Commission is published.

In the case of the butterflies there are at the present time some twenty applications pending for action under the Plenary Powers. The great majority of these relate to the names of genera considered to have been based upon misidentified type-species. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 existing usage has been maintained in the present work in the case of all names, regarding which the Commission has been asked to give relief under the Plenary Powers. In each of these cases full particulars are given as to the situation which would arise if the normal provisions in the Code were to be applied and the action which the Commission has been asked to take under its Plenary Powers.

III. SCOPE AND ARRANGEMENT

(a) *Compilation of a single world list instead of a series of zoo-geographical faunistic lists*

When in the early nineteen-thirties I conceived the idea of writing a book on the generic names of the butterflies, my idea was to divide the task into two portions, the first dealing with the names of genera occurring in the Temperate portion of the

Northern Hemisphere, that is, in the Palaearctic and Nearctic Regions, while the second portion would be concerned with the names of genera occurring in the Tropics of the Old World and the New. It seemed to me at that time that a division of the subject of this kind would have the advantage of providing in a compact form the information needed by lepidopterists, most of whom then (as now) confined their attention to the faunas of particular zoo-geographical areas, relatively few working on an all-world basis. What was intended to be a first instalment of the first of the foregoing works was published by the Trustees of the British Museum in 1934 as volume 1 of a work entitled "*The Generic Names of the Holarctic Butterflies*". That volume dealt with names published from 1758 up to the end of 1863. This latter date was selected, because it was the last year before the publication of the first volume of the *Zoological Record*. The adoption of this date thus closed the awkward gap which had previously existed between the beginning of that serial and the closing year of the period covered by Sherborn's *Index Animalium*. The names dealt with in the foregoing volume amounted to 500 in number and constituted a self-contained group in the sense that very few of the genera, the names of which were there listed occurred outside, as well as inside, the Holarctic Region.

A very different situation was disclosed when the projected second instalment of the work on the Holarctic names came to be prepared. Here it was found that in addition to a large number of strictly Holarctic genera, there were also many nominal genera which from a faunistic point of view could not be classified so easily. Each of these genera had as its type-species a species that did not occur in the Holarctic Region but which was regarded subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with the type-species of some other genus not represented in the Holarctic Region. Either to include such names in, or to exclude them from, a work concerned only with a particular zoo-geographical Region would inevitably have given rise to serious difficulties. If they were to be included, serious gaps would be created in the companion work on the names of extra-holarctic genera, unless the same particulars were to be inserted in that volume, a course which would have involved a substantial amount of repetition. The exclusion of these names from the book dealing with the names of holarctic genera would on the other hand have rendered very incomplete the subjective generic synonymies then currently accepted.

The difficulties discussed above are inherent in any attempt to deal with a world fauna in a series of separate sections. Accordingly, it was finally decided to abandon the plan to present the two portions of the present subject in independent works, dealing respectively with the names of genera occurring in the Temperate and Tropical parts of the world, and in its place to deal with the whole subject in a single work. Hence it is that the list now presented contains all the names so far published for genera of butterflies, irrespective of the zoo-geographical regions in which those genera occur.

(b) *Exclusion of systematic considerations and consequent adoption of an alphabetical basis for the arrangement of generic names*

As a corollary to the foregoing modification of the original plan, it was decided also to depart in another respect from the arrangement adopted in the volume published

in 1934. In that volume the survey of the nomenclatorial issues arising in connection with the names of genera occurring in the Holarctic Region was combined with a taxonomic appraisal of the status of the genera concerned. The generic names were grouped under the families in which the genera concerned were currently placed, and within each family were arranged in the systematic order then in general use. Names that were invalid either under the Law of Homonymy or by reason of being junior objective synonyms were cited immediately after the name accepted as the oldest nomenclatorially available name applicable to the genus in question. To these objective synonyms were added any generic names which, though available nomenclatorially, were then currently treated as junior subjective synonyms. An arrangement of this kind is essential in any purely systematic check-list or catalogue, but is now considered inappropriate in a work such as the present, the purpose of which is purely nomenclatorial. Accordingly, in the present work the particulars given for each generic name are exclusively nomenclatorial in character. The only comment offered in supplement to the necessary bibliographical particulars is in respect of those cases in which a generic name is objectively invalid under the Code and in consequence could not in any circumstances be validly employed. The exclusion of subjective ideas regarding the taxonomic relationship towards one another of the genera bearing the names listed has made it possible to simplify the presentation of the whole subject by arranging the whole body of generic names in a single alphabetical list.

The fact that the information now provided in relation to generic names is confined entirely to matters of objective nomenclatorial fact greatly enhances the value of the present work as a guide to the nomenclature of the genera of the butterflies. This does not do away with the need for a synoptic check list of the butterflies of the world ; it is only a step towards the preparation of one.

(c) *Determination of the taxa represented by nominal species which are the type-species of genera*

Many genera, especially those of older date, have as their type-species nominal species bearing names which are commonly treated as junior subjective synonyms of other names and are themselves practically unknown, except to specialists. Accordingly, in order to make clear the meaning of the entries made in respect of such names, brief notes have been added setting out the synonymy currently accepted for the names of the type-species concerned. These notes, which have been inserted by way of explanation only, have been kept entirely distinct from the entry made for the generic name itself, this latter, like all similar entries, being confined to the recording of the relevant objective nomenclatorial facts.

IV. COLLECTION OF THE INFORMATION

The information needed for the preparation of the present work was of three kinds. First, it was necessary to build up as complete as possible a list of the names so far published for genera of butterflies, and to ascertain by whom, when and in what

work each name was first validly published. Second, it was necessary to determine for each name its status in relation of the Law of Homonymy, that is, to ascertain whether it had previously been employed as the name for a genus in any part of the animal kingdom. The third and last stage was to ascertain the status of each name under the Law of Priority, that is, to determine whether it was an available name or whether it was a junior objective synonym of an available name of older date. This stage could be carried out only after the nominal species which were the type-species of the nominal genera concerned had been determined and in consequence it was possible to make sure that the nominal species which was the type-species of any given genus was or was not the type-species also of some other genus bearing an available name of older date.

(a) *Building-up of the list of generic names*

The first period to be examined was that beginning in 1758 and ending in 1863, for which there existed no comprehensive list of generic names, though the great majority of such names are to be found in the very important paper by Samuel Hubbard Scudder published in 1875 under the title "Historical Sketch of the Generic Names proposed for Butterflies" (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston, **10**). For this opening period, and especially the years 1851–1863 (about which at that time very little was known) it was necessary to search many books in case they might contain new generic names not subsequently detected. A number of previously overlooked names were brought to light in this way. As soon as possible after the discovery of such names type-species were selected by myself in such a way as to make the generic names in question either junior objective synonyms of names in current use or, where this was not possible, junior subjective synonyms of such names, objectionable name-changing being thereby avoided. Another valuable contemporary work of special value in the search for early generic names was the monumental *Genera of diurnal Lepidoptera* started by Doubleday in 1846 and completed after Doubleday's death by Westwood in the period 1850–1852, for that work contains extensive generic synonymies which, though not accompanied by bibliographical references, were found to be of great use in drawing attention to obscure names published by earlier authors which might otherwise have been overlooked.

Reference may conveniently be made at this point to an unfortunate practice adopted by Westwood in his continuation of Doubleday's *Genera*, namely the frequent citation in generic synonymies of generic names stated by Westwood to have been proposed in manuscript by other authors, notably by the celebrated French entomologist J. B. A. Boisduval. The names published by Westwood in this way were long ignored, but their existence constituted a potential threat to stability, especially after the publication of the Code adopted by the Berlin Congress of 1901, which contained no provision denying the status of availability to such names. In order to set this particular danger at rest, I myself in 1941 (*J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 413–446) selected type-species for these nominal genera in such a way as to make these names either junior objective synonyms, or junior subjective synonyms of names in current use, thereby depriving these names of any power of disturbing

nomenclatorial practice. Twenty years later a provision—Article 11(d)—was inserted in the revised Code of 1961, containing an express ruling that the publication of a name as a synonym does not confer upon it the status of availability.

For generic names published after 1863 the principal sources were the successive volumes of the *Zoological Record*, of which the first volume dealt with the literature published in 1864 and the most recent (vol. 98) with that published in 1961. In addition, a certain number of generic names which up to that time had been overlooked by the editors of the *Record* were brought to light by the examination of catalogues, check-lists and synonymous revisions of various kinds. Finally, a few generic names published since 1961 and therefore not yet noted in the *Record* have come to light through the receipt of separates from the authors concerned.

At the outset of the preparation of the present work I decided that, insofar as this was physically possible, I would myself examine the original descriptions of all the generic names dealt with, in order thereby both to check the spelling of the names concerned, to verify the bibliographical references involved, and to determine dates of publication more closely than had in many cases been thought necessary previously. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the original references for the generic names listed in the present work—nearly 3400 in number—have all been personally inspected by myself, except two names. These are contained in works of which it has proved impossible to trace a copy in this country. In these cases only was it necessary to rely upon second-hand sources of information. A similar procedure was adopted in the preparation of bibliographical references for the names of nominal species which are the type-species of nominal genera.

(b) *Determination of cases of generic homonymy*

Until comparatively recent times, the task of determining whether a given generic name had previously been employed as the name for a genus in some other part of the animal kingdom was laborious and time-consuming, it being necessary to consult successively such works as the "Nomenclators" compiled by Agassiz (1846), Marschall (1873), Scudder (1882), and for later years the annual volumes of the *Zoological Record*. It was therefore a great relief when in 1939–1940 there appeared the four volumes of Neave's *Nomenclator Zoologicus*, which brought together the information contained in all previous "Nomenclators" and also that given in Sherborn's *Index Animalium*, and moreover carried the record forward to the end of the year 1935 and, in the Supplement published in 1950, down to the end of 1945. For the later years it is still necessary, pending the publication of the next Supplement to Neave's work, to consult the successive volumes of the *Zoological Record*. Much of the material on which the present work is based had been compiled before the publication of Neave's *Nomenclator*; upon the appearance of that work all the evidence so far collected was re-checked by reference to it. A similar procedure was adopted on the publication (as noted above) of the supplementary volume of Neave's work.

The number of generic names in the butterflies that are invalid under the Law of Homonymy is considerable, but most of those requiring replacement were found already to have been replaced by the time that the survey described above was

carried out. In so far as it was found that this had not been done, replacement names were subsequently published in the *Annot. Lep.* if this was judged to be necessary on taxonomic grounds.

(c) *Determination of the type-species of genera and consequent ascertainment of the status of the names of genera under the Law of Priority*

For by far the greater number of nominal genera the type-species was determined by original designation by the author of the name concerned or was determined automatically by monotypy, one nominal species only having been cited by the original author as belonging to the genus concerned. Nevertheless, there are many hundreds of genera, the determination of the type-species of which rests on subsequent selection.

For most of the nominal genera falling in this last group the currently accepted type-designation consists of a statement by some later author that some particular one of the originally included species is the type-species, there being nothing in that statement to indicate whether the author making it was himself then making the type-selection or whether he looked upon himself merely as recording that the species in question was the type-species through action already taken by some unspecified author. Moreover, the widespread acceptance in the mid-XIXth century of the so-called "Principle of Elimination" led to the rejection in many cases of earlier type-selections which under the Code—not then in existence—were perfectly valid. Another misconception entertained by some authors in the same period, which led to the making of invalid type-selections, was the erroneous belief that a type-selection should be treated as acceptable even if the nominal species selected was not cited as belonging to the genus when the name of that genus was first published provided that, in the opinion of the author making the selection, it represented the same taxon as that represented by some nominal species which was originally included. For these and other reasons of a similar kind it was evident from the outset of the present work that a thorough search of the old literature was required, in order to determine as certainly as possible when, where, and by whom one of the originally included nominal species was first validly selected to be the type-species of each of the genera concerned.

Since the essence of the rule relating to the selection of type-species by subsequent authors is that it is the earliest selection of one of the originally included species which alone is operative, it was decided that the search to be undertaken in the present instance should be carried out chronologically, books and other works which might contain type-selections being examined in the order in which they had been published. This procedure was found to work satisfactorily, for directly the selection of one of the originally included species to be the type-species of any given genus had been found, the generic name in question was eliminated from further consideration, it being necessary thereafter only to examine the literature for possible type-selections for those genera for which no type-species had as yet been determined. On the other hand, this procedure was extremely laborious and time-consuming. First, great care was needed in searching each volume, it being found in numerous cases that valid type-selections had been made in the most inconspicuous fashion,

some almost parenthetically in a sentence dealing with some other subject. The greater part of the survey described above was concerned with works published from the beginning of the XIXth century—when authors such as Latreille began to select type-species for genera—up to the year 1875 when (as has already been explained) Scudder in his “Historical Sketch” set himself the task of determining the type-species of every nominal genus of butterflies known to him. Writing long before the adoption of the International Code, Scudder in many cases guided himself by rules which were never ultimately incorporated into the Code. In consequence many of the conclusions which he reached in the “Historical Sketch” are incorrect under the present Code. In spite of these inevitable defects this paper of Scudder’s remains by far the most important single contribution to the generic nomenclature of the butterflies published in the XIXth century. After Scudder’s time, the entomologists who established nominal genera without designating or indicating type-species became fewer and fewer, and in most cases if a name was published in this way, the deficiency was made good shortly afterwards, sometimes in the next following volume of the *Zoological Record*, sometimes by the next author to deal with the group concerned.

The problem discussed above came to an end as from the close of 1930, in the sense that no new genus-group taxon published after that date acquired the status of availability unless, on publication, its author specified its type-species. This decision, which was adopted by the Budapest Congress in 1927, now appears in Article 13(b) in the revised Code.

The search of the literature described above brought to light a number of previously overlooked type-selections made for the most part in works which had never been studied—or at least had never been thoroughly studied—from this point of view. In some cases the discovery of these earlier type-selections had the effect only of confirming the position of the nominal species currently accepted as type-species, though as from an earlier date and in most cases from a different author. In other cases changes in type-species were involved, but none of these led to any serious disturbances in existing nomenclatorial practice, the names concerned becoming—or remaining—objective or subjective junior synonyms of older names in current use. The search of the literature was carried out as systematically as possible, and it is believed that very few previously overlooked type-selections escaped attention. In view however of the great mass of the literature involved, it would be too much to expect that no type-selection had been missed in the search, but it is hoped that the number of such cases is very small.

(d) *Selection of type-species for genera found to be still in need of definition in this way*

In the course of the search of the literature there was found to be a considerable number of nominal genera, for which no type-species had ever been selected. In the case of genera established in the XIXth century this lack of a type-species was due in many cases to an erroneous belief that the name in question was invalid and therefore that the selection of a type-species was unnecessary. The generic names incorrectly rejected in this way were for the most part either the names of genera established without included nominal species—a method of publishing a name long

regarded by many authors, though erroneously, to invalidate the name concerned—or names incorrectly regarded as junior homonyms of similar, though not identical, names of older date. Type-species have now been selected for every genus found to be without one.

In the interests of nomenclatorial stability the general principle followed in making these type-selections has been to secure that the generic names concerned should become junior objective synonyms of available names of older date or, where this was not practicable, junior subjective synonyms of such names.

It was only when a type-species had been validly determined for every nominal genus that it became possible definitely to establish which generic names were available under the Law of Priority and which were invalid as junior objective synonyms of names of older date. In the case of each name found to be objectively invalid in this way, a brief explanatory note has been added to the text.

V. DETERMINATION OF DATES OF PUBLICATION

Throughout the whole of the XIXth century students of the butterflies—and indeed of the Lepidoptera generally—were greatly handicapped by the almost total lack of information available regarding the dates of publication of the principal works of the German entomologist Jacob Hübner of Augsburg and of the posthumously issued supplements to certain of those works edited by his assistant Carl Geyer. These works, which were published over a period of forty years (1796–1838), were issued in parts of unknown size on unknown dates separated from one another by irregular intervals. The problem here involved was not simply one of ascertaining the dates to be assigned to the numerous new names published in these works ; it was the much more important question of the priority to be accorded to many of these names in relation to other names published at about the same time by other authors for the same taxa. The most important of Hübner's works from the present point of view are his *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* [sic] and his *Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge* with its companion work the *Zuträge*, all of which contain many new generic names, especially the *Verzeichniss*, the most important work from this point of view ever published on the Lepidoptera.

Another important work containing great numbers of new generic names, about the dates of publication of which great doubts long existed and much consequent confusion was caused, is Edward Doubleday's *Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera*. This work was published in parts, of which the first appeared in 1846, other parts appearing on various dates until Doubleday's death in December 1849. Nearly a year later publication was resumed under the direction of J. O. Westwood who had been engaged by the publishers to carry out this task. The work was ultimately completed in August 1852. Almost from the beginning there was a serious lack of balance between the rates at which plates and instalments of text were published. Ignorance regarding the relevant rates of publication of these two portions of this work gave rise to serious difficulties at the generic-name level, for there were often

substantial differences between the way in which new generic names were employed on the plates and in the text respectively.

When in the early nineteen-thirties, I began the preparation of the present work, it was evident that no satisfactory presentation of the generic names of the butterflies would be practicable until the doubts as to the dates of publication of the component portions of the works by Hübner and Doubleday discussed above had been completely eliminated or at least reduced to very small dimensions. I had already at that time undertaken some investigations in regard to the foregoing works, and I decided to press on with these in every possible way, even if this were to involve—as it ultimately did involve—putting on one side for some time my investigations of the generic names as such.

In the case of works by Hübner and his successor Geyer an immense stroke of luck occurred when in 1935 the surviving manuscripts of those authors suddenly became available for study after having been lost to sight for many years. It had long been believed that there might be a chance that after the death of Geyer these documents had been passed into the hands of Herrich-Schaeffer and that after his death they had been acquired by the well-known entomologist C. F. Freyer, a fellow-townsman of Hübner's and author of the earliest obituary notice of Hübner's life. All trace of the subsequent history of these documents was lost until, following a suggestion of C. D. Sherborn's, investigation put in hand in 1935 established that they had many years earlier become the property of the great Berlin firm of booksellers R. Freidländer und Sohn. These documents had never been examined after Hübner's death and on their presentation to the Royal Entomological Society of London by the late Mr. R. W. Lloyd by whom they had been purchased, it became evident at once that they contained a great deal of the most valuable information throwing light on the dates of publication of Hübner's works. I at once started with the assistance of Mr. Francis J. Griffin, at that time Registrar to the Royal Entomological Society, a detailed examination of the very varied and very numerous documents included in the collection. This search, which occupied the whole of the time at my disposal for over a year, made it possible ultimately to determine the precise date of publication of almost every plate and sheet of text of Hübner's works or, if this did not prove to be practicable, to establish publication dates within very narrow ranges. The result of these investigations was published by the Royal Entomological Society in my work entitled "Hübner" (2 vols) which appeared in February 1937.

Immediately after the conclusion of the Hübner problem, work was resumed on the corresponding problem on Doubleday's "Genera". The first steps in this matter had been taken in 1931 and thereafter additional information of various kinds had accumulated during the time when the Hübner problem was under investigation. Thereafter further information was obtained from various sources, this information interlocking with, and extending that previously collected. Finally it was possible to present a statement of conclusions, in which a precise date of publication was assigned to each sheet of text in, and to each plate comprised in, Doubleday's "Genera" (Hemming, 1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. Soc. nat. Hist.* (1) : 335-411).

The disappearance of doubt as to the dates to be assigned to new names published

by Hübner in his various works and by Doubleday in his "Genera", eliminated two causes of confusion of a purely bibliographical nature which had for long seriously impeded the work of lepidopterists.

VI. FORM OF ENTRY ADOPTED

Two points regarding the form of entry adopted call for brief notice.

(a) *Abbreviation of titles*

For every name published in a serial publication, the abbreviation adopted in citing that serial is that laid down in the "World List of Scientific Periodicals", the 3rd edition of which records the titles of periodicals published in the period 1900-1950. In the case of names published in other serials not listed in the above volume, the titles are abbreviated in accordance with the principles adopted in the "World List". In some cases it has been found possible, by combining elements in the abbreviations adopted in the "World List" for the titles of two or more serials having somewhat similar titles, to devise a form of abbreviation identical in type with that adopted in the "World List". In the case of serials bearing titles for which no near analogy can be found, abbreviations have been devised on lines in harmony with those that one might have expected to find in the "World List".

The abbreviation of the titles of separate works is more difficult than that of the titles of serials, there being in this case no external guide such as the "World List". In the abbreviations here adopted for such works the aim has been to secure uniformity and intelligibility. Many separate works bear titles containing words that appear also in the titles of other works, e.g. words used to denote particular zoogeographical regions and explanatory words such as "Introduction", "Beitrag" and the like; for all such words a uniform method of abbreviation has been adopted. As regards intelligibility, experience has often shown that the titles as commonly cited in standard works are abbreviated in so compressed—and therefore so incomplete—a form that, unless the reader is already familiar with the work concerned, its identification in library catalogues is a matter of considerable difficulty. To overcome this, the form of abbreviation here adopted for the citation of the titles of a considerable number of separate works is fuller than that usually employed. Similarly, it often happens that important works forming contributions to some larger work—for example, some large faunistic work or the report of some widely based Expedition—are cited in such a way that the identification of the volume concerned is a matter of difficulty. In such cases the subsidiary Section Number, Teil Number or the like has been inserted in the abbreviation here adopted. In addition, in such cases, the name of the general editor or principal contributor has been added to the title cited, it being under the name of that author that the entire work is most commonly found in library catalogues.

There is a considerable number of important contributions to the literature, which, though published in some serial, are habitually cited by their own titles as though they had appeared as separate works. A striking example of this inconvenient and misleading method of citation is provided by a very important work

by Herrich-Schaeffer on the generic classification of the butterflies published in instalments over the years 1864–1871 in volumes 18–19 and 21–25 of the serial *CorrespondenzBlatt der zoologisch-mineralogischer Verein in Regensburg*. This work is almost invariably cited by reference to the re-paged off-print issued after the completion of the paper, where it appears as though it was a separate work published in three volumes under the title “*Prodromus Systematis Lepidopterorum*”, this being no more than the title of the paper as published in the *CorrespondenzBlatt*. A name published in a paper commonly misquoted in the foregoing way is cited in the present work as having been published in the serial in which it did in fact appear, followed by the number of the volume of the serial and the number of the page in that volume, the reference so given being followed in brackets—parentheses—by the incorrect reference under which the name has commonly been cited.

(b) Adoption of the form of entry employed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in the “*Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*”.

The decision to employ in the present work an alphabetical, instead of a systematic, arrangement made it possible to introduce a simpler and shorter form for the entry of names than had previously been practicable. The form of entry adopted by the Commission for the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* contains all the information required for the purposes of the present work and moreover has the advantage that it is now well-known and generally understood. It has accordingly been adopted in the present work, with the exception that the statement of the type-species is given in a separate sentence, not in parentheses.

VII. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND THANKS

The present work was compiled at home in my spare time until 1953 in which year I retired from my former occupation and was able to devote the whole of my time to this task. This method of compiling this book was rendered possible only by the fact that I was able to rely for a great many of the references required upon my large private library of entomological works. Naturally, however, even when the fullest advantage had been taken of this source of information, there remained hundreds of names published in works which it was necessary to consult elsewhere and in addition a large number of works which needed to be consulted in case they contained type-selections of genera that had so far been overlooked. For this purpose full use was made of institutional libraries, such as those of the Zoological Society of London, the Linnaean Society of London and the Royal Entomological Society of London. In many cases books were borrowed from these libraries, while in many others, an examination of the books in question was actually carried out in the libraries of the institutions concerned. By these means the original references for almost all the generic names were examined and the titles of the works in which they had been published verified and only a relatively small number of works which it was thought might contain overlooked type-selections still required individual examination. For the facilities provided for examining the books which still needed to be consulted I am greatly indebted to the authorities of the British Museum (Natural History).

The members of the Scientific Staff of the Department of Entomology at the British Museum (Natural History), with whom my investigations brought me into contact, were uniformly kind and helpful, and I am happy to have this opportunity of expressing to them my grateful thanks. In particular I desire to thank my old friend Mr. N. D. Riley, who during the greater part of the period covered by the preparation of the present work, occupied the position of Keeper of the Department of Entomology, for the unstinted help given by him on numberless occasions on questions relating to individual names or on the writings of particular authors, and for the unfailing interest which he has shown in the progress of the present enterprise. I would feel it a serious omission also if I did not express my warm feeling of gratitude to two very distinguished workers at the Museum whom death alone has made it impossible for me to thank in any other way. These were Dr. Charles Davies Sherborn, the most learned bibliographer of our time, and Dr. Karl Jordan, who in the course of a long life had acquired unrivalled knowledge of the Lepidoptera and the literature relating to them.

My grateful thanks are also offered to the Learned Societies to which I have already referred and to the Library Officials of those Institutions. I am very grateful also to the numerous specialists, both at home and abroad, whom I have consulted at various times and who have most kindly given me the benefit of their views. Where these consultations brought to light valuable new information, the position has been explained in the entry relating to the generic name concerned and my thanks have been expressed to the specialists consulted.

I wish to give my grateful thanks to Mrs. Joan Newman, who acted as my Personal Assistant in the period 1958–1960. She was of the greatest help to me both in verifying bibliographical references for the names of the type-species of genera and also in undertaking the laborious task of comparing references entered on the cards on which this work was compiled for the purpose of making sure that when a given work was referred to on more than one occasion, the form of abbreviation used in citing the title of that work was always the same.

There is another matter, quite distinct from the facilities for the study of rare books and serials which were kindly put at my disposal, on which I desire to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum (Natural History). As has already been explained, the subject matter of the present book is strictly nomenclatorial save in one particular where taxonomic considerations have been taken into account. This one exception arises in connection with the notes added to the entries relating to certain generic names regarding the taxonomic status currently assigned to the taxa represented by the type-species of the genera concerned. Such notes have been inserted only in those cases where the taxon represented by the nominal species concerned is either subjectively identified with, or is treated as a subspecies of, the taxon represented by some other nominal species bearing a name of older date. The responsibility for the views expressed in these notes rests entirely with myself and in most cases those views represent the conclusions reached by myself from my own knowledge of the taxa concerned and of the literature relating to them. However, in a minority of cases—confined to the type-species of

certain tropical genera—I did not feel that I possessed sufficient knowledge to form more than a provisional conclusion. In the case of these nominal species, about all of which the literature is extremely scanty, it was of very great assistance to be able to study the series represented in the Museum collection and in the light of that study either to confirm or modify the tentative conclusions previously reached.

Finally, I wish to thank my family for the help given in various ways and for the constant interest shown in the progress of the present work. My wife has often given valuable help on such matters as logical presentation and generally on questions of methodology. In the course of the preparation of the typescript of this work help and advice have been given to me also by my daughters Rachel and Judith.

VIII. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE GENERIC NAMES OF THE BUTTERFLIES OF THE WORLD

ABAEIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 97. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 61) : **Papilio nicippe** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 31, pl. 210, figs C, D.

Scudder erroneously attempted in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 99) to alter the type-species of this genus to *Papilio arethusa* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index & 35).

ABANANOTE Potts, 1943, *Pan-Pac. Ent.* **19** (1) : 31. Type-species by original designation : **Acraea abana** Hewitson, [1868], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [31], pl. [18], figs 35, 36.

ABANTIADES Fairmaire, 1894, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **38** : 395. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Abantis tettensis* Hopffer, 1855, *Ber. Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wissenschaften Berlin* **1855** : 643.

The name *Abantiades* is objectively invalid, as it was introduced quite unnecessarily as a substitute for *Abantis* Hopffer, 1855, which is an available name not in need of replacement. This name was introduced by Fairmaire in a rather peculiar way at the end of a paper on African Coleoptera, in a list of generic names which he stated Professor Berg had suggested should be changed. Fairmaire gave no further explanation.

ABANTIS Hopffer, 1855, *Ber. Verhandl. K. Preuss. Akad. Wissenschaften Berlin* **1855** : 643. Type-species by monotypy : **Abantis tettensis** Hopffer, 1855, *ibid.* **1855** : 643.

ABARATHA Moore, [1882], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 181. Type-species by original designation : **Pterygospidea ransonnetii** Felder (R.), 1868, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **18** : 284.

ABISARA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 397. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 99) : **Abisara kausambi** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *ibid.* **4** : 397.

ABLEPSIS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 19, 36. Type-species by original designation : **Oileides vulpinus** Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [152].

ABRAXIMORPHA Elwes & Edwards, 1897, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **14** : 123. Type-species by monotypy : **Pterygospidea davidii** Mabille, 1876, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1876** : liv.

ABROTA Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 176. Type-species by monotypy : **Abrota ganga** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *ibid.* (1) : 178, pl. 6a, fig. 1 ♂.

ACADA Evans, 1937, *Cat. afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 108. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila biseriata** Mabille, 1893, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **37** : 54.

ACALLOPISTES Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 95. Type-species by original designation : **Erionota holocausta** Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.*, *Bull.* **35**, C.R. : cxi.

ACAPTERA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio crisia** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 3 : index et 51, pl. 37, figs 1, 2.

ACCA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 44. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 99) : **Papilio venilia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 478.

ACENTROCNEME Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 100, 103. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Aegiale kollari* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 4 : 111, pl. 2, fig. 3 ♀.

Scudder stated (: 100) that this was a manuscript name proposed by Felder [presumably Felder (C.)] in a copy of the "Lepidopterologische Fragmente" sent by him to Frauenfeld as a substitute for the name *Aegiale* Felder (C.) and Felder (R.), 1860. Later (: 103) Scudder amplified this statement, saying that in the Frauenfeld copy (which he explained was by this time in his own possession) Felder had erased the name *Aegiale*, substituting the name *Acentrocneme* for it. Scudder himself rejected the name *Aegiale* on the ground that it was too close to *Aegialea* Latreille, 1807 (an argument which is not valid under the present Code) and accordingly accepted the name *Acentrocneme* which he believed (: 100) quite correctly to be still unpublished and of which he looked upon himself as the effective author for nomenclatorial purposes. He specified *Aegiale kollari* as the type-species of *Acentrocneme*, but this was unnecessary because, as a substitute genus, *Acentrocneme* automatically takes that species as its type-species, it being the type-species of the genus (*Aegiale*) so replaced. The name *Aegiale* is an available name under the Code, and accordingly the name *Acentrocneme*, published as a replacement for it, is invalid and falls as a junior objective synonym of *Aegiale*.

ACERBAS de Nicewill, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 9 (4) : 381. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia anthea** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 29.

ACESINA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 53 (1) : 41. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia paraganesa** de Nicewill, 1882, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 51 : 63.

ACHALARUS Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 71. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lycidas** Smith, 1797, in Abbot, *Ins. Georgia* 1 : 39, pl. 20.

The name *Papilio lycidas* Smith is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Papilio lycidas* Cramer, [1777] (*Utt. Kapellen* 2 (10) : 25, pl. 113, fig. A). It has been replaced by the name *Proteides lyciades* Geyer, [1832] (in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 4 : 10, pl. [108], figs 621–622 ♀), which is thus the oldest available name objectively applicable to the present species.

ACHILLIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 85. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 100) : **Papilio paris** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 459.

ACHIVUS Kirby, 1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 1, Butts 2 : 286. Type-species by original selection : **Papilio machaon** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 462.

The name *Achivus* Kirby is invalid as it is a junior objective synonym of *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, of which the same species is the type-species.

Kirby erroneously supposed that the word "Achivus" had been used by Barbut in 1781 (*Gen. Ins.* : 169) as a genus-group name. In fact, however, Barbut placed all the Butterflies in the single genus *Papilio*. The species were grouped under terms given in Latin and French, the arrangements being identical with that adopted by Linnaeus, Fabricius and other XVIIIth century authors when enumerating the species attributed by them to various genera.

By a Ruling given in its *Opinion* 124 (1936, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* 73 (No. 1) : 1–2 ; republished in facsimile in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 1 (B) : 465–466) the Commission rejected terms published in this way and ruled that such publications did not confer upon such terms the status of subgeneric names as of that date. In all these cases

it is necessary to search the literature, in order to find where the terms in question were first duly published as generic (or subgeneric) names. In the case of the term "Achivus", the first author so to publish it was Kirby (1896) and the name *Achivus* accordingly ranks for nomenclatorial purposes as from that year and is attributable to Kirby by whom it was then published.

ACHLYODES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 108. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 98) : **Papilio busirus** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (22) : 119, pl. 261, figs A, B, C.

In accordance with the then fashionable "Principle of Elimination" Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 100) considered that *Papilio busirus* was ineligible to be the type-species of this genus, and thereupon sought to make *Achlyodes fridericus* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 108) type-species in its stead. There was no justification for rejecting the selection of *Papilio busirus* as type-species, which is perfectly valid. Moreover, even if at that time *Achlyodes* had been without a validly selected type-species, Scudder's selection of *Achlyodes fridericus* would have been invalid, for when its name appeared in the *Verzeichniss* this was only a manuscript species, the name *fridericus* being then only a *nomen nudum*. The species concerned remained without a validly published name until in 1832 (in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 4 : 9, pl. [106], figs 611, 612) Geyer validated Hübner's manuscript name, using it in the same combination (*Achlyodes fridericus*).

ACHNA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 80. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Urbanus phalaenoides* Hübner, [1812], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [152].

Achna was established by Billberg as a replacement for *Helias* Fabricius, 1807, and accordingly has as its type-species the species which is the type-species of *Helias*. How it happens that this genus has as its type-species a species bearing a name published after the publication of the name *Helias* is explained in the note given under that name.

The name *Helias* Fabricius is an available name and Billberg was therefore in error in trying to substitute the name *Achna* for it. The latter is accordingly invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Helias* Fabricius.

ACIDALIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 31. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 101) : **Papilio niphe** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 785.

The name *Acidalia* Hübner is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Argyreus* Scopoli, 1777, of which the same nominal species is the type-species.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio niphe* Linnaeus is currently identified on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio hyperbius* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* 6 : 408.

ACLEROS Mabille, [1886], in Granddidier, *Hist. phys. nat. pol. Madagascar* 18, Lép. 2 : pl. 54. Type-species by monotypy : **Cyclopides leucopyga** Mabille, 1877, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) 7, Bull. : lxxii.

In the text published in 1887 (*ibid.* 18, Lép. 1 : 347) Mabille again placed only the above species in this genus.

ACMEPTERON Godman & Salvin, [1889], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep.-Rhop.* 2 : 179. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris nemesis** Latreille, [1813], in Humboldt, *Voy. intér. Amér.*, *Obs. Zool.* 2 : 78, pl. 35, figs 7, 8.

ACOLASTUS Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 71. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia savignyi** [correction of *savigny*] Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 741.

The name *Acolastus* Scudder is invalid as a junior homonym of *Acolastus* Gerstaecker, 1855, *MonatsBer. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* 1855 : 636.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia savignyi* Latreille is currently

treated on taxonomic grounds as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio leo* Gmelin, [1790] (*in Linnaeus, Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** (5) : 2363). For particulars of the subjective synonymy of the names published for this species, which has been more usually known by the name *Polygonus lividus* Hübner, [1825], (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [144], figs 1, 2 ♂, 3, 4 ♀) reference should be made to Evans, 1952 (*Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 53–54).

The nominal species *Hesperia savignyi* Latreille, the type-species of *Acolastus* Scudder, is (as already explained) currently treated subjectively as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio leo* Gmelin, while the nominal species *Polygonus lividus* Hübner, the type-species of *Polygonus* Hübner, [1825], is treated subjectively as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominate subspecies of *Papilio leo*. Thus, from the subjective taxonomic point of view the taxa on which the genera *Polygonus* Hübner and *Acolastus* Scudder are respectively based are not only congeneric but actually conspecific. Accordingly, the generic names *Polygonus* and *Acolastus* are subjective synonyms of one another. In consequence, even if *Acolastus* were an available name (instead of being, as already noted, objectively invalid under the Law of Homonymy), it would not have been required under current taxonomic ideas and would have been treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Polygonus* Hübner.

ACONTHEA Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : explic. pls 5, 8. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 93) : **Aconthea primaria** Horsfield, [1829], *ibid.* (2) : explic. pl. 8, fig. 6.

Among the species figured by Horsfield as belonging to his new genus *Aconthea* was the new nominal species *Aconthea primaria*, which, in the opinion of all later systematists, represents the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio aconthea* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (12) : 59, pl. 134, figs D, E, F, G.). There can be no reasonable doubt that this was Horsfield's view also and that it was because, in common with the general view of systematists of that time, he considered that tautonomy between the names of genera and included species was not permissible that, when he decided to use the word "Aconthea" as a generic name, he decided also to provide a new specific name for *aconthea* Cramer, giving it, as shown above, the specific name *primaria*. Subsequent authors have accepted the view that the names *primaria* Horsfield and *aconthea* Cramer represent the same taxon and those authors who have considered the question of the type-species of the genus *Aconthea* Horsfield, have concluded that the Principle of Absolute Tautonomy is applicable in this case and therefore that the type-species is *Papilio aconthea* Cramer. When I dealt with this matter in 1934 I realized that, not being an originally included species, *Papilio aconthea* could not be the type-species of this genus and stated that the type-species was *Aconthea primaria* Horsfield, that being both an originally included species and also the species commonly identified with *Papilio aconthea* Cramer. I still however had the confused idea that the Principle of Absolute Tautonomy was applicable in this case, whereas in fact it was not, Horsfield not having cited the nominal species *Papilio aconthea* Cramer as an included species. The fact that I then definitely specified *Aconthea primaria* as the type-species makes that species the type-species by selection by myself in the passage referred to above.

ACONTIA Westwood, 1848, *Cabinet orient. Ent.* : 76. Type-species by monotypy : *Acontia doubledaii* Westwood, 1848, *ibid.* : 76, pl. 37, fig. 4.

The name *Acontia* Westwood is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym (a) of *Acontia* Ochsenheimer, 1816 (*Schmett. Europa* **4** : 91) and (b) of *Acontia* Hübner, [1823] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (17) : 257).

The specific name *doubledaii* Westwood (the name of the type-species of the present genus) is invalid as a junior secondary homonym of an older-established name *doubledaii* Gray, [1846], as the result of the action of Westwood in [1850] (*in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 291) in placing both the nominal species concerned (i.e. *Acontia doubledaii* Westwood, 1848, and *Adolias doubledaii* Gray (G.R.), [1846] (*Descr. Fig. lep. Ins. Nepal* : 13, pl. 13 (2 figs) in the genus *Adolias* Boisduval. Westwood realized that by this action he had invalidated

his own *doubledaii* of 1848 and on the same page (: 291) he published the name *Adolias siva* as a replacement name for the name *Acontia doubledaii*. The Law of Secondary Specific Homonymy was modified as regards future cases by the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology, London, 1958 but this left intact the old rule that a secondary homonym, once rejected and replaced, is to be treated as having been permanently invalidated thereby in cases in which (as here) the name was rejected before 1960 (Article 59(c)). Accordingly, in the present case the specific name *doubledaii* Westwood, 1848, is objectively invalid and its replacement, *siva* Westwood, [1850], is an available name and, being the oldest such name objectively applicable to the present species, is its valid name.

The nominal genus *Acontia* Westwood has been replaced by the objectively identical nominal genus *Neurosigma* Butler, 1868.

ACRAEA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 284. Type-species by selection by Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 101 : **Papilio horta** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 234.

Already in 1872 (*Cistula ent.* **1** : 66) Crotch had stated that *Papilio horta* was "a typical species" of this genus, but it was not unequivocally selected as the type-species until (as shown above) it was so selected by Scudder in 1875.

ACRAEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 93. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1938, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 135) : *Papilio nerissa* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 471.

This is one of a number of cases in which Hübner deliberately appropriated a generic name published by a previous author and used it in an entirely different sense. The name *Acraea* Hübner is invalid as a junior homonym of the name *Acraea* Fabricius, 1807 (q.v.).

ACROMECIS Mabille, 1904, *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 171. Type-species by monotypy : **Apiaustus neander** Plötz, 1884, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **45** : 154.

ACROPHALMIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 305. Type-species by monotypy : **Acrophalmia artemis** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *ibid.* **5** : 395.

ACROPHTHALMIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], in *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Rhop. (3) : 486 (an incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Acrophalmia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861.)

It is possible that this was a deliberate emendation of the name *Acrophalmia* published by the same authors in 1861, but they gave no explanation of their reasons for using this variant spelling, and accordingly it ranks not as an Unjustified Emendation but as an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling and as such possesses no status in zoological nomenclature.

ACROPOLIS Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 77. Type-species by original designation : **Acrophthalmia** [sic] **thalia** Leech, 1891, *Entomologist* **24**, Suppl. : 25.

Acropolis was introduced as the name for a new genus and not as a replacement for the name *Pharia* Fruhstorfer, [1911], of which also the above species is the type-species but which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. For practical purposes therefore *Acropolis* acted as a substitute for the invalid name *Pharia* Fruhstorfer.

ACTINOR Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 92, 108. Type-species by original designation : **Halpe radians** Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (3) : 690, pl. 45, fig. 1.

ACTINOTE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 27. Type-species by designation by the Commission by the Ruling given under its Plenary Powers in *Opinion 214* (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 41–50) : **Papilio thalia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

The first author to select one of the originally included species to be the type-species of this genus was Scudder who in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 102) so selected the nominal taxon which Hübner had entered as the third of the species placed by him in his *Actinote* and which he cited as "A. eurita Cram. 233, A. B.". Reference to Cramer's work (*Util. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 69, 70, pl. 233, figs A, B) shows that in this matter Cramer was under

a twofold misapprehension and that in this he was followed both by Hübner and by Scudder. First, Cramer's "eurita" was a composite, the specimens figured by him as figs A and B belonging to different species, neither of which belongs to the genus always known as *Actinote*; each of these is however an Acraeid, both being referable to the genus *Bematistes* Hemming, 1935 (formerly widely but incorrectly known by the name *Planema* Doubleday, [1848]). Second, Cramer did not look upon himself as the author of the name *euryta*, attributing it to Linnaeus, i.e. identifying it with *Papilio eurytus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 487). This latter nominal species is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the type-species of the genus *Pseudacraea* Westwood, [1850]. This genus is only distantly related to the Acraeids, but its species are mimics of species of the genus *Acraea* Fabricius.

Under the Code an author erecting a new genus or selecting the type-species of a genus is to be treated as having correctly identified the taxon in question. If this principle had been applied in the present case, the confusion involved in nomenclature would have been very serious: *Actinote*, hitherto always used for the Acraeid genus containing *Papilio thalia* Linnaeus, would have to be transferred to the totally different Acraeid-mimicking Nymphalid genus always known by the name *Pseudacraea*. This case was submitted to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature by myself in 1938 with a request that existing nomenclatorial practice should be protected by the use of Plenary Powers for the purpose of designating *Papilio thalia* Linnaeus as the type-species of the genus *Actinote*. As already noted, this proposal was approved by the Commission in 1954. Finally, in *Opinion 214* the name *Actinote* Hübner with *Papilio thalia* Linnaeus as type-species was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 648.

ACTIS Karsch, *Ent. Nachr.* 21 : 315. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annot. lep.* (1) : 8) : **Actis mimeta** Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* 21 : 315.

ACTIZERA Chapman, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1910 : 483. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1929, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 3 : 220) : **Lycaena atrigemmata** Butler, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 2 : 290.

ACTIZIZERA Sharp, [1911], in *Zool. Rec.* 47 (Year 1910) Ins.: 321, (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Actizera* Chapman, 1910).

ACULHUA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 301. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Limnas cinaron** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 101.

Kirby introduced the name *Aculhua* as a substitute name for the name *Dryas* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Kirby did not specify a type-species for *Aculhua* but, as that nominal genus was proposed as a substitute for *Dryas* Felder & Felder, it is automatically *Limnas cinaron* Felder & Felder, the type-species (by monotypy) of the genus replaced.

ACYSTIPODA Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 2) (6) : 256. Type-species by monotypy : **Pandemos nymphidioides** Butler, 1872, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 79.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pandemos nymphidioides* Butler has been treated by some authors (e.g. Stichel, 1931, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* 44 : 721) as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Nymphidium ethelinda* Hewitson, 1870 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 6).

ACYTOLEPSIS Toxopeus, 1927, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 70 : 271, 288. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus puspa** Horsfield, [1828], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. East India Coy* (1) : 67.

ADALUMA Tindale, 1922, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* 46 : 537. Type-species by original designation : **Adaluma urumelia** Tindale 1922, *ibid.* 46 : 537, pl. 31, figs 1, 2 ♂.

ADELOTYPA Warren, 1895, *Novit. zool.* **2** : 82. Type-species by original designation : **Adeloty whole xanthobrunnea** Warren, 1895, *ibid.* **2** : 82.

Warren did not realize that the species which he was dealing with was a butterfly (family Riodinidae), erroneously supposing that it was a Geometrid moth.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Adeloty whole xanthobrunnea* Warren is currently identified subjectively with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Lemonias bolena* Butler, 1867 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 215, pl. 6, fig. 8).

Viewed from the taxonomic point of view, the name *Adeloty whole* Warren is the oldest available name applicable to the genus which, owing to a misunderstanding as to its type-species, has hitherto erroneously been known by the name *Echenais* Hübner, [1819] (q.v.).

ADELPHA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 42. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 102) : **Papilio mesentina** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 102, pl. 162, figs B, C.

ADIGAMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 269. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea ochsenheimeri** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 132.

The name *Euploea ochsenheimeri* Moore is invalid as it is a junior primary homonym of the name *Euploea ochsenheimeri* Lucas, 1853 (*Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **5** : 315). The species which is the type-species of the present genus was without a species-group name which was both a nomenclaturally available name and also a name objectively applicable to it until in 1910 Fruhstorfer published the name *hypanis* as a replacement for the invalid name *ochsenheimeri* Moore. Fruhstorfer considered on taxonomic grounds that this taxon should be treated as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Crastia malayica* Butler, 1878 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **14** : 297) ; this led him to adopt the inconvenient course of publishing as a subspecific name his replacement (*hypanis*) of the name *ochsenheimeri* Moore, a name published by its original author (Moore) as a specific name. The name so published appeared as *Euploea malayica hypanis* Fruhstorfer, [1910] (in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 231). [The taxon discussed above is still currently treated in the manner suggested by Fruhstorfer, that is, it is still treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Crastia malayica* Butler, 1878.]

The name *Adigama* is one of twelve nominal genera, all of which were published by Moore in the same paper and on the same date, all of which are currently regarded on taxonomic grounds as subjective synonyms of one another. The relative precedence of such names *inter se* depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. In this case the First Reviser appears to have been Bryk who in 1937 (in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* **78** : 209-210) adopted the name *Adigama* Moore, sinking the other names concerned as junior subjective synonyms.

ADLERODEA Hayward, 1940, *An. Soc. cienc. argent.* **130** : 75, text-fig. 2. Type-species by original designation : **Adlerodea modesta** Hayward, 1940, *ibid.* **130** : 76, text-fig. 3 (3 figs of ♂ genit.).

ADMIRATIO Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 137. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Smithia paradoxa** Mabille, [1880], *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **9**, Bull. : clxxiii.

The name *Admiratio* was introduced as a replacement of the name *Smithia* Mabille, [1880], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. [The choice of the Latin word "*admiratio*", meaning "surprise" as the name for this genus is an allusion to the feelings which Mabille may be thought to have had, when, on examining the new species which he designated as the type-species, he chose for its specific name the word "*paradoxa*".]

ADOLIAS Boisduval, 1836, (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : explic. p. pl. 3 (=pl. 3. A), fig. 11 (larva and pupa of *Adolias aconthea*), pl. 8 (=4.B), fig. 2 (*Adolias boisduvalii*). Type-species by selection by Butler ([1869], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** (3) : 600) : **Papilio aconthea** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (12) : 59, pl. 134, figs

D, E, F, G.

The drawings of the larva and pupa of what in the legend of pl. 3 Boisduval called *Adolias aconthea* were copied by him from the figures given by Horsfield in [1829] (*Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : explic. pl. 8, fig. 6) for his then new nominal species *Aconthea primaria*. It will be recalled from the discussion on the nominal genus *Aconthea* Horsfield, [1829], of which the foregoing nominal species is the type-species, that it seems likely that Horsfield looked upon *Aconthea primaria* as a substitute nominal taxon for the older-established nominal species *Papilio aconthea* Cramer but he gave no clear evidence that this was his view. On the present occasion however Boisduval by reproducing Horsfield's figures under the name *Adolias aconthea* definitely established a subjective synonymy between the nominal species *Papilio aconthea* Cramer and *Aconthea primaria* Horsfield. The nominal genera *Adolias* Boisduval, [1836], and *Aconthea* Horsfield, [1829], thus have as their respective type-species nominal species which are currently considered on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon. As this synonymization rests only on a subjective basis, the later-published of these names, that is, *Adolias* Boisduval, remains a nomenclatorially available name.

ADOPAEA Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 103 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Adopoea* Billberg, 1820).

ADOPAEOIDES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. cent.-amer., Lep.-Rhop.* **2** : 470. Type-species through Section (a) (misidentified type-species) of Article 70 provisionally applied, pending a decision by the Commission on an application submitted : **Apaustus prittwitzi** Plötz, 1884, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **45** : 165.

Godman designated *Ancyloxypha simplex* Felder (R.), 1869 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **19** : 476) as the type-species of this genus. There is however clear evidence that he misidentified the nominal species *Ancyloxypha simplex* Felder and that the species to which he incorrectly supposed that name to apply was, in fact, *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz. First, Godman gave four figures (♂ ups. ; ♂ unds. ; venation, ♂ genit.) (figs 30–33 on pl. 92) of what he then identified as *Ancyloxypha simplex* ; all of these are referable to *Apaustus prittwitzi*. Second, Godman gave (: 471) a description of his "simplex" Felder" ; this applies to *Apaustus prittwitzi* but not to the true *Ancyloxypha simplex* of Felder. Third, he gave (: 470) a diagnosis of the genus *Adopaeoides* which agrees with the characters shown by *Apaustus prittwitzi* but not with those of *Ancyloxypha simplex*.

In the most recent treatment of this group (1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 309) Evans, after summarizing the evidence set out above, treated *Apaustus prittwitzi* as the type-species of this genus, at the same time identifying the true *Ancyloxypha simplex* Felder with the older-established nominal species *Ancyloxypha aurantiaca* Hewitson, 1868 (*Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 45). With this latter also there is identified the later-established nominal species *Heteropterus procris* Edwards, 1871 (*Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **3** : 215), the type-species of the genus *Copaeodes* Speyer, 1877 (in Edwards, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **6** : 49, 64). Thus on the basis of the subjective synonymy set out above the generic name *Adopaeoides* Godman would disappear as a junior subjective synonym of *Copaeodes* Speyer, if the true *Ancyloxypha simplex* Felder (the nominal species designated by Godman) and not the species *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz (the species misidentified with *Ancyloxypha simplex* by Godman, were accepted as the type-species of *Adopaeoides*. In that event the species *Apaustus prittwitzi* would lose the name *Adopaeoides* currently applied to it and would in future have to be known by the name *Neadopaea* Hayward, 1941, a name introduced against this contingency which however has not received a favourable reception.

An application has been made to the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to secure that in harmony with Article 70(a) of the Code the nominal species to be accepted as the type-species of *Adopaeoides* Godman shall be *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz, the species intended by Godman when he erroneously used the name *Ancyloxypha simplex* Felder. In the interests of nomenclatorial stability the name *Adopaeoides* is here provisionally treated, in anticipation of a ruling by the Commission, as though a ruling in the foregoing sense had already been given.

ADOPOEA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 81. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio linea** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 160.

The name *Papilio linea* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is currently treated on taxonomic grounds as a junior subjective synonym of *Papilio sylvestris* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 79).

AECAS Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 137. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio aecas** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (29) : 102, pl. 343, figs A, B.

Aecas was introduced as a new genus but the purpose of its introduction was to provide the genus with an available name, the name *Flaccilla* Godman, [1901] (in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep.-Rhop.* **2** : 593), by which it was then known, being considered to be invalid as a junior homonym of the name *Flacilla* Koken, 1896 (*Jahr B. geol. ReichsAnst.* **46** : 92). In 1953 however the Fourteenth International Congress of Zoology introduced the so-called "One-Letter difference Rule" for determining generic homonymy and that Rule has now been embodied in the Code as Article 57(d). Under this Rule the words "*Flaccilla*" and "*Flacilla*", if used as generic names, are not homonyms of one another. Accordingly, contrary to what was believed in 1939 *Flaccilla* Godman, [1901], is not a homonym of *Flacilla* Koken, 1896, but is on the contrary an available name. It must therefore be restored as the name for the present genus, the name *Aecas* Hemming, 1939, being sunk therefore as a junior objective synonym.

AEGIALE Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 110. Type-species by monotypy : **Aegiale kollari** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *ibid.* **4** : 111, pl. 2, fig. 3 ♀.

Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 103) sought to reject this generic name on the ground that it was a junior homonym of the name *Aegialia* Latreille, 1807 (*Gen. Crust. Ins.* **2** : 96), but (as explained above in the discussion of the name *Aecas* Hemming) Scudder's action was incorrect under the "One-Letter Difference Rule" now embodied in Article 57(d) of the Code. Accordingly, the name *Aegiale* Felder & Felder is a nomenclatorially available name and the name *Acentrocne* which Scudder introduced as a substitute for it is invalid as a junior objective synonym.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Aegiale kollari* Felder & Felder is currently identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the nominal species *Castnia hesperiaria* Walker, 1856 (*Cat. Lep.-Het. Brit. Mus.* **7** : 1583).

AEGRIS Holland, 1894, *Ent. News* **5** : 27 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eagris* Guenée 1863).

AEILLA Mabille, 1904, *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 140. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphila dryops** Mabille, 1883, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **27**, C.R. : lxix.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila dryops* Mabille is currently identified subjectively with the older-established nominal species *Urbanus mys* Hübner, [1808] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [158]).

AEMONA Hewitson, [1868], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [64]. Type-species by monotypy : **Clerome amathusia** Hewitson, 1867, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **5** : 566.

AEOLA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 197) : *Papilio iris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 476.

The name *Aeola* Billberg is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Apatura* Fabricius, 1807.

AEONUS Mabille, 1904, *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 151 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Oeonus* Godman, [1900]).

AERIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 9. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 103) : **Papilio aegele** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 255.

AERNAUTA Berge, 1842, *Schmetterlingsbuch* : 19, 106–109. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 38) : *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 462.

The name *Aernauta* Berge is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Papilio* Linnaeus 1758.

AEROODES Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio idomeneus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 464.

AEROMACHUS de Niceville, 1890, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 5 (3) : 214. Type-species by original designation : **Thanaos stigmata** Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 : 694.

AEROPETES Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 12 : 23) : **Papilio tulbaghia** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Utr.* : 284.

AETHEIUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 109. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 104) : *Papilio archytas* Stoll, [1787] (*Aanhangs. Werk Uitg. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 25, pl. 25, fig. 5).

This generic name became lost in the literature some ninety years ago through an unfortunate misunderstanding as to the family to which the type-species is referable taxonomically. The circumstances were as follows : Hübner established this genus for three nominal species, all of them members of the family now known as the Riodinidae. One of these nominal species was *Papilio archytas* Stoll. This species had been treated by Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 632) as being a member of the family Hesperiidae, being placed by him in the genus *Achlyodes* Hübner. Scudder based the systematic portion of his work on generic names on the arrangement adopted four years earlier by Kirby, and he therefore also was under the erroneous impression that the above species was a Hesperiid when he selected it to be the type-species of *Aetheius* Hübner. Thereafter the name *Aetheius* virtually disappeared from the literature. The name of the type-species is currently treated—and for long has been treated—as a senior subjective synonym of the name *Anteros axiochus* Hewitson, [1867] (*Ill. exot. Butts* 4 : [77], pl. [42], figs 1, 2), the name of the type-species of a genus called *Ourocnemis* by Baker in 1887 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1887 : 175).

The name *Ourocnemis* has been consistently employed for the nominal species discussed above ever since its publication over seventy years ago, while (as already explained) the name *Aetheius* has not been used at all. It would clearly be of no advantage if the long-neglected name *Aetheius* Hübner were now to be substituted for the well-established name *Ourocnemis* Baker. In the interests of nomenclatorial stability the Commission is being asked to suppress the name *Aetheius* Hübner, thus preventing the disappearance of the name *Ourocnemis* Baker. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 the name *Aetheius* is here treated as being invalidated, pending the publication of the decision by the Commission on the application submitted.

AETHEOPTERA Rippon, [1880], *Icones Ornithopt.* 1 : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Ornithoptera victoriae** Gray (G.R.), 1856, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, Pt 24 (no. cci) : 7, pl. 39 ♀.

In addition, Rippon introduced this name as new on page 47 of Volume 1 of the above work. The *Icones* was published in a peculiar way and the dates of publication of some of the portions in which it appeared are difficult to determine. The portion containing page 47 was published on some unascertainable date in the period 1890–1896.

AETHILLA Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 55. Type-species by monotypy : **Aethilla eleusinia** Hewitson, 1868, *ibid.* : 55.

AETHIOPANA Bethune-Baker, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) 16 : 191. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio honorius** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 151.

AFRODRYAS Stoneham, 1857, *Bull. Stoneham Mus.*, Ent. Sect., Kitale No. 70 : [1]. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Dryas leda** Boisduval, 1847, *in Delagorgue, Voy. Afrique austr.* 2 : 588.

AGALAIIS Swinhoe, [1909], *in Moore, Lep. ind.* 7 (78) : 122 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Azalias* Grote, 1900).

AGANISTHOS Boisduval & Leconte, [1834], *Hist. lpid. Amér. sept.* : 194. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio orion** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 485.

The name *Papilio orion* Fabricius, 1775, is invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio orion* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise russisch. Provs* 1 : 471). The oldest nomenclatorially available name subjectively applicable to the present taxon is *Papilio odius* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 457).

AGANISTHUS Kirby, 1894, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 1, Butts 1 : 175 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Aganisthos* Boisduval & Leconte, [1834]).

AGANISTOS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 53 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Aganisthos* Boisduval & Leconte, [1834]).

AGAPETES Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 104) : *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 474.

Although it was a senior objective synonym of *Melanargia* Meigen, 1828, the name *Agapetes* Billberg was almost completely ignored, the name *Melanargia* Meigen being firmly entrenched in general usage. Accordingly, in order to avoid the confusion and name-changing which would have resulted from the application of the Law of Priority in this case, that is, if the virtually unknown name *Agapetes* Billberg had been substituted for the well-known name *Melanargia* Meigen, the Commission gave a Ruling in its *Opinion* 400 published in 1956 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 12 : 419-432), suppressing the name *Agapetes* Billberg under its Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, at the same time placing that name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 417. By this action a secure nomenclatorial status was assured to the name *Melanargia* Meigen.

AGARA Mabille & Boullet, 1908, *Ann. Sci. nat., Zool.* (9) 7 : 172, 204. Type-species by monotypy : **Tamyris pardalina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatta "Novara"*, Lep.-Rhop. (3) : 507, pl. 70, figs 5, 6.

AGATASA Moore, [1899], *Lep. ind.* 4 (42) : 127. Type-species by original designation : **Nymphalis calydonia** Hewitson, [1855], *Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : [86], pl. [43], figs 3, 4.

AGATHINA White, 1843, *Zoologist* 1 : 29. Type-species by original designation : *Erycina margareta* White, 1843, *Zoologist* 1 : 28.

The taxon *Agathina* White was established as a subgenus of the genus *Erycina* Fabricius, 1807, and White designated as its type-species the nominal species which (as shown above) he had established on the immediately preceding page as a species of the genus *Erycina* with the name *Erycina margareta*.

The name *Agathina* White is invalid, as being a junior homonym of the name *Agathina* Féruccac, 1807 (*Essai Méthode conch.* : 49), and of *Agathina* Rafinesque, 1831 (*Enum. obj. Cab.* : 3).

AGATHYmus Freeman, 1959, *Lepid. News* 12 (3/4) : 82. Type-species by original designation : **Megathymus neumoegeni** Edwards, 1882, *Papilio* 2 : 27.

AGEHANA Matsumura, 1936, *Ins. matsumur.* 10 (3) : 86. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio maraho** Shiraki & Sonan, 1934, *Zephyrus* 5 (4) : 177.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio maraho* Shiraki & Sonan is currently treated on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio elwesi* Leech, 1889 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1889 : 113, pl. 7, fig. 1 ♂).

AGERONIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 42. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 104) : **Papilio chloe** Stoll, [1787], *Aanhangs. Werk. Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 22, pl. 5, fig. 1.

AGLAIS Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska Vetensk-Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm 1816 (1) : 56. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio urticae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 477.

It is of interest to note that in this paper Dalman was the first author to introduce in the

butterflies the concept of a type-species for a genus, using the formula : " Generis Typus : *A. urticae*. ".

AGLAURA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 327. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* 1 : 420) : *Zeuxidia luxerii* Hübner, [1826] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [57]).

The name *Aglaura* was introduced by Westwood as " *Aglaura* Boisduval MS." and placed in the synonymy of *Zeuxidia* Hübner, [1826]. Under the revised Code (Article 11(d)) a name published in a synonymy does not thereby acquire the status of availability, and accordingly the name *Aglaura* as published by Westwood was invalid as from the time when it was first published. Even if this had not been the case, this generic name would have been invalid for two quite independent reasons : First, it would have been invalid under the Law of Homonymy ; the word " *Aglaura* " had been used as a generic name by four different authors before it was so published by Westwood, the earliest of these uses having been *Aglaura* Péron & Lesueur, 1810 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris 14 (83) : 351). Second *Aglaura* Westwood would have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Zeuxidia* Hübner, [1826], of which also *Zeuxidia luxerii* Hübner is the type-species.

AGNOSTOGYNA Röber, 1925, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 86 : 176. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 29) : **Papilio pasiphae** Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 1 (7) : 127, pl. 8o, fig. E.

AGRAULIS Boisduval & Leconte, [1833], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Amér. sept.* : 142. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio vanillae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 482.

AGRIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 68. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 173 (1946, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 483-494) : **Papilio glandon** Prunner, 1798, *Lepidopt. pedemont.* : 76.

This is a genus founded upon a misidentified type-species, and its position remained unsatisfactory until in 1946 this was remedied by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. The history of this name is set out briefly below.

From the nominal species placed by Hübner in the genus *Agriades* Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 105) selected as the type-species the nominal species which Hübner had entered as sp. no. 660, and to which he had applied the specific name *orbitulus* Prunner. There was never any doubt as to what species Hübner had in mind in so using the name *orbitulus* Prunner, because he cited in the synonymy of that species the excellent figures which he himself had published in [1803-1804] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* : pl. Pap. 103, figs 522-525) under the name *Papilio meleager*. This High-Alpine and Circumpolar species continued to be known by the specific name *orbitulus* for just over one hundred years following the publication of the name *Agriades* Hübner. In 1926 (*Ent. Rec.* 38 : 105), however, Verity drew attention to the fact that this usage of the name *orbitulus* was incorrect, Prunner having applied the name *Papilio orbitulus* not to the present species but to another mountain species known at the time of Verity's paper and for many years previously under the specific name *pheretes* Hoffmannsegg (often misattributed to Hübner), a name which had been introduced in 1804 (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 3 : 187, as a replacement for the name *Papilio atys* Hübner, [1803-1804] (*Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. Pap. 97, figs 495-496 ; pl. Pap. 107, figs 548-549)). At the same time Verity pointed out that Prunner had given the name *Papilio glandon* to the species which prior to the publication of Verity's paper, had for so long been incorrectly treated as bearing the name *orbitulus* Prunner.

If at the time when Verity's paper was published, the Commission had shown a disposition to use its Plenary Powers to protect long-established names, the reasonable course would have been to ask that body to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the names *orbitulus* Prunner and *glandon* and to take such as action under those Powers as might be needed to ensure (a) that the name *orbitulus*, attributed to (say) Esper, by whom a good figure (pl. 112, fig. 4) had been

published in 1799, should become the oldest available specific name for the species *Papilio glandon* Prunner, and (b) that the specific name *pheretes* Hoffmannsegg should become the oldest available name for the species named *Papilio orbitulus* by Prunner. However, the tide of opinion was then running strongly in favour of the strict application of the Law of Priority in the case of specific names and it would have been pointless to make any application on the foregoing lines to the Commission.

In the circumstances there was no alternative but to transfer the specific name *orbitulus* Prunner to the species till then always known by the specific name *pheretes*, and to apply the name *glandon* Prunner to the species till then wrongly known as *orbitulus* Prunner. The process was painful and protracted, often leading to confusion where an author writing a faunistic paper used the specific name *orbitulus* without indicating whether he was using that name in the time-honoured sense (as applying to *Papilio glandon*) or in the correct sense (as applying to the species formerly known by the specific name *pheretes*). This change-over in usage took about ten years to accomplish but was more or less complete by the later nineteen-thirties. But this change in itself was not sufficient to restore order in the nomenclature of these species because of consequential difficulties at the genus-name level. By this time these two species were considered by taxonomists to belong to different genera, *Papilio glandon* (=the false *orbitulus* auct.) was placed in the genus *Agriades* Hübner, while the true *Papilio orbitulus* (=*pheretes* Hoffmannsegg) was placed in the genus *Albulina* Tutt, 1909 (q.v.). Under the salutary (and, indeed, necessary) objective nomenclatorial rule that an author establishing a nominal genus is to be assumed to have correctly identified the species placed by him in it and that a later author selecting such a species as type-species is similarly to be assumed to have correctly identified the species so selected, the type-species of *Agriades* Hübner, as selected by Scudder (1875) would have been the true *Papilio orbitulus* Prunner; in consequence that generic name would have become a senior subjective synonym of *Albulina* Tutt, of which the same species (under the name *pheretes*) is the type-species; at the same time the species previously misidentified with *orbitulus* Prunner, i.e. *Papilio glandon* Prunner would have been left without a generic name, for the only generic name ever applied to that species, apart from *Agriades* Hübner, namely *Latiolina* Tutt, 1909, suffers from the same defect as *Agriades* Hübner, that is, its type-species was designated under the misidentified specific name *orbitulus* Prunner; in consequence it had to be interpreted as having as its type-species the true *Papilio orbitulus* Prunner (*pheretes* Hoffmannsegg) and, contrary to its author's evident intention, became a subjective synonym of *Albulina* Tutt.

Fortunately, it was never necessary in practice to alter the application of the generic name *Agriades* Hübner in the foregoing way, for before any such attempt had been made, I submitted in 1935 an application to the Commission asking for the designation under the Plenary Powers of *Papilio glandon* Prunner as the type-species of *Agriades* Hübner, thus giving a valid foundation to the long-accustomed usage of this name. This application was approved by the Commission at its Session held at Lisbon in 1935 but owing to administrative and other causes it was not until 1946 that the *Opinion* (*Opinion* 173) recording this Ruling was actually published. Later in *Opinion* 270 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom* 6 : 25-40) the Commission placed the name *Agriades* Hübner (type-species: *Papilio glandon* Prunner, 1798) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 685.

AGRIAS Doubleday, 1844, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 1 : 106. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 105, 106) : **Papilio claudia** Schulze, 1776, *Der Naturforscher* 9 : 100, pl. 2, 2 figs.

In his "List" Doubleday included a number of names which, though till then unpublished and therefore from a nomenclatorial point of view "new" names, had previously been coined by other authors and had acquired an irregular currency in manuscript. It seems likely that the present is a case of this kind, for, although Doubleday did not attribute the specific name *claudia* to Boisduval, he did so attribute the binomen *Agrias claudia*, thus signifying—it seems to me—that the generic name *Agrias* had already been used by Boisduval, possibly on the data label attached to some specimen.

AGRIAS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 52. Type-species by monotypy : *Agrias aedon* Hewitson, 1848, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* Pt 16 (182) : 46, pl. 1, 2 figs.

This is one of a considerable number of cases where Boisduval introduced as a new name of his own a name already published by some other author. That this should have occurred is to be explained by the fact that Boisduval frequently distributed names in manuscript, either in correspondence or attached to the labels of specimens, and was then very slow in publishing those names—so slow, indeed, that, when ultimately he did publish such a name, he had often been anticipated by some author who was aware that the name in question had been proposed by Boisduval. Whatever course such an author might take, he was in a delicate situation : if he himself published the manuscript name, that name so published took precedence over the same name when ultimately published by Boisduval, while, if he introduced some entirely new name for the genus, his action invalidated as a junior synonym the manuscript name when later it was published by Boisduval.

The name *Agrias* Boisduval, 1870, is invalid as a junior homonym of *Agrias* Doubleday, 1844.

AGRODIAETUS Hübner, 1822, *Syst. alph. Verz.* : 1–10. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 109) : *Papilio damon* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 182.

Hübner used the word "Agrodiaetus" as a descriptive term applied to various species in the *Zuträge* but he never there coupled this word with a specific name as a generic name. In the *Verzeichniss* he used this word in the plural (as "Agrodiaeti") but he never employed it as a generic name. As shown above, he did however so employ it in 1822 in the *Syst. alph. Verz.*, where he treated it as the generic name for all the European species of the family Lycaenidae known to him. Three years later (1825, *Cat. Lep. Coll. Franck* : 82) he again used the word "Agrodiaetus" in a strictly generic sense. In 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 106) Scudder selected *Papilio damon* [Denis & Schiffermüller] as the type-species of *Agrodiaetus* but unfortunately he related that selection to that name as used by Hübner in 1825 in the Franck Catalogue. The prior use of the name *Agrodiaetus* by Hübner in 1822 in the *Syst.-alph. Verz.* remained unnoticed until attention was drawn to it by myself in 1934 (: 109). As noted above, I then selected *Papilio damon* as the type-species, thus validating the practice which had grown up in the period since the selection of that species by Scudder on the incorrect assumption that it was in the Franck Catalogue that the name *Agrodiaetus* was first published.

AGRUSIA Moore, [1894], *Lep. ind.* 2 (18) : 144 ; 2 *ibid.* (19) : 169. Type-species by original designation : **Melanitis esaca** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 405, *nota*.

AGUNA Williams, 1927, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 53 (3) : 286. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus camagura** Williams, 1926, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 52 : 81.

AHLBERGIA Bryk, 1946, *Arkiv Zool.* 38A (No. 3) : 50. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Lycaena ferrea* Butler, [1866], *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 9 : 57.

As a replacement genus, *Ahlbergia* automatically takes as its type-species the nominal species which is the type-species of the genus replaced (*Satsuma* Murray), namely *Lycaena ferrea* Butler. Bryk, not realizing that for the above reason *Lycaena ferrea* must be the type-species of this substitute genus, designated *Thecla frivaldszkyi* Lederer, 1855 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ver. Wien* 5 : 100, pl. 1, fig. 1 ♂) erroneously as type-species. He took this action because he considered that the taxon represented by *Lycaena ferrea* was a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Thecla frivaldszkyi*.

The name *Ahlbergia* is invalid, because, as a substitute name, it was anticipated by the name *Ginzia* Okano, 1941.

AIANTHIS Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 9 : 217. Type-species by selection by Bryk, 1937 (in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* 78 : 6) : **Danais anapis** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 300.

AIDES Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 81. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 130) : **Papilio epitus** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (29) : 103, pl 343, figs E, F.

Under the "One-Letter Difference Rule" (Article 57(d)), Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 106) was in error in rejecting the name *Aides* Billberg as a junior homonym of *Aidos* Hübner (the name of a genus of moths), which he misdated 1816. (Actually, the latter name was not published until 1820 (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (12) : 191) ; thus, if the names *Aides* and *Aidos* had been homonyms of one another, difficulty would have risen in determining the relative priority to be accorded to these names.)

AILUS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 81. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio pylades** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 34.

The position as regards this name is similar to that of the name *Triphysa* Zeller, 1850, described in detail in the note on that name. It is sufficient here to note that both these names were names published as replacements for earlier names which were invalid as junior homonyms of names published by Meigen in 1800. In the present case the earlier homonym was *Zelima* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouv. Classif. Mouches deux Ailes* : 34). The position of these replacement names would have been completely upset, if when dealing with an application submitted on behalf of dipterists for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of Meigen's *Nouv. classif.*, the Commission had acceded to that request without taking special measures to protect the position of the names in the Order Lepidoptera here under consideration. The decision taken in that case included a provision under which the names which were junior homonyms of Meigen, 1800 names and had long ago been replaced were themselves suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purpose of the Law of Priority but not for that of the Law of Homonymy, the position of the replacement names involved being thus completely protected. Under this decision, which was embodied in the Commission's *Opinion* 678 published in October 1963 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 339-342), the name *Zelima* Fabricius, 1807, was suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but was expressly kept alive for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy, the position of the replacement name *Ailus* Billberg, 1820, being thus fully safeguarded.

AJANTIS Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 106) : **Papilio sapho** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 54, pl. 38, fig. 4.

AKASINULA Toxopeus, 1928, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **71** : 181, 194. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus akasa** Horsfield, [1828], *Descr. Cat. lepid. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 67, pl. 1, figs 1, 1A.

ALAENA Boisduval, 1847, in Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 591. Type-species by monotypy : **Acraea amazonula** Boisduval, 1847, in Delegorgue, *ibid.* **2** : 591.

That the above species was established by Boisduval as belonging to the genus *Acraea* Fabricius on the same page as that on which it became the type-species of the new genus *Alaena* is due to the fact that, after having described this species in this way, Boisduval added that it should, in his view, be placed in a genus of its own and thereupon established the genus *Alaena* for this purpose.

ALAZONIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 46. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 37) : **Papilio cydippe** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 776, no. 163.

When citing the nominal species *Papilio cydippe*, Hübner gave as the Linnean reference the number "163", which (as shown above) was the number allotted to this species by Linnaeus in 1767. Although the name *Papilio cydippe* (as applied to the present species) is commonly cited as having been first published in 1767 in the Twelfth Edition of the *Syst. Nat.*, it was in fact first published four years earlier in 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 409) ; this was clearly indicated by Linnaeus himself in 1767 by citing the earlier *Amoen. acad.* reference. It is no longer necessary however to take account of the usage of this name in 1763, for by a Ruling given

by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in its *Opinion 501* (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **18** : 1-64) all usages of the specific name *cydippe* in the combination *Papilio cydippe* published before 1767 were suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy. The effect of this Ruling was to validate the specific name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio cydippe*, which was thereupon placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1474. (It should be explained that the action by the Commission described above formed part of a general plan for putting an end to a situation of great confusion which had arisen in connection with the interpretation of a different nominal species also bearing the name *Papilio cydippe* established by Linnaeus in 1761.)

ALBERICIA Dufrane, 1945, *Bull. Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **81** : 98. Type-species by original designation : **Albericia gomensis** Dufrane, 1945, *ibid.* **81** : 98.

ALBULINA Tutt, [April] 1909, *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **3** (6) : 154. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio pheretes** Hübner, [1805-1806], *Samml. europ. Schmett.*, Zifer : 45.

The name *Papilio pheretes* Hübner is invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio pheretes* Hoffmannsegg, 1804 (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **3** : 187). Further, these names are objective synonyms, since each is based on *Papilio atys* Hübner, [1803-1804] (*Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. Pap. 97, figs 495, 496).

The discovery by Verity in 1926 (*Ent. Rec.* **38** : 105) that the nominal species *Papilio orbitulus* Prunner, 1798 (*Lepid. pedement.* : 75) had hitherto been misinterpreted had a disturbing effect on the nomenclature of this genus. First, it was now necessary to transfer to the species always known by the specific name *pheretes* Hübner (or Hoffmannsegg) the specific name *orbitulus* Prunner, which for many decades also had been firmly attached to an entirely different species then—and now—regarded as belonging to a different genus. Second, this discovery affected also the application of the generic name *Agriades* Hübner. Hitherto the species till then known by the specific name *orbitulus* had been regarded as the type-species of that genus; the discovery that the name *orbitulus* Prunner applied not to that species but to the species till then known by the name *pheretes* had the effect of reducing the generic name *Albulina* Tutt to the status of a junior subjective synonym of *Agriades* Hübner. The transfer of the name *Agriades* Hübner would have led to great confusion. The situation so created has been explained in detail in the note on the name *Agriades*. The objectionable transfer of that name was prevented by the Commission using its Plenary Powers to designate *Papilio glandon* Prunner, 1798 (now found to be the oldest available name applicable to the species previously incorrectly known by the name *orbitulus* Prunner) to be the type-species of *Agriades* Hübner.

The action described above had the effect of leaving the name *Albulina* Tutt the oldest available name for the genus having *Papilio pheretes* as type-species. Unfortunately, however, no action was judged to be practicable to prevent the confusing transfer of the specific name *orbitulus* Prunner, it being considered at the time when this matter came before the Commission that the painful process of transfer had already reached a point where the best course would be to allow the change to be completed unchecked. Accordingly, the specific name *pheretes* Hübner, the specific name of the type-species of *Albulina*, remains a junior subjective synonym of the specific name *orbitulus* Prunner.

The name *Albulina* Tutt was published as a new name twice in the year 1909. The first of these occasions was in Part 6 of volume 3 of Tutt's *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts*, which appeared in April of that year; the second was in Part 5 (: 106) of volume 21 of the *Ent. Rec.*, which appeared in May.

ALCIDIS Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 107 (a cheironym).

This is a ghost name, the appearance of which in print is due to a series of incomprehensible errors on the part of Scudder, which are all the more surprising, coming from an author normally so meticulously careful in his work. The facts are set out below.

The first of the mistakes involved arose from a misreading of a paper by Felder (C.) &

Felder (R.), published in 1860 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 250), in which those authors described a new species under the name *Nyctalemon (Alcidis) liris*. Scudder was mistaken in believing that this taxon was a butterfly, whereas, in fact it was described as a moth. Second, he overlooked altogether the fact that the Felders had treated their new species as belonging to the moth genus *Nyctalemon* Dalman, 1825 (*K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1824** (2) : 407) and had employed the name *Alcidis* only as a denomination for a subgenus of the genus *Nyctalemon*. Third, Scudder regarded the name *Alcidis* as a new genus-group name proposed by the Felders, who however gave no sign of looking upon themselves as proposing a new name. Possibly, they considered that they were using the name *Alcidis* Hübner, [1823], (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (19) : 289). Scudder stated in the introduction to his paper that specific names were used by him in the sense in which they had been accepted by Kirby in his *Syn. Cat.* of 1871. If this is what Scudder did in the present case he must have interpreted the name *liris* as being the specific component of the name *Papilio liris* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (1) (Ins.) : 72), the name of an Indo-Oriental Papilionid butterfly.

It will be seen from the foregoing particulars that neither the Felders in 1860 nor Scudder in 1875 proposed or accepted *Alcidis* as the name for a genus or subgenus of butterflies.

ALCYONEIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 35. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 197) : **Alcyoneis almane** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (3) : 35.

The specific name *almane* was introduced as a variant—presumably as an emendation, for it can hardly have been regarded as a mere change in gender—of the name *almana* as published in the combination *Papilio almana* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 472). The name *almane* Hübner is objectively invalid, the correct specific name for the type-species of this genus being *almana* Linnaeus, 1758.

ALDANIA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* **3** (26) : 46. Type-species by original designation : **Diadema raddei** Bremer, 1861, *Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* **3** : 467.

ALENIA Evans, 1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **83** (3) : 409. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrgus sandaster** Trimen, 1868, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1868** : 92.

ALEREA Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, C.R. : lxxxiv. Type-species by monotypy : **Alera furcata** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* **35**, C.R. : lxxxiv.

ALEREMA Hayward, 1942, *An. Soc. cienc. argent.* **134** : 66. Type-species by original designation : **Alerema aeteria** Hayward, 1942, *ibid.* **134** : 67.

ALESA Doubleday, 1847, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 1. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 107) : **Erycina prema** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (2) (Ins.) : 569.

ALGIA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1864, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **18** : 125 repaged offprint as *Prodromus* .. **1** : 27. Type-species by subsequent designation by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 124) : **Cirrochroa satyrina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte " Novara "*, Lep.-Rhop. (3) : 389.

The nominal genus *Algia* Herrich-Schaeffer was established in a generic key without cited nominal species. Owing to the diagnosis so provided, the name *Algia* became an available name as from the date of being so published but lacked precision until such time as it was provided by a later author with included nominal species and one of these was designated as type-species. An attempt to include a nominal species was made by Herrich-Schaeffer himself when in 1865 (loc. cit. **19** : 103) he cited what he called "*satyrina*" as belonging to this genus. Unluckily, that name was at that time a manuscript name. Accordingly, the name *Algia* Herrich-Schaeffer remained at that time without an included nominal species. The name *Algia* was next considered in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 107) when Scudder, after expressing the opinion that *Algia* had been published without a description and that the name cited for the sole included species was a *nomen nudum* suggested that the name *Algia* should be "dropped". In making this suggestion, Scudder was in error, for, as already shown, *Algia* was in fact provided with a diagnosis by Herrich-Schaeffer and so

rendered available. Scudder was however uncritically followed by later authors and it was not until 1964 that *Cirrochroa satyrina* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867] was placed in this genus by myself and designated as type-species. The choice of this species was prompted partly by the fact that it was in harmony with the diagnosis given by Herrich-Schaeffer in 1864 and partly because in 1867 Herrich-Schaeffer had placed in this genus what he called "*satyrina*", a name which had not been published. It may reasonably be concluded however that it was the species which in 1867 the Felders established as the nominal species *Cirrochroa satyrina* which Herrich-Schaeffer had in mind when he established the genus *Algia*.

Normally, it would be most undesirable to bring into use a long-neglected name, such as *Algia* Herrich-Schaeffer, for almost always to do so would involve the relegation to synonymy of some well-established name in current use, but this is not the case in the present instance. There are two names which are junior subjective synonyms of *Algia* Herrich-Schaeffer. These are : *Paduca* Moore, [Nov.] 1886, and *Ducapa* Moore, [1900]. The name *Ducapa* was introduced by Moore as a replacement for *Paduca*, which he regarded as being invalid under the Law of Homonymy, as being a junior homonym of *Paduka* Distant, [April] 1886 (a name bestowed upon a genus of Hesperiids). The genus has since been generally known by the name *Ducapa* but this name is invalid, for under the "One Letter Difference" Rule now embodied in Article 56(a) *Paduca* Moore is not a homonym of *Paduka* Distant and is an available name. The name *Paduca* Moore has not, however, as yet been brought into use in place of *Ducapa* and in these circumstances it does not appear that there would be any ground for asking the Commission to suppress the name *Algia*; for the result would only serve to make way for the name *Paduca* Moore, a name which (as already explained) is not in use and which has been compromised though having been (incorrectly) rejected under the Law of Homonymy.

ALLANCASTRIA Bryk, 1934, *Das Tierreich* **64** : 19, 61–62. Type-species by original designation : *Thais cerisyi* correction of [cerisy] Godart, 1822, *Mém. Soc. linn. Paris* **2** : 234, pl. 20, figs 3, 4.

The name *Allancastria* first appeared in print in 1932 (*Parnassiana* **2** (6/8) : 104) in a paper by Bryk, but it is invalid as from the date of being so published, for Bryk provided no generic diagnosis and designated no type-species, both essential requirements for a generic name published after the close of 1930 (Article 13).

ALLORA Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 8, 215. Type-species by original designation : *Ismene doleschalii* Felder (C.), 1860, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 460.

ALLOTINUS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep.-Rhop. (2) : 285. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 107) : **Allotinus fallax** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 285, pl. 35, figs 24 ♂, 25, 26 ♀.

ALOEIDAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 73. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 107) : **Papilio pierus** Cramer, [1779], *Uit. Kapellen* **3** (21) : 84, pl. 243, figs E, F.

ALTINOTE Potts, 1943, *Pan-Pac. Ent.* **19** (1) : 31. Type-species by original designation : **Heliconius peleus** Latreille, [1811], in Humboldt & Bonpland, *Voy. Rég. équinox. Nouv. Continent*, Pt II (Obs. Zool.), **2** (No. 2) : 86, pl. 36, figs 7, 8.

AMARYNTHIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 26. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio meneria** Cramer, [1776], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 147, pl. 94, figs D, E.

AMARYSSUS Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1816** (1) : 60. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 462.

The name *Amaryssus* Dalman is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Papilio* Linnaeus 1758.

AMATHUSIA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 279. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio phidippus** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 402.

AMATHUXIDIA Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1**, Th. **1** (17) : 188. Type-species by monotypy : **Amathusia amythaon** Doubleday, 1847, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **19** : 175.

AMAURA Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 39. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 23) : **Danais phaedone** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (1) (Ins.) : 183.

Godart, when using the spelling "phaedone" in 1819, gave a back reference to Fabricius, 1794, thus showing that he was not introducing a new name, but only an emendation of the spelling "phoedon" used by Fabricius. The name *Danais phaedone* Godart is thus invalid as an Unjustified Emendation of *Papilio phoedon* Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 423). The latter is the oldest available name applicable to the present species.

AMAURINA Aurivillius, 1910, in Sjöstedt's *Kilimandjaro-Meru Exped.* Bd **2**, Abt. 9 : 2. Type-species by selection by Bryk, 1937, *Lep. Cat.* **78** : 183 : *Amauris ansorgei* Sharpe, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **18** : 158.

The name *Amaurina* Aurivillius is invalid as a junior homonym of *Amaurina* Kolbe, 1895 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **56** : 285). It has been replaced by the name *Panamauris* Bryk, 1937.

AMAUROIS Hübner, [1816], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 14. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 108) : **Papilio niavius** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 470.

Hübner cited the specific name of the type-species as "Niavia"; this is here treated as having been due to Hübner considering the generic name *Amauris* to be feminine in gender, in which case it would have been natural, if he considered the specific name to be an adjective, to alter its termination from "-us" to "-a".

AMAXIDIA Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1**, Th. **1** (17) : 188. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio aurelius** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 110, pl. 168, figs A, B.

AMBLOPALA Leech, [1893], *Butts China Japan Corea* (2) (Text Pt 3) : 341. Type-species by monotypy : **Amblypodia avidiena** Hewitson, 1877, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **14** : 108.

AMBLYGONIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865] in *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep.-Rhop. (2) : 308. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 29) : *Amblygonia amarynthina* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 309.

This generic name is invalid as a junior homonym of *Amblygonia* Herrich-Schaeffer, [1858] (*Samml. aussereurop. Schmett. Heteroc.* **69**, fig. 39). Luckily, the type-species of *Amblygonia* is the type-species of *Parcella* Stichel, 1910, which, being an available name, replaces the invalid name *Amblygonia*.

AMBLYPODIA Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. Lepid. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 98. Type-species by selection by Boisduval (1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 14) : **Thecla narada** Horsfield, [1828], *Descr. Cat. lepid. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : explic. pl. 1, fig. 8.

Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 108), who was an adherent of the so-called "principle of elimination" sought incorrectly to set aside Boisduval's valid selection of *Thecla narada* in 1870, arguing that that species was ineligible as type-species owing to a "restriction" made by Westwood in [1852] (in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 477); Scudder thereupon sought to select *Papilio apidanus* Cramer, [1777] (*Uit. Kapellen* **2** (12) : 63, pl. 137, figs F, G). Many years later Riley (1922, *Entomologist* **55** : 25) advanced a new argument in favour of Scudder's attempted selection of *Papilio apidanus* as the type-species of this genus, pointing out that, when discussing (: 111) his new nominal genus *Amblypodia*, Horsfield had said (: 111) of the third of the five sections into which he divided that taxon, that he considered the third as being "typical" of *Amblypodia*. From this Riley argued that

whatever species might be selected as the type-species of *Amblypodia*, it could only be one of those included by Horsfield in this third section and further that, as *Papilio apidanus* had been selected as the type-species by Scudder and was a member of that Section, Scudder's selection of that species as type-species was perfectly valid. Riley recognized that, if this view were to be accepted, it would be necessary to transfer the name *Amblypodia* to the genus long known as *Arhopala* Boisduval, 1832 and that, as *Arhopala* would become a junior subjective synonym of *Amblypodia*, a new name would be needed for the genus hitherto known as *Arhopala*; this was supplied by Riley who then introduced the name *Horsfieldia* with *Thecla narada* as type-species. Fortunately, the argument advanced by Riley was invalid, depending upon the same so-called "restriction" principle as that recognized by Scudder in 1875 but never recognized in the International Code, for Horsfield's third section comprised four species and it is not possible for the author of a generic name, while not designating a type-species, to indicate that only some—in this case, four—of the included species shall be eligible for selection as type-species by a later author.

The position is therefore (a) that *Thecla narada* Horsfield is the valid type-species of *Amblypodia* Horsfield by selection by Boisduval in 1870, and (b) that the name *Horsfieldia* Riley, 1922, of which also the above species is type-species (by original designation) is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Amblypodia* Horsfield. The normal species *Papilio apidanus* Cramer, the pseudotype of *Amblypodia* adopted by Scudder in 1875 and again by Riley in 1922, belongs to the large group of species habitually treated until recently as belonging to the genus *Arhopala* Boisduval. Under a revision of the *Arhopala*-Group made by Evans in 1957 (*Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist., (Ent.)* 5 : 85-141) the species hitherto placed in *Arhopala* were re-arranged to form a number of genera, the greater number being placed in *Narathura* Moore, [1879]; one of the existing genera then accepted by Evans as taxonomically required was *Flos* Doherty, 1889, which had till then been treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Arhopala* Boisduval (or, according to the view taken as to the type-species of *Amblypodia*, as a junior subjective synonym of that generic name). The type-species of *Flos* Doherty is (by original designation) *Papilio apidanus* Cramer, the one-time pseudotype of *Amblypodia* Horsfield.

AMBLYSCIRTES Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* 1871 : 75. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia vialis** Edwards, 1862, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1862 : 58.

AMECERA Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (3)* 19 : 162. Type-species by selection by Butler, February 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 195) : *Papilio megera* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 12)* 1 (2) : 771.

Butler selected the above species as type-species in 1868. The selection cited above is the earlier, the other (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 123) not having been published until July of that year.

The name *Amecera* Butler is invalid as it is a junior objective synonym of *Lasiommata* Westwood, 1841, of which the same species is the type-species. (Under the erroneous belief that a nominal species could not be the type-species of more than one genus and that, where such a situation arose, it was permissible to change the type-species of the later-established of the two genera concerned, Moore ([1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (13) : 12 nota) sought to change the type-species of this genus to *Hipparchia eversmanni* (F. de W., ms.) Eversmann, 1847 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 20 (3) : [no text], pl. 2, figs 5, 6).

AMECHANIA Hewitson, [June 1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [87]. Type-species by monotypy : **Amechania incerta** Hewitson [1861, *ibid.* 2 : [88], pl. [44] 2 figs.

AMENIS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 11, 12. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] **pionia** Hewitson, [1857], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [120], pl. [60], fig. 9.

AMETRON Hayward, 1940, *An. Soc. cienc. argent.* 130 : 85. Type-species by original designation : **Ametron subviridis** Hayward, 1940, *ibid.* 130 : 87, fig. 10 (3 figs).

AMMIRALIS Rennie, 1832, *Conspectus Butts. Moths* : 10. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio atalanta** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 478.

The name *Ammiralis* Rennie is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807, of which the same species is the type-species.

AMNOSIA Doubleday, 1849, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 51, fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy : **Amnoscia decora** Doubleday, 1849, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 51, fig. 4.

The text relating to this generic name was not published until after Doubleday's death, appearing in [1850] in Westwood's continuation (*ibid.* (2) : 259).

The name *Amnoscia* first appeared in print in 1844 in Doubleday's *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 88, but it acquired no status in nomenclature by reason of being so published, for Doubleday provided it with no diagnosis and included no established nominal species in it, the only specific name cited (*decora*) being at that time a manuscript name.

AMOENA Stichel, [1909], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **1** : 156 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Aemona* Hewitson, [1868]).

AMPHICHLORA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 19. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 109) : **Papilio feronia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 473.

AMPHIDECTA Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **20** : 404. Type-species by monotypy : **Amphidecta pignerator** Butler, 1867, *ibid.* (3) **20** : 405, pl. 9, fig. 11.

AMPHIDEMA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Akad. Caes. Leopold.* **28** (No. 3) : 27. Type-species by monotypy : **Diadema beckeri** Herrich-Schaeffer, [1853], *Samml. aussereurop. Schmett.* (2) : [19], fig. 8 ; *ibid.* (2) : 54.

AMPHIRENE Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 86. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 110) : **Vanessa epaphus** Latreille, [1811], in Humboldt & Bonpland, *Voy. Rég. equinox. Nouv. Continent*, Pt II (Obs. Zool.) **2** (No. 2) : 74, pl. 35, figs 3, 4.

AMPHIRENE Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 43. Type-species by monotypy : *Vanessa epaphus* Latreille, [1811], in Humboldt & Bonpland, *Voy. Rég. equinox. Nouv. Continent*, Pt II (Obs. Zool.) **2** (No. 2) : 74, pl. 35, figs 3, 4.

The name *Amphirene* was originally devised by Boisduval and it was as a manuscript name of Boisduval's that it was published by Doubleday in 1844. Boisduval always ignored the action of any author who (as Doubleday in this case) published a name which he himself had made known in MS. and when later he published the name himself, he treated it as a new name. This is what he did in this case.

AMPHISELENIS Staudinger, [April 1888], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 1) (Lief. 20) : 257. Type-species by monotypy : **Lasaia chama** Staudinger, [October 1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *ibid.* Bd **1** (Th. 1) (Lief. 19) : pl. 91.

It will be observed that in the text published six months after the plate (pl. 91) on which the new species *Lasaia chama* had been figured, Staudinger had changed his mind as to the generic affinities of that species and had decided to remove it from the genus *Lasaia* Bates, in which it had been placed when it was first figured, and to place it in a new genus. He explained that Dr. Hahn, from whom he had received the type material, had suggested that this species should be removed from *Lasaia* Bates and placed in a new genus for which he had proposed the name *Amphiselenis* in manuscript. Staudinger, as shown above, thereupon published the name *Amphiselenis*, but he appears not to have been completely convinced as to its necessity.

AMPHISELENIS Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1**, Th. 2 (6) : 248. Type-species by monotypy : *Lasaia chama* Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1**, Th. 1 (Lief. 19) : pl. 91.

Röber introduced his *Amphiselenis* as a "Gen. nov." of his own. As the specialist charged with the completion of this *Theil* of the *Exot. Schmett.* after Schatz's death, he must certainly

have known of the publication of the name *Amphiselenis*. It may be concluded that the reason why he decided to republish this as a new name of his own was that he felt that Staudinger's rather ambiguous attitude, when introducing that name, was such as not to qualify that name as having been validly published.

The name *Amphiselenis* Röber is invalid both as a junior homonym of *Amphiselenis* Staudinger, [1888], and as a junior objective synonym of that name.

AMPHRISIUS Swainson, 1833, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** : pl. 98. Type-species by monotypy ; **Amphrisius nymphalides** [sic] Swainson, 1833, *ibid.* (2) **3** : pl. 98.

AMPITTIA Moore, [1882], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 171. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperia maro* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 432.

AMYCLLA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 223. Type-species by monotypy : *Eunice taurione* Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 39, pl. [135], figs 783, 784.

Doubleday placed in this genus two other nominal species besides *Eunice taurione*, but against the names of each of the two other nominal species he placed a mark of interrogation, thus indicating that he referred these species to this genus only doubtfully. This action of Doubleday's rendered both of these species ineligible for selection as type-species (Article 67(h)). *E. taurione*, as the only nominal species unequivocally placed in this genus by Doubleday, accordingly becomes automatically its type-species by monotypy.

The name *Amycla* Doubleday is invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Amycla* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse de la Nature* : 118).

AMYNTHIA Swainson, 1831, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** : pl. 65 ('recte 63'). Type-species by original designation : *Papilio maenula* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 479.

The specific name of the type-species was misspelled as "merula" by Swainson.

The generic name *Amynthia* Swainson is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Anteos* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 99), of which the same nominal species is the type-species.

ANADARA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 317. Type-species by original designation : *Salpinx gamelia* Hübner, [1825] *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [10].

The generic name *Anadara* Moore is invalid as it is a junior homonym of the name *Anadara* Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** (178) : 198). It has also sometimes been said to be a junior homonym of an alleged name *Anadara* Deshayes, 1830 (*Encycl. méth. Hist. nat. Vers* **2** : 37), but reference to Deshayes' work shows that that author did not employ the word "Anadara" as a generic name ; all that he did was to discuss the use of this word by the pre-Linnaean author Adanson in 1757 *Hist. nat. Sénégal Coquillages* : 148 [recte 248], pointing out that, as used by Adanson, it had been a denomination applied to a species of the "genre Arche", i.e. the genus named *Arca* by Linnaeus in 1758 *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 693.

ANADEBIS Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **19** : 50. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Mycalesis* (?) *himachala* Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 234.

Butler proposed the name *Anadebis* as a replacement for the name *Theope* Moore, 1857, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. The name *Anadebis* Butler is itself invalid, being a junior objective synonym of *Ethope* Moore, [1866], a replacement name for *Theope* Moore published by Moore himself in the year immediately before that in which the name *Anadebis* Butler appeared.

ANAEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) 48. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 111) : **Papilio troglodyta** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 502.

ANAEOMORPHA Rothschild, 1894, *Novit. zool.* **1** : 687. Type-species by monotypy : **Anaeomorpha splendida** Rothschild, 1894, *ibid.* **1** : 687.

ANAPERUS Mabille & Boullet, 1919, *Ann. Sci. nat., Zool.* (10) **2** (4/6) : 232. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Eudamus caicus** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 188.

This generic name was introduced as a replacement for the name *Phoedinus* Godman & Salvin, [1894], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Unfortunately, the substitute name *Anaperus* Mabille & Boullet was itself found to be invalid under the Law of Homonymy. In its turn it was replaced in 1934 by the name *Caicella* Hemming.

ANAPHAEIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 93. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 111) : **Papilio creona** Cramer, [1776], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 148, pl. 95, figs B, C.

ANARTIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 33. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 111) : **Papilio jatrophae** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 408.

ANATIELLA Fruhstorfer, 1907, *Int. ent. Z.* **1** (16) : 112. Type-species by monotypy : **Vanessa lytrea** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (1) (Ins.) : 299.

ANASTRUS Hübner, [1824], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [149]. Type-species by monotypy : **Anastrus obscurus** Hübner, [1824], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [149], figs 3, 4 "♀" [recte "♂"] (representing the lectotype selected by Evans (1953, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 182)).

Evans (l.c. : 180) pointed out that Hübner had figured two species under the name *Anastrus obscurus*, figs 1/2, which Hübner considered to be the male, belonging to one species, and figs 3 and 4, which Hübner considered to be the female, being in reality the male of a second species. Evans went on to say that Watson in 1893—the reference presumably being to Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 43, 54—had selected "the second species (figs 3 and 4) as representing *obscurus* and as the type of the genus [*Anastrus*]". This does not appear to be correct ; all that Watson seems to have done was to base his diagnosis of *Anastrus* upon *Anastrus obscurus*, as interpreted by Hübner's figs 3 and 4, without commenting on the composite nature of the nominal species *Anastrus obscurus* as established by Hübner. Watson cannot therefore be accepted as having established the interpretation of this nominal species. Evans however quite definitely selected the species figured as *Anastrus obscurus* in figs 3 and 4 on Hübner's plate (pl. [149]) as that to which the above name should adhere, to the exclusion of the species figured by Hübner under the same name in figs 1 and 2 on the same plate. Evans in this passage was the first author to make an effective lectotype selection for the nominal species *Anastrus obscurus* Hübner, the lectotype so selected being the male specimen figured (erroneously as a female) by Hübner in figs 3 and 4 on the plate referred to above. Evans added that, in his opinion, the taxon figured by Hübner as *Anastrus obscurus* in figs 1 and 2 of the above plate was that represented by the nominal species *Papilio philemon* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 534), placed by Evans (l.c. : 203) in the genus *Ephyriades* Hübner, [1819].

ANATOLE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 24. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 111) : **Lemonias zygia** Hübner, [1807], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [35].

As noted by myself in 1934, *Anatole* Hübner is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Lemonias* Hübner, [1807] (*Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [35]), the two genera having the same species as type-species.

ANATRYTONE Dyar, 1905, *J. N. Y. ent. Soc.* **13** : 140. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia delaware** Edwards, 1863, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **2** : 19, pl. 5, 2.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia delaware* Edwards is currently on taxonomic grounds either identified with, or considered to be a subspecies of, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia logan* Edwards, 1863, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **2** : 18, pl. 1, fig. 5). Since the specific names *delaware* Edwards and *logan* Edwards were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to these names

depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. In this case, the First Reviser was Edwards who (as Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos has kindly pointed out *in litt.*) in 1872 (*Syn. N. Amer. Butts* : 44) identified *Hesperia logan* with *Hesperia delaware* and sank the specific name *logan* as a junior subjective synonym of the name *delaware*. The same course was taken by Godman & Salvin in 1900 (*Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 490). It should be added that under the idea that in cases of this kind relative precedence should be determined in accordance with the principle of page precedence Barnes & McDunnough (*Contrib. nat. Hist. Lepid. N. Amer.* 3 (2) : 132) gave preference to the name *logan* over the name *delaware* by reason of its having been published one page earlier than *delaware* (on page 18 as compared with page 19). This contention was already invalid at the time of the publication of Barnes & McDunnough's paper, for Article 28 of the Code then in force provided that a case such as this was governed by the First Reviser principle, and this is even more explicitly prescribed in the revised text of the Code (Article 24(a)) now in force.

ANCHIPHLEBIA Butler, July 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 106. Type-species by original designation : *Antirrhea archaea* Hübner, [1822], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [81].

Anchiphlebia was published on the above occasion as the name of a new genus. It is therefore not to be treated as an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of, or as an Unjustified Emendation of the slightly earlier name *Anchyphlebia* Butler, February 1868 (see below). Further, under the "One-Letter-Difference" Rule (Article 56(a)) the names *Anchiphlebia* Butler and *Anchyphlebia* Butler are not homonyms of one another. The name *Anchiphlebia* Butler, July 1868, is however, invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Anchyphlebia* Butler, February 1868. Both these names are in addition invalid as junior objective synonyms of *Antirrhea* Hübner, [1822].

ANCHYPHLEBIA Butler, February 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 195. Type-species by original designation : *Antirrhea archaea* Hübner, [1822], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [81].

This name is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Antirrhea* Hübner, [1822], of which the same species is the type-species.

ANCISTROCAMPTA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 183. Type-species by monotypy : **Ancistrocampa syllius** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* 6 : 184.

ANCISTROIDES Butler, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1874 : 436. Type-species by original designation : **Ancistroides longicornis** Butler, 1874, *ibid.* 1874 : 436.

ANCYLOXYPHA Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 12 : 477. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia numitor** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 324.

ANCYLURIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 23. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 112) : **Ancyluris pyrete** Hübner, [1810], *ibid.* (2) : 23 (a nominal taxon objectively identical with the nominal species *Papilio meliboeus* Fabricius, 1777 (*Gen. Ins.* : 271) through the lectotype selection made by Hemming (1964, *Ann. lep.* (3) : 101).

The nominal species *Ancyluris pyrete* was established by Hübner on the basis of two bibliographical references, the first to *Papilio pyretus* Cramer, [1777] (*Utt. Kapellen* 2 (12) : 76, pl. 144, figs. A, B), the second, to *Papilio meliboeus* Fabricius, 1777. Prior to 1958 there existed no means for determining the relative precedence to be accorded to names published in the same year by Fabricius and Cramer respectively. In 1958 however the Commission promulgated its Opinion 516 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1-44), in which, while dealing with this situation in relation to the year 1775 it gave a Ruling that precedence be accorded to Fabrician names over those published by Cramer. The situation in this matter obtaining in relation to the year 1777 is exactly similar to that in 1775, and accordingly the name *Papilio meliboeus* Fabricius is to be treated as having precedence over *Papilio pyretus* Cramer published in the same year. By the lectotype-selection made by Hemming in

1964, the nominal species which is the type-species of *Ancyluris* Hübner becomes objectively identical with the nominal species (*Papilio meliboeus* Fabricius) which bears the oldest nomenclatorially available name applicable to the present taxon, these two nominal species having the same specimen as their respective lectotypes.

ANDARA Capronnier, 1874, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **17** : 21. Type-species by monotypy ; **Papilio helius** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 10, pl. 198, fig. B.

Capronnier attributed the name *Andara* to Boisduval but it was never published by that author and must be credited to Capronnier as the author responsible for its publication.

ANDASENA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 270. Type-species by original designation : **Danais swainsoni** [correction of *swainson*] Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 815.

The specific name of the type-species of this genus was published by Godart in the defective form " *swainson* " and is here corrected to the form " *swainsoni* " in accordance with the automatic provisions of Article 31(a).

ANDASENODES Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis mimetica** Grose-Smith, 1895, *Novit. zool.* **2** : 78.

On the page cited above, Moore introduced the above name with many other names in a synoptic table, in which no diagnoses were provided for the new genera, but a type-species was designated for each. Moore provided a detailed diagnosis for this genus in [1899] (*Lep. ind.* **4** (39) : 44).

ANDINA Röber, [1909], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 97. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : *Trifurcula huanaco* Staudinger, 1894, *Iris* **7** : 56, pl. 1, figs 7, 16, 17.

Röber introduced the name *Andina* as a replacement for the name *Trifurcula* Staudinger, 1894, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Röber attributed the name *Andina* to Staudinger, clearly being of the opinion that that author had himself replaced in this way (possibly only in manuscript) the invalid name *Trifurcula* which he had published in 1894.

The name *Andina* Röber is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Piercolias* Grote, 1903, Röber having been anticipated by Grote in replacing the name *Trifurcula* Staudinger.

ANDINUS Hayward, 1940, *Rev. Soc. ent. argent.* **10** (3) : 284. Type-species by original designation : **Andinus venustus** Hayward, 1940, *ibid.* **10** (3) : 285.

ANDRAPANA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio columella** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **4** (25) : 15, pl. 296, figs A, B.

As in the case of the name *Andasenodes*, Moore published the name *Andrapana* in a synoptic table, not giving a diagnosis for this genus until the following year ([1899], *Lep. ind.* **3** (35) : 218).

ANDRASENODES Moore, [1899], *Lep. ind.* **3** (36) : 248 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Andasenodes* Moore, [1898]).

ANDRONYMUS Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 80. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila philander** Hopffer, 1855, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Berlin* **1855** : 643.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila philander* Hopffer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia caesar* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 340).

ANDROPODUM Hübner, 1822, *Syst.-alph. Verz.* : 2-5, 7-9. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 199) : *Papilio brassicae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

The name *Andropodum* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Pieris* Schrank, 1801, of which the same species is the type-species.

ANDROPODUM Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 112. Type-species by original designation : *Mylothris margarita* Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [120].

Scudder was under the misapprehension that the name *Andropodium* had been first published by Hübner in 1825 in that author's *Cat. Lép. Coll. Franck* (: 84), but, as shown above, it had in fact first been published by that author in his *Syst.-alp. Verz.* It was from among the species placed in this genus on the later of these two occasions that Scudder selected *Mylothris margarita* Hübner as type-species.

Employed in this erroneous sense, the name *Andropodium* attained a limited degree of currency, having been adopted by Talbot in 1932 (*in Bryk's Lep. Cat.* **53** : 183) in place of the name *Glutophrissa* Butler, 1887, which would have been a junior subjective synonym of *Andropodium* Hübner since it had in fact *Mylothris margarita* Hübner as its type-species.

As misused in the foregoing sense—there being no such name as *Andropodium* Hübner 1825—the name *Andropodium* can be attributed only to Scudder (1875), by whom it was definitely recognized as a genus with the above species as type-species. The name *Andropodium* Scudder, 1875, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Andropodium* Hübner, 1822.

ANEMECA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 179. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : **Morpheus ehrenbergii** Geyer, [1833], *in Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : pl. [5].

Kirby introduced the name *Anemecea* to replace the name *Morpheis* Geyer, [1833], of which the same species is the type-species.

ANELIA Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [22] (as *Anetia*), pl. [23] (as *Anelia*). Type-species by monotypy : **Anelia numidia** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : pls [22], [23].

As shown above, there were two original spellings of this generic name. Accordingly, under Article 32(a) of the Code, the question as to which of these spellings is to be accepted as the Correct Original Spelling is determined by the application of the First Reviser procedure. The First Reviser in this case was Geyer who in [1833] (*in Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : pl. [6]) adopted the spelling "Anelia", which is accordingly the Correct Original Spelling of this name.

ANETIA Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [22]. (As explained above, this is one of two Multiple Original Spellings and under Article 32(a) is the Incorrect Original Spelling, the Correct Original Spelling being *Anelia*.)

ANISOCHORIA Mabille [1877], *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **6** (1876), Bull. : cci. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 44, 59) : **Anisochoria polysticta** Mabille, [1877], *ibid.* (5) **6** (1876), Bull. : cci.

ANISYNTA Lower, 1911, *Trans. R. Soc. S. Aust.* **35** : 141. Type-species by original designation : **cyclopides cynone** Hewitson, [1874], *Ill. exot. Butts* **5** : [115], pl. [60], fig. 17.

ANISYNTOIDES Waterhouse, 1932, *Aust. Zool.* **7** : 198. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclopides argenteoornatus** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 41.

ANKOLA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afr. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 106. Type-species by original designation : **Osmodes (?) fan** Holland, 1894, *Ent. News* **5** : 91.

ANOPS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : explic. pl. 23 (=7C). Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio phaedrus** Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 125.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio phaedrus* Fabricius is currently identified on taxonomic grounds with the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio thetis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index & 16, pl. 9, figs 3, 4).

The name *Anops* Boisduval is invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Anops* Bell, 1833, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1** (1833) (8) : 99.

ANOSIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 16. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 113) : **Papilio gilippus** Cramer, [1775], *Uill. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 41, pl. 26, figs E, F.

Scudder followed his normal practice of printing in heavy-faced black type the species which he accepted as type-species and citing that species under the specific name employed for that species by Kirby in 1871 in his *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.*, placing immediately after each name the name or names under which that species was cited by the author of the genus. In the present case Scudder grouped together three of the nominal species recognized by Hübner (the species bearing the specific names *menippe*, *vincedoxici* and *eresima*) and treated them all (as Kirby had done) as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio gilippus* Cramer, which he then selected as type-species. Normally, such a procedure would not suffice to effect a valid type-selection; it may, however, be accepted as adequate on this occasion, for, in citing the name *Anosia vincedoxici* Hübner, 1816, Hübner added that the taxon so named represented the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio gilippus* Cramer. Under Article 69 (a) (i) the citation of the name of a nominal species in the synonymy of a species recognized by the author of a genus as a valid species confers upon the nominal species, the name of which is so cited, the status of an originally included species. Accordingly, *Papilio gilippus* Cramer ranks as one of the nominal species originally included by Hübner in the genus *Anosia* and Scudder was therefore perfectly in order in selecting *Papilio gilippus* as the type-species of that genus.

ANTANARTIA Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, *Novit. zool.* **10** : 508. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio delius** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index & 18, pl. 14, figs 5, 6.

ANTEOS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 99. Type-species by selection by Godman & Salvin ([1889], *Biol. centr-amer., Lep.-Rhop.* **2** : 148) : **Papilio maerula** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 479.

ANTEROS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 77 (type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 113) : **Papilio formosus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (10) : 33, pl. 118, fig. G.

ANTHANASSA Scudder, 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 239, 268. Type-species by original designation : **Eresia cincta** Edwards, 1864, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **2** : 502.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Eresia cincta* Edwards is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the nominal species *Eresia leucodesma* Felder (C.), & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 103.

ANTHENE Doubleday, 1847, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 27. Type-species by selection by Hemming (*Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **83** : 435) : **Papilio larydas** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (24) : 160, pl. 282, fig. H.

ANTHOCARIS Hemming, 1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 132 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Anthocharis* Boisduval, Rambur & Graslin, [June 1833]).

ANTHOCHARIS Boisduval, Rambur & Graslin, [June 1833], *Coll. icon. hist. Chenilles Europ.* (21) : pl. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio cardamines** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 468.

Formerly, it was commonly believed that the name *Anthocharis* Boisduval was first published in [1836] in the *Spec. gén. Lépid.* (1 : 556) of the *Hist. nat. Ins.* in Roret's *Suite à Buffon*. From the species placed in this genus in that work Doubleday ([1847, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 56) selected *Papilio cardamines* as type-species. Luckily, therefore, the fact that this generic name was first published in a different work did not affect the type-species of this genus. Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 113), who erroneously believed that this generic name was first published in the *Spec. gén.*, overlooked the type-selection made by Doubleday in 1847, and supposing that this genus, as published in the above work, was still without a type-species himself selected *Papilio genutia* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 193); this selection would have been invalid in view of Doubleday's prior action, quite apart from the fact that the species selected by Scudder was not included in this genus when first established by Boisduval in 1833.

ANTHOMASTER Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 78. Type-species by original designation: **Hesperia leonardus** Harris, 1862, Treatise Ins. injur. Veget. (Flint's ed.) : 314, fig. 138 ♂.

ANTHOPSYCHE Wallengren, 1857, K. svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl., Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 10. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston **10** : 114) : **Papilio achine** Stoll, 1781, in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen **4** (29) : 94, pl. 338, figs E, F.

The name *Papilio achine* Stoll is invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio achine* Scopoli, 1763 (Ent. carn. : 156).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio achine* Stoll is currently identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Anthocharis antevippe* Boisduval, 1836 (Roret's Suite a Buffon), Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 572, pl. 18 (—pl. 2C), and, as the name *achine* Stoll is objectively invalid, is currently known by the name *antevippe* Boisduval.

ANTHOPSYCHE Wallengren, 1858, Öfvers. Vetensk. Akad. Forh., Stockh. **16** : 76.

This was published as the name for a new genus and cannot be treated as a subsequent usage of the same name as published in the previous year. It is invalid as a junior homonym of *Anthopsyche* Wallengren, 1857.

ANTHOPTUS Bell, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novit. **1205** : 7. Type-species by original designation: **Hesperia epictetus** Fabricius, 1793, Ent. syst. **3** (1) : 330.

ANTHORA Doubleday, 1844, List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus. **1** : 99. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio eurinome* Cramer, 1775, Uitl. Kapellen **1** (6) : 109, pl. 70, fig. A.

This name was attributed by Doubleday to Boisduval, by whom in accordance with that author's common habit, it had presumably been distributed in manuscript. It had not been published by Boisduval at the time of the appearance of Doubleday's work.

The generic name *Anthora* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Euxanthe* Hübner, [1810], of which the same species is the type-species.

ANTIGIUS Sibatani & Ito, 1942, Tenthredo, Kyoto **3** (4) : 318. Type-species by original designation: **Thecla attilla** Bremer, 1861, Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb. **3** : 469.

ANTIGONIS Felder (C.), 1861, Nova Acta Leop. Carol. **28** (No. 3) : 21. Type-species by monotypy: **Cybdelis pharsalia** Hewitson, [1852], Ill. exot. Butts **1** : 64, pl. 32, figs 14, 15.

This name is commonly cited incorrectly as having been published in a work entitled "Neues Lepid. . . .", but this is merely an abbreviated form of the title of the paper in which this name was published in the serial cited above.

Scudder (1875, Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston **10** : 114) claimed that the name *Antigonis* Felder was invalid under the Law of Homonymy, but none of the names (*Antigonis*; *Antigona*; *Antigonia*) is identical in spelling with *Antigonis*. In consequence, under the "One-Letter-Difference" Rule (Article 56(a)), none of these names is a homonym of any of the others. Scudder's rejection of *Antigonis* Felder was therefore unjustified. Unluckily, it misled Kirby (1871) into publishing the unnecessary replacement name *Lincoya*.

ANTIGONUS Hübner, [1810], Verz. bekannt. Schmett. (7) : 108. Type-species by monotypy: **Urbanus erosus** Hübner, [1812], Samml. exot. Schmett. **1** : pl. [153].

Hübner cited the specific names of two species which he regarded as belonging to this genus. One of these was the name *erosus* which, as shown above, was published (in the combination *Urbanus erosus*) in 1812; the other name was *ustus* which was at that time a manuscript name and which was not published until after Hübner's death (*Antigonus ustus* Geyer, [1832], Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett. **4** : 28, [124], figs 719, 720). Thus, as stated above, the nominal species *Urbanus erosus* Hübner was the only duly established nominal species placed by Hübner in the genus *Antigonus* and is automatically its type-species by monotypy.

Butler (1870, Ent. mon. Mag. **7** : 98), not realizing that at the time when the name *Antigonus* was published by Hübner the specific name *ustus* Hübner was no more than a manuscript name, fell into the error of selecting that "species" as the type-species of this genus.

ANTILLEA Higgins, [1959], *Lepid. News* **12** (5/6) : 164. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio pelops** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 38, pl. 19, figs 3, 4.

ANTIRRHEA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 365 (an Emendation of *Antirrhea* Hübner, [1822]).

ANTIRRHEA (Boisduval MS.) Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 365. Type-species by selection by Hemming, 1941 *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 415 : **Papilio nereis** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 48, pl. 35, figs 2, 3.

The name *Antirrhaea* was introduced by Westwood as “*Antirrhaea* Boisduval MS.” in his treatment of the genus *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807. That genus was divided by Westwood into two main divisions, each of which was then divided into sections, these latter in turn being subdivided into subsections. He did not himself give names to these sections and subordinate divisions, but in some cases he inserted at the head of one of these units one or more generic names, these names in some cases having already been published by other authors, in others being manuscript names only. The present name appeared in this way at the head of the second of his main divisions of *Haetera*, together with other names, of which *Pierella*, also then unpublished, was one.

The status to be assigned to names published in synonymies was a matter of doubt until finally in the revised text of the Code promulgated in 1961 it was laid down in Article 11(d) that names published in this way possessed no status in zoological nomenclature. In the mean time in 1941 I selected *Papilio nereis* Drury, [1782], to be the type-species of *Antirrhaea* as published by Westwood in 1851. This species was deliberately selected for this purpose from among those placed by Westwood in his second main division, because it was already (by selection by Butler in 1868) the type-species of *Pierella* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865. The name *Antirrhaea* Westwood, [1851], is thus invalid as being a name published in a synonymy, while by the type-selection made in 1941 it falls in the synonymy of *Pierella*, of which it is an objective synonym.

ANTIRRHEA Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 61. Type-species by selection by Hemming, 1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 23 : *Papilio philoctetes* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 465.

Boisduval stated definitely that the name *Antirrhaea* was a new name of his own and it is necessary to take him at his word in this matter. Accordingly, from the two species cited by Boisduval as belonging to this genus, I selected (1943) *Papilio philoctetes* Linnaeus to be the type-species. This species, it may be noted parenthetically, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with *Antirrhea archaea* Hübner, [1822], the type-species of the genus *Antirrhea* Hübner, [1822].

As already noted, Westwood emended to *Antirrhaea* the name *Antirrhea* Hübner, [1822] ; he treated the taxon concerned as a subgenus of *Haetera* Fabricius. Westwood's emendation *Antirrhaea* was an Unjustified Emendation, but, as an Emendation, it nevertheless possesses status in nomenclature (Article 33(a) (i)). The later name *Antirrhaea* Boisduval is therefore invalid as a junior homonym of *Antirrhaea* (emendation of *Antirrhea* Hübner) Westwood, [1851].

ANTIRRHEA Hübner, [1822], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [81]. Type-species by monotypy : **Antirrhea archaea** Hübner, [1822], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [81].

AOA de Niceville, 1898, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12** (1) : 153. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris affinis** Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1865, *Essai Faun. ent. Archipel. Indo-Néerland.*, Monogr. **2** (Pierid.) : 40, pl. 5, fig. 2 ♀.

APALLAGA Strand, 1911, *Ent. Rundsch.* **28** : 143. Type-species by monotypy : **Apallaga separata** Strand, 1911, *ibid.* **28** : 144.

Gaede reported in 1917 (*Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin* **8** : 401) that he had examined the holotype of the nominal species *Apallaga separata* Strand and had found it to be a specimen of *Pterygospidea mokeezi* Wallengren, 1857 *K. svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 54.

APANTHESIS Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Survey* 8 (1) : 459. Type-species by monotypy : **Apanthesis leuce** Scudder, 1889, *ibid.* 8 (1) : 459, pl. 52, figs 12, 13.

This is a fossil genus based upon material obtained from the Tertiary deposits of Florissant.

APATURA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 280. Type-species by selection by Curtis (1831, *Brit. Entom.* 8 : pl. 338) : **Papilio iris** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 476.

Except for a short time when an attempt was made by some lepidopterists to secure acceptance for the generic names introduced by Hübner in the pamphlet entitled the "Tentamen" distributed in 1806, the name *Apatura* Fabricius has been in continuous use ever since it was first published over 150 years ago. In fact, however, this name as used by Fabricius was a junior objective synonym of *Potamis* Hübner, [1806], and a junior homonym of *Apatura* [Illiger], 1807. The first of these defects was made good when the Commission by the Ruling given in its Opinion 97 rejected the "Tentamen", in which the name *Potamis* Hübner, [1806], was published, thereby depriving that name of the status of availability. The second difficulty was overcome by the action of the Commission in suppressing the name *Apatura* [Illiger], 1807, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy. Details of the action described above are given in the notes on *Potamis* Hübner and *Apatura* [Illiger] respectively.

At the time when the second of the above decisions was taken the Commission by its Ruling given in Opinion 232 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 4 : 249-274) placed the name *Apatura* Fabricius, 1807, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 657.

In order to put an end to doubts as to the interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio iris* Linnaeus, 1758, the Commission, acting under its Plenary Powers, designated a lectotype for that species by the Ruling given in its Opinion 264 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 5 : 343-354). The lectotype so selected was the male specimen illustrated as fig. 1 on plate 29 of R. South's work *The Butterflies of the British Isles*, published in 1906; at the same time the Commission designated "England" ("Anglia" of Linnaeus, 1758) as the restricted locality for the nominate subspecies of this species. A note of these decisions was added to the entry (as Name 48) of the specific name *iris* Linnaeus on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

APATURA [Illiger], 19th Dec. 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg.*, Halle [Jena] 1807 (No. 2) : 1181. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio amphinome* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 779.

This generic name was published in an anonymously published paper in which Illiger reviewed the first 34 plates then published in volume I of Hübner's *Sammlung exot. Schm.* and in certain cases gave new generic names to the species figured on those plates. In the present case he introduced the name *Apatura* only for the species figured on Hübner's plate [47], thus establishing a new monobasic genus for that species. A full description of Illiger's paper by myself was published in 1939 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 8 : 181-191), the purpose of that paper being to set out the nomenclatorial problems involved as a preliminary to the submission of the case to the Commission for action under its Plenary Powers.

In the present case Illiger's paper had two nomenclatorial effects, both arising from the fact that Illiger's new names were the same as those introduced by Fabricius in 1807 in his paper in volume 6 of Illiger's *Mag. f. Insektenk.*, and have precedence over the Fabrician names, having been published on 19th December 1807, as contrasted with the Fabrician which, having been published on some unknown date in 1807, rank for priority as from 31st December of that year. The first effect of Illiger's action in the present case, if accepted, would have been the transfer of the name *Apatura* to the genus *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806], the two genera having the same species as type-species. Taken by itself, no harm would have resulted from this transfer, since the name *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806], has priority over *Apatura* [Illiger], with the result that the name *Apatura* would have disappeared in the synonymy of the name *Hamadryas*. No disturbance would have been caused by this, but very great disturbance and confusion would have resulted if the nominal species *Papilio iris* Linnaeus and its allies had been deprived of the name *Apatura* Fabricius which they had borne with scarcely a break since the year 1807.

It was to prevent this situation from arising that in 1954 the Commission in its *Opinion 232* (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 249–274) gave a Ruling under its Plenary Powers suppressing the name *Apatura* [Illiger], 1807, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy; at the same time the Commission placed the name *Apatura* [Illiger] on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 37.

APATURA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 35. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943), *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 26 : *Papilio bisaltide* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (9) : 9, pl. 102, figs C, D.

This is one of a number of cases where Hübner appropriated a name published by some previous author and used it as a name for a new genus of his own.

The name *Apatura* Hübner is invalid as a junior homonym of *Apatura* Fabricius, 1807. The type-species selected for this genus made it objectively identical with *Doleschallia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860.

APATURIA Sodovskii, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1837** (6) : 81 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Apatura* Fabricius, 1807).

APATURINA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1864, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **18** : 124 ; 1865, *ibid.* **19** : 101 (commonly cited as "Prodromus . . .", the abbreviated title of a repaged separate, **1** : 26, 75). Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio erminea** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 5, pl. 196, figs A, B.

Herrich-Schaeffer's paper was published in instalments. In the first instalment published in 1864 the name *Apaturina* appeared in a key without included species; the descriptive notes appeared in 1865 in the second instalment and it was here that *Papilio erminea* was cited as sole species.

APATUROPSIS Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **31** (No. 5) : 128, 151. Type-species by selection by Bryk (1938, in Stichel in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* **86** : 373) : **Apatura cleochares** Hewitson, 1873, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **10** : 58.

The type-selection for this genus was inserted in Stichel's contribution to the *Lep. Cat.* by Bryk in his capacity as General Editor.

The last syllable of the specific name of the type-species of this genus was spelled " -es " by Hewitson in his description of this species and was correctly cited with this spelling both in the index of new species and in the general index of that volume. It was misspelled " -is " by Kirby in [1875] (*Zool. Rec.* **10** (Year 1873) : 382), and this misspelling was repeated by various later copyists, including Aurivillius.

APAUSTUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 113. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio menes** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 215, pl. 393, figs H, I.

APELLES Hemming, 1931, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **79** : 323. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus melanops** Boisduval, [Nov. 1828], *Europ. Lepid. Index* : 13.

APHACITIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 19. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci. Boston* **10** : 116 : **Papilio dyndima** Cramer, [1780], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (23) : 142, pl. 271, figs G, H.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio dyndima* Cramer is currently identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio lucinda* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 3, pl. 1, figs E, F).

APHANOPELTIS Mabille, 1887, in Granddidier, *Hist. phys. nat. pol. Madagascar* **18**, Lép. 1 : 85. Type-species by selection by Hemming, 1935 (*Stylops* **4** : 2) : *Papilio horta* Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 234.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Acraea* Fabricius, 1807.

APHANTOPUS Wallengren, 1853, *Skand. Dadfjär.* : 9, 30. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio hyperantus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 471.

APHARITIS Riley, 1925, *Novit. zool.* **32** : 70, 78. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus epargyros** Eversmann, 1854, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **27** (2) : 178, pl. 1, figs 1, 2 ♀.

APHNAEMORPHA de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 347. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio orcas** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 46, pl. 34, figs 2, 3.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Aphanaeus* Hübner, [1819].

APHNAEOMORPHA Riley, 1922, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **28** : 465 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Aphnaemorpha* de Niceville, 1890).

APHNAEUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 81. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 116) : **Papilio orcas** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 46, pl. 34, figs 2, 3.

APHNIOLAUS Druce, 1902, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1902, **2** (1) : 117. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina pallene** Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 36.

APHRISA Butler, 1873, *Lep. exot.* : 155. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio statira** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (10) : 35, pl. 120, figs C, D.

APHRODITE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 95. Type-species by selection by Klots (1933, *Ent. amer.* (n.s.) **12** (3) : 153, 194) : *Papilio euippe* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469.

My selection of *Papilio eborea* Stoll, [1781] (*in* Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (30) : 120, pl. 352, figs C, D) as type-species in 1934 (*Entomologist* **67** : 38) was made in ignorance of the fact that in the previous year Klots had already made a valid selection of *Papilio euippe* Linnaeus.

The name *Aphrodite* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Aphrodite* Link, 1807 (*Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock* (3) : 159). This name of Link's was an Emendation of *Aphroditia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 655), and as an emendation it invalidates any later use of the name (Article 33(a) (i)).

APHYSONEURA Karsch, [June] 1894, *Ent. Nachr.* **20** : 190. Type-species by monotypy : **Aphysoneura pigmentaria** Karsch, 1894, *ibid.* **20** : 191.

APODEMIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte " Novara "*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 302. Type-species by selection by Stichel (1911, *in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112B** : 285, 287) : **Lemonias mormo** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1859, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **3** : 271.

Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 116) sought to reject this name, believing it to be a homonym of the older name *Apodemus* Kaup, 1829 (*Skizz. Europ. Thierw.* : 154), but this action was incorrect, as these names are not homonyms of one another under the "One-Letter-Difference" Rule (Article 57(d)).

APORIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 90. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio crataegi** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

APOSTICTOPTERUS Leech, [1893], *Butts. China Japan Corea* (2) (Text Pt 5) : 630. Type-species by monotypy : **Apostictopterus fuliginosus** Leech, [1893], *ibid.* (2) (Text Pt 5) : 631, pl. 28.

APOSTRAPIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 116) : *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 757.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802, the two genera having the same species as type-species. This name was placed by the Commission in *Opinion* 382 (1956, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **12** : 43–58) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 385.

APPIA Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 300, 324. Type-species by original designation : **Appia appia** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 324, pl. 76, fig. M. 11 ♂ genit., 3 figs.

APPIAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 91. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870), *Cistula ent.* 1 : 49 : **Papilio zelmira** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (27) : 64, pl. 320, figs C, D.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio zelmira* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio libythea* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 471).

APPORASA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt II*, 53 (1) : 38. Type-species by monotypy : **Amblypodia atkinsoni** Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae 1 (text) : 14g ; 2 (plates) : pl. 3b, figs 48, 49.

APROTOPOS Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 19 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Aprotopus* Kirby, 1871, by selection by Kirby, [1872], in *Zool. Rec.* 8 (year 1871) : 359).

When introducing this generic name, Kirby (as shown above) used two Original Spellings, *AprotoPOS* on page 19 and *AprotoPUS* on page 661 in the index. Under Article 32(b), the determination of the spelling to be accepted as the Correct Original Spelling depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. In this case the First Reviser was Kirby himself who in the following year chose *AprotoPUS* as the Correct Original Spelling.

APROTOPUS Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 19 (as *AprotoPOS*), 661 (as *AprotoPUS*). Type-species by monotypy : *Thyridia aedesia* Doubleday, [July 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 4 (text published in October 1847, *ibid.* (1) : 118).

Kirby stated that he was erecting this genus for *Thyridia* as used by " Doubl. (nec. Hübn.) " on page 117 in the *Gen. diurn. Lep.*, and placed three species in this genus. Of these only one, namely *Thyridia aedesia* Doubleday, was included in the above work on the page cited by Kirby, and that species is therefore the type-species of *AprotoPUS* by monotypy. Further it was expressly selected as such by Kirby himself in the following year ([1872], in *Zool. Rec.* 8 (year 1871) : 359).

Details as to the circumstances in which the spelling *AprotoPUS* became the Correct Original Spelling of this generic name have been given in the note on the spelling *AprotoPOS*.

The name *AprotoPUS* Kirby is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of the older name *Xanthocleis* Boisduval, 1870, the two genera having the same nominal species as type-species.

APSITHRA Moore, [1899], *Lep. ind.* 4 (39) : 58. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cocles** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 7.

APYRROTHRIX Lindsey, 1921, *Univ. Iowa Stud. Nat. Hist.* 9 (No. 4) : 15. Type-species by original designation : *Erycides araxes* Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Hesp.* (1) : 2.

ARAMINTA Moore, 1886, *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 21 : 50. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio demolition** Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 140, pl. 89, figs A, B.

ARANDA Fruhstorfer, 1909, *Int. ent. Z.* 3 : 134. Type-species by original designation : *Pronophila schrenkii* Ménétries, 1858, *Bull. phys. math. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* 17 : 215.

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Ninguta* Moore, [1892], of which the same nominal species is the type-species.

ARAOTES Doherty, December 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt II*, 58 (4) : 413, *nota*, 428. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina lapithis** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 48.

ARAOTES de Niceville, February 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* 3 : 20, 445. Type-species by original designation : *Myrina lapithis* Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 48.

This name was published by de Niceville as a name which had originally been proposed by Doherty in manuscript but which he now published as a new name of his own.

The name *Araotes* de Niceville is invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, *Araotes* Doherty, 1889.

ARARAGI Sibatani & Ito, 1942, *Tenthredo*, Kyoto **3** (4) : 318. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla enthea** Janson, 1877, *Cistula ent.* **2** : 157.

ARASCHNIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 37. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 117) : **Papilio levana** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 480.

Scudder erroneously treated *Papilio levana* as type-species by monotypy because the only other nominal species (*Papilio prorsa*) placed in this genus by Hübner represented only a [seasonal] form of *Papilio levana*. This misconception does not however invalidate Scudder's selection of *Papilio levana* as type-species.

ARA WACUS Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 197. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio linus** Sulzer, 1776, *Abgekürzte Gesch. Ins. nach dem Linn. Syst.* : pl. 19, figs 10, 11.

ARCAS Swainson, 1832, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** (19) : pl. 88. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio imperialis** Cramer, [1775], *Utt. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 120, pl. 76, figs E, F.

ARCHAEOGERYDUS Fruhstorfer, [1916], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 816. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annol. lep.* : 9) : **Gerydus croton** Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (5) : 439, pl. 23, fig. 9 ♂.

ARCHAEOPREPONA Fruhstorfer, [1916], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 553. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio demophon** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 464.

ARCHIGENES Fruhstorfer, [1914], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 784. Type-species by original designation : **Abisara aita** de Nicewill, 1893, *J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc.* **8** : 49, pl. 1, fig. 10 ♂.

ARCHIMESTRA Munroe, 1949, *J. N. Y. ent. Soc.* **57** : 73. Type-species by original designation : **Argynnis teleboas** Ménétriés, 1832, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **5** : 307.

ARCHON Hübner, 1822, *Syst.-alph. Verz.* : 2, 6, 8, 9. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 117) : **Papilio thia** Hübner, [1805-1806], *Samml. europ. Schm.* : pl. *Pap.* **124**, figs 635-636 ; [1806], *ibid.* (Ziefer) : 60.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio thia* Hübner is currently treated subjectively as representing the same taxon -at the species-level but not at the subspecies-level -as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio apollinus* Herbst, 1798 (*in Jablonsky, Naturhist. Ins.*, Schmett. **9** : 156, pl. 250, figs 5-8).

ARCHONDESA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (11) : 270. Type-species by original designation : **Lethe lanaris** Butler, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **19** : 95.

ARCHONIAS Hübner, [1827-1831], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : 19. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 117) : **Archonias marcas** Hübner, [1827-1831], *ibid.* **3** : 19, pl. [80], figs 461, 462.

Scudder, erroneously believing that *Archonias marcas* was the only species placed in this genus by Hübner, stated that that species was the type-species by monotypy. In fact, however, it was one of three species treated by Hübner as belonging to *Archonias*. This misconception on the part of Scudder does not however invalidate his selection of the above species as type-species.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Archonias marcas* is currently treated subjectively as representing the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pieris tereas* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 38).

ARDARIS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 11, 13. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrropyga eximia** Hewitson, 1871, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1871** : 167.

In addition to establishing the nominal species *Pyrrhopygæ eximia* in 1871 in the *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.*, as shown above, Hewitson, published a description with accompanying figures of this species in the same year in his own work (*Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [98], pl. [52], figs 12). The exact date of publication in 1871 of the relevant Part of the *Trans.* is not known, but the corresponding Part of the *Illustr.* was received in the British Museum on 19th October of that

year. It may be concluded that the *Trans.* was the earlier, because in the *Illustr.* Hewitson gave a bibliographical reference to the *Trans.*

ARESTA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 117) : **Papilio laomedea** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 772.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio laomedea* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio atlites* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 407).

ARETHUSANA de Lesse, 1951, *Rev. franc. Lépid.* **13** (3/4) : 40. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio arethusa** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 169, no. F. 16.

This species, when designated as the type-species of *Arethusana*, was attributed by de Lesse to Esper (i.e. *Papilio arethusa* Esper, [1781], *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 103, pl 69, fig 3 ♂, 4 ♀), but Esper did not publish this as a new name of his own, correctly attributing it to Denis & Schiffermüller. Until recently there was some doubt as to the availability of the specific name *arethusa* for the present species, owing to the possibility that it might be a junior homonym of the specific name *arethusa* Cramer, [1775], also published in the combination *Papilio arethusa*. Luckily, this question was settled by the Commission in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44) when by its Ruling given in *Opinion 516* it determined the relative precedence to be accorded to certain works on the Lepidoptera published in 1775 ; for it then ruled that the names introduced in Denis & Schiffermüller's work were to be accorded precedence over those introduced in that year in Cramer's work. Under this Ruling the specific name *arethusa* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio arethusa*, became without question the oldest available specific name for the present species.

ARGE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 60. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 196) : *Papilio psyche* Hübner, [1799-1800], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 44, figs 198, 199.

The reference given above for the type-species is that furnished by Hübner himself in the *Verzeichniss* ; he had, however, previous to the publication of plate *Pap.* 44 of the *Sammlung*, published the same name for this species in an earlier work, [1790-1793] (*Der Schmett. Lepid. linn.* : 9).

The name *Arge* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Arge* Schrank, 1802 (*Fauna boic.* **2** (2) : 209).

By the Ruling given in its *Opinion 400* (1956, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **12** : 419-432) this name was placed by the Commission on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 416.

ARGEFORMIA Verity, 1953, *Farfalle diurn. d'Ital.* **5** : 47, 49. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio arge** Sulzer, 1776, *Gesch. Ins. linn. Syst.* : 144, pl. 16, figs 8, 9 ♀.

ARGESTINA Riley, [1923], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1922** : 469. Type-species by original designation : **Callerebia waltoni** Elwes, 1906, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1906** : 482, pl. 36, figs 14 ♂, 15 ♀.

ARGIOLAUS Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **8** : 143. Type-species by original designation : **Anops silas** Westwood, [Dec. 1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 74, fig. 5 ; (In the text as *Iolaus silas* Westwood, [March 1852], *in* Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 481, *nota*).

ARGON Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 205, 221. Type-species by original designation : **Carystus argus** Möschler, 1878, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **48** : 212.

ARGOPTERON Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 72, 88. Type-species by original designation : **Syrichthus** [sic] **aureipennis** Blanchard, 1852 *in* Gay, *Faun. Chile* **7** : 40, pl 3, fig 5a, 5b, 6.

ARGUS Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 176. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 224) : *Papilio coridon* Poda, 1761, *Ins. Mus. graec.* : 77.

For over 150 years the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1763, was completely overlooked, it being thought that this name had been first used by Scopoli in 1777 in the *Introd. Hist. nat.*, where he employed it for a genus belonging to an entirely different family (Satyridae). When in 1929 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 3 : 222) I first drew attention to the present name, I did not think it necessary to select a type-species for *Argus* Scopoli, 1763, because, like the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1777, it was invalid as a junior homonym of *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761 (*De quibusdam Anim. marinis . . Liber* : 56) a name bestowed upon a genus of marine Gastropods. Later, however, I thought it desirable that a definite place should be provided for *Argus* Scopoli, 1763, in the synonymy of the Lycaenidae, and, as shown above, I then (1933) selected from among the six common species placed in this genus by Scopoli the nominal species *Papilio coridon* Poda, 1761.

The action described above would have brought the present case to a close, if it had not been for the fact that in 1944, by a Ruling given under its Plenary Powers, the Commission in its *Opinion* 185 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 3 : 3752) suppressed Bohadsch's *Liber* of 1761 for nomenclatorial purposes. For as the result of that *Opinion* the name *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761, which till then had invalidated under the Law of Homonymy all later uses of the generic name, itself lost the status of availability. In consequence, the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1763, suddenly emerged as an available name in the Lepidoptera (family Lycaenidae), and by reason of its very early date, it became the oldest such name in the family. The situation so created was not immediately observed, but in 1952 an application was submitted to the Commission by Mr. Cyril F. dos Passos and myself, asking for a Ruling restoring the position in the nomenclature of the Lycaenidae, as it had existed prior to the disturbance created by the suppression of Bohadsch's *Liber* of 1761. This application was approved by the Commission which thereupon used its Plenary Powers to limit the decision in regard to the *Liber* promulgated in *Opinion* 185 to secure that while all new names in that work were to be unavailable for the purposes of the Law of Priority, their status under the Law of Homonymy was not to be held to be affected by the Ruling given in that *Opinion*. This supplementary Ruling was published in 1956, being promulgated in *Opinion* 429 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 14 : 323-338). Under the Ruling so given the name *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761, regained its power to invalidate all later uses of the name *Argus*, and accordingly the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1763, was restored to its former status as an invalid name under the Law of Homonymy. In the same *Opinion* the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1763, so invalidated, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 733.

ARGUS Scopoli, 1777, *Introd. Hist. nat.* : 432. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 27) : *Papilio eurydice* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* 6 : 406.

The name *Argus* Scopoli, 1777, is invalid as a junior homonym of the older-published name *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761. The rather peculiar history of the last-mentioned name has been explained in the discussion given above under the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1763.

The nominal species which is the type-species of *Argus* Scopoli, 1777, later became the type-species of the nominal genus *Satyrodes* Scudder, 1875.

ARGUS Boisduval, [1832], *Icon. hist. Lépid. Europe* 1 (5/6) : 49. Type-species by selection, by Hemming, 1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 224) : *Papilio alcon* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung syst. Werkes Schmett. Wien. Gegend* : 182, no. N4.

The name *Argus* Boisduval, like *Argus* Scopoli, is invalid as a junior homonym of *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761.

The nominal species which is the type-species later became the type-species of the nominal genus *Maculinae* van Eecke, 1915.

The name *Argus* Boisduval has been placed by the Commission in its *Opinion* 429 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 734.

ARGUS Gerhard, 1850, *Versuch. Mon. europ. Schmett.* (1) : 4. Type-species by monotypy : *Lycaena ledeveri* Boisduval, 1848, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1848 : 29.

Like the two immediately preceding names, the name *Argus* Gerhard is invalid as a junior homonym of *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761.

ARGYNNINA Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) 19 : 165. Type-species by selection by Bulter (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 196) : **Lasiommata hobartia** Westwood, [1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 387, *nota*.

ARGYNNIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 283. Type-species by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440) : **Papilio paphia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 481.

Formerly there was some doubt as to the acceptability of Latreille's *Consid. gén.* as a work containing valid type-selections of genera, but these were set at rest by the Commission by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 11 1910, *Smithson. Publ.* 1938 : 17-18 ; facsimile published in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 1 (B) : 173-18, as supplemented by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 136 (1939, *ibid.* 2 : 13-20). There are two later, and, of course, invalid type-selections for this genus. These were the selection (a) of *Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 786) by Dalman in 1816 (*K. svenska VetenshAkad. Handl.*, 1816 (1) : 57), and (b) of *Papilio aglaia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 481) by Curtis in 1830 (*Brit. Entom.* 7 : pl. 290).

Up to the beginning of the nineteen-thirties it was commonly considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds that *Papilio paphia* Linnaeus, the type-species of the present genus, and *Papilio niphe* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 785) were congeneric with one another. Accordingly, a difficult situation arose when specialists began to take the view that these species should be placed in separate genera, for in 1928 Reuss had selected *Papilio niphe* as the type-species of *Argyreus* Scopoli, 1777, with the result that all those workers—then the majority—who considered these species to be congeneric, the name *Argynnis* Fabricius became a junior subjective synonym. In fact, however this change was never made, specialists considering that it would be so disturbing to existing practice that the proper course would be to ask the Commission to intervene to prevent it from happening. The Commission thereupon gave a Ruling that, without prejudice to the use on taxonomic grounds of the generic name *Argyreus* Scopoli for those authors who considered that its type-species was not congeneric with that of *Argynnis* Fabricius, the name *Argyreus* was not to be substituted for the name *Argynnis* in those cases where specialists considered the type-species of these nominal genera were congeneric with one another. At the same time the name *Argynnis* Fabricius was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 609. These decisions of which the first was taken by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, were promulgated in 1945 in the Commission's *Opinion* 161 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 307-318).

ARGYREA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Bilb.* : 77 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Argyreus* Scopoli, 1777).

When I dealt with this name in 1933 (*Entomologist* 66 : 197), there were no clear provisions in the Code regarding either the status of names published as emendations of older names or the criteria to be adopted for determining when one generic name should be regarded as a homonym of another. As regards the first of these questions, I thought it best to select as the type-species of this genus the nominal species *Papilio paphia* Linnaeus, 1758, in order to make this name a junior objective synonym of *Argynnis* Fabricius, 1807 ; as regards the second point, I treated *Argyrea* Billberg as a junior homonym of *Argyria* Hübner, 1818 *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : 28, 30. Both the questions in doubt in 1933 have since been clarified by the International Congresses of Zoology and revised provisions have been inserted in the Code. On the first of the above questions the Code provides (Article 33) that an Emendation of a generic name takes the same type-species as the name so emended ; accordingly, my selection in 1933 of *Papilio paphia* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Argyrea* is invalid, that

emendation taking automatically as its type-species the same species as *Argyreus* Scopoli, namely *Papilio niphe* Linnaeus. On the second of the above points, the revised Code provides (Article 56(a)) that names are not to be treated as homonyms of one another if they differ in spelling even by a single letter. Under this provision *Argyrea* Billberg and *Argyria* Hübner are not homonyms of one another.

The name *Argyrea* Billberg is invalid, as being an Unjustified Emendation of *Argyreus* Scopoli, 1777, and is therefore a junior objective synonym of that name.

ARGYREUS Scopoli, 1777, *Introd. Hist. nat.* : 431. Type-species by selection by Reuss (1928, *Int. ent. Z.* **22** : 146) : **Papilio niphe** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 785.

The name *Papilio niphe* Linnaeus, 1767, was introduced as a replacement name for *Papilio hyperbius* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 408). This replacement was entirely unnecessary, and the name *hyperbius* Linnaeus, 1763, is an available name and, as the oldest such name applicable to the present species, is therefore its valid name.

By the Ruling given in *Direction 2* (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 613–628) the name *Argyreus* Scopoli has been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 758.

ARGYROCHEILA Staudinger, 1892, *Iris* **4** (2) : 215. Type-species by monotypy : **Argyrocheila undifera** Staudinger, 1892, *ibid.* **4** (2) : 215.

ARGYROGRAMMA Stichel, 1910, *Berl. ent. Z.* **55** (1/2) : 12. Type-species by original designation : *Erycina stilbe* Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 574.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Argyrogramma* Hübner, 1823¹ (*Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 29). This name has been replaced by the name *Argyrogrammana* Strand, 1932.

ARGYROGRAMMANA Strand, 1932, *Folia zool. hydrobiol.*, Riga **4** (1) : 144. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: **Erycina stilbe** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 574.

This name was introduced as a replacement for *Argyrogramma* Stichel, 1910, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

ARGYRONOME Hübner, [1810], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 32. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 120) : **Papilio laodice** Pallas, 1771, *Reise durch verschied. Prov. Russisch. Reichs* **1** : 471.

ARGYRONYMPHA Mathew, 1886, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1886** : 346. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 23) : **Argyronympha pulchra** Mathew, 1886, *ibid.* **1886** : 347, pl. 34, fig. 4.

ARGYROPHENGA Doubleday, 1845, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **16** : 307. Type-species by monotypy : **Argyrophenga antipodum** Doubleday, 1845, *ibid.* **16** : 307.

The name *Argyrophenga* has commonly, though incorrectly, been treated as having been first published in 1848 (*Lep. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.*, Appendix : 31), whereas it was in fact first published in November 1845.

ARGYROPHORUS Blanchard, 1852, in Gay, *Hist. fis. pol. Chile*, Zool. **7** : 30. Type-species by monotypy : **Argyrophorus argenteus** Blanchard, 1852, in Gay, *ibid.*, Zool. **7** : 30, pl. 2, figs 9, 10 ♂, 11 ♀.

ARHOPALA Boisduval, 1832, in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. Ent. **1** (Lép.) : 75. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 120) : **Arhopala phryxus** Boisduval, 1832, in d'Urville, *ibid.*, Faun. Ent. **1** (Lép.) : 75.

Scudder erroneously supposed that *Arhopala phryxus* was the only species included in this genus by Boisduval and accordingly stated that that species was the type-species by monotypy. This misconception on Scudder's part does not detract from the force of his statement

that *Arhopala phryxus* was the type-species and accordingly that statement ranks as a valid type-selection. (Previously, in 1840 (*Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 462) Blanchard had selected *Papilio apidanus* Cramer, [1777], but this action was invalid, because that nominal species was not included in *Arhopala* by Boisduval at the time when he established that genus.)

Although, as explained above, *Papilio apidanus* is not the type-species of *Arhopala*, it was, until the recent revision of the *Arhopala*-Group by Evans (1957), commonly regarded as being congeneric with *Arhopala phryxus*. Inevitably, therefore, at the time when *Papilio apidanus* was erroneously believed to be the type-species of the older-established genus *Amblypodia* Horsfield, [1829], the name *Arhopala* Boisduval was (equally incorrectly) treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Amblypodia*. When however it was established that the above view in regard to the type-species of *Amblypodia* was incorrect, the name *Arhopala* was once more (correctly) recognized as the oldest available generic name for the group always known as the *Arhopala*-Group. This purely taxonomic question is referred to here, in order to put on record that the name, if it can be so called, *Amblypodia* auct. nec Horsfield falls in the synonymy of *Arhopala* Boisduval in the broad sense in which that name was used prior to Evans's revision of the *Arhopala*-Group. Though *Papilio apidanus*, the former pseudotype of *Amblypodia*, is still treated as a member of the *Arhopala*-Group, it is no longer—under Evans's arrangement—treated as actually being a member of the genus *Arhopala* (*sens. str.*), having been removed to the genus *Flos* Doherty, 1889, of which it is the type-species by original designation. (Prior to Evans's revision, the name *Flos* Doherty, it may be noted, never won any general acceptance and was treated as being no more than a junior subjective synonym of *Arhopala*.)

The nominal species *Arhopala phryxus* Boisduval, the type-species of *Arhopala*, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio helius* Cramer, [1779] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 15, pl. 201, figs F, G). This name is not however available for the present species because it is a homonym of the name *Papilio helius* Cramer (*ibid.* **3** (17) : 10, pl. 198, fig. B) (a name applying to a species of a different family) and precedence was given by the First Reviser (Hemming, 1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 121) to the name as applied on page 10 (pl. 198), to the non-Lycaenid species, over this name as applied on page 15 (pl. 201) to the present Lycaenid species. This selection was made under the misapprehension that the principle of page precedence applied in cases of this sort, but this does not invalidate the choice then made as to the relative precedence to be accorded to these two names, which was quite definite and is therefore valid (Article 24 (a)).

ARIADNE Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. Lepid. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : [3] (ref. pl. vi). Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio coryta** Cramer, [1776], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 136, pl. 86, figs E, F.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio coryta* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio ariadne* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 407). It may certainly be concluded that Horsfield himself held this taxonomic view and that it was on this account that he chose the name "Ariadne" as the name for this genus.

ARICIA R. L., 1817, *Jenaische Allgem. Lit. Ztg*, Jena **14**, No. 1 : 280. Type-species by selection by Tutt (15th May 1906, *Ent. Rec.* **18** : 131) : **Papilio agestis** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 184, No. N.13.

Tutt selected the above species as type-species twice almost simultaneously in 1906, the second selection being published on 15th July of that year (*Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** (12) : 313).

ARICORIS Westwood, [October 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 72, figs 7, 8. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 120) : **Aricoris tisiphone** Westwood, [October 1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 72, fig. 7.

Westwood placed two species in this genus in his plate 72, but he added five other species in his text (: 449), which was published a little later—on 7th November 1851. The importance

of these dates lies in the fact that only the two species shown on the plate are eligible for selection by a later author. Scudder (1875), when fixing the type-species of new genera introduced in the *Gen. diurn. Lep.*, ignored the plates (the dates of publication were then unknown and assumed to be the same as those of the corresponding text). In the present case no harm resulted because the species selected by Scudder was fortunately one of the two cited on the earlier-published plate (pl. 72), and the selection so made is therefore perfectly valid.

The nominal species *Aricoris tisiphone* Westwood is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Erycina turana* Godart, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 577).

ARISBA Doubleday, 1847, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 11. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio agacles** Dalman, 1823, *Analecta ent.* : 47.

ARISBE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 89. Type-species through Section (a) (misidentified type-species) of Article 70, provisionally applied, pending a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on an application submitted : **Papilio leonidas** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 35.

Hübner placed two nominal species in this genus, and of these Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 121) selected the first to be the type-species. It has long been agreed by all authorities that the name *similis* Linnaeus applied by Hübner to this taxon was based upon a misidentification of the Linnaean species which is a Danaid, whereas the species which, as the reference which he gave to Cramer's plate 9 clearly showed, Hübner intended to denote was a Papilionid species having a somewhat Danaid-like pattern. It follows that the genus *Arisbe* Hübner is, through the type-selection made by Scudder, a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. The details of this case are set out briefly below.

The genus *Arisbe* was placed by Hübner among the Papilionids ; the entry which he made for the species selected as the type-species by Scudder was as follows : " 933. *Arisbe similis* Linn. Syst. Pap. 193. Cram. 9. B.C." The full reference for "*similis* Linn." is : *Papilio similis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 479, no. 128 (the no. " 193 " cited by Hübner being the species no. allotted to this species by Linnaeus in 1767 in the 12th edition of the *Syst. Nat.*)). This species is a Danaid and is the type-species (by original designation) of the genus *Radena* Moore, [1880]. The full reference to the Cramer plate cited by Hübner is : *Papilio similis* [attributed to Linnaeus] Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (1) : 14, pl. 9, figs B, C). The African Papilionid so figured by Cramer was at that time without a name of its own, and it remained without a name until it was given the name *Papilio leonidas* by Fabricius in 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 35). The figure given by Cramer represents one of the syntypes. Hübner's misidentification of *Papilio leonidas* as *Papilio similis* Linnaeus was noted by Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 520) and the same view was taken by Aurivillius (1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm 31 (No. 5) : 487) and later authors.

From the foregoing particulars it will be seen (a) that the genus *Arisbe* Hübner is based on a misidentified type-species, (b) that the species (*Papilio similis* Linnaeus) actually cited by Hübner is a Danaid, (c) that the species which Hübner misidentified with this Linnaean species is the Papilionid later named *Papilio leonidas* Fabricius, (d) that the acceptance of the true *Papilio similis* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Arisbe* Hübner would involve two confusing consequences : first, the generic name *Arisbe* would have to be transferred from the family Papilionidae (the position intended by Hübner and accepted by all subsequent workers) to the family Danaidae to which this genus has never been assigned ; second, the name *Arisbe* Hübner, having the same type-species as that of the Danaid genus *Radena* Moore, would actually replace that well-established generic name.

In these circumstances the present appeared to me to be clearly a case where the Commission should be asked to use its Plenary Powers to designate *Papilio leonidas* Fabricius to be the type-species of the present genus, and an application in this sense has been submitted to the Commission under Article 70 (a)). In accordance with the provisions of Article 80, *Papilio leonidas* Fabricius, as the species customarily treated as the type-species of the genus

Arisbe Hübner, is so treated here, pending a decision by the Commission on the application referred to above.

ARITA Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 89, 162. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus arita** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 331.

ARLETTA Hemming, 1935, *Stylops* **4** : 3. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Polyommatus vardhana** Moore, [1875], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1874** (4) : 572, pl. 66, fig. 5.

I introduced this name as a replacement for *Moorea* Toxopeus, 1927, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

ARMANDIA Blanchard, 1871, *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris* **72** : 809, *nota* 3. Type-species by monotypy : *Armandia thaidina* Blanchard, 1871, *ibid.* **73** : 809, *nota* 3.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Armandia* Filippi, 1862 (*Arch. Zool. Anat. Fisiol.* (2) : 215).

ARNETTA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 72, 81. Type-species by original designation : **Isoteinon atkinsoni** Moore, 878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 693, pl. 45, fig. 10.

AROMA Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 401, 458. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia aroma**, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (1) : 24.

AROTES Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 450. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 434) : *Aricoris (Setabis) myrtis* Westwood [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 450, *nota*.

The name *Arates* was introduced by Westwood in the synonymy of *Setabis* Westwood as “*Arates* Boisd. MS.”. At a time when it was still uncertain what treatment should be accorded to names published in synonymies in this way I selected (1941) *Aricoris (Setabis) myrtis* Westwood, one of the species placed by Westwood in *Setabis* and therefore in *Arates*, to be the type-species of *Arates*, thereby making *Arates* a junior objective synonym of *Setabis*. Since the foregoing type-selection was made, a provision has been inserted in the Code (Article 11(d)) ruling that the publication of a name in a synonymy does not confer upon it the status of availability. Thus the name *Arates* Westwood has been invalid from the time of its publication. Even if the name *Arates*, when published in 1851, had not been published in the synonymy of another name and even if it were not a junior objective synonym of an older name, it would still have been invalid, for it is a junior homonym of the name *Arates* Gravenhorst, 1829 (*Ichneum. Europ.* **1** (Conspectus) : 64).

AROTIS Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 151. Type-species by monotypy : **Arotis sirene** Mabille, 1904, *ibid.* **17** (C) : 151.

ARPIDEA Duncan, 1837, in Jardine's *Nat. Libr.*, Ent. **5** (Foreign Butts) : 180. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio chorinaeus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 484.

ARRHENELLA Waterhouse, 1937, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **62** (3/4) : 122. Type-species by original designation : *Pamphila marnas* Felder (C.), 1860, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 462.

Waterhouse expressed the opinion that the name *Arrhenes* Mabille, 1904, which he had previously used for the genus typified by *Pamphila marnas* Felder, was not properly applicable to that species, and believing there was no valid generic name applicable to that species, he introduced the name *Arrhenella* to fill the gap. Waterhouse was correct in thinking that the name *Arrhenes* as of Mabille, 1904, could not be employed in the sense in which he had previously used it. For reasons which stem from a change in the Code made long after Waterhouse introduced the name *Arrhenella*, the name *Arrhenes* is properly applicable to the present genus as from Evans, 1934, *Arrhenella* Waterhouse thus becoming a junior objective synonym. An explanation of the complicated history of the present case will be found in the note given below for the name *Arrhenes* Evans.

ARRHENES Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 142. Type-species by selection by Evans (1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 206) : *Pamphila marnas* Felder (C.), 1860, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 462.

This name was introduced by Mabille when dealing with the generic name *Ocybadistes* Heron, 1894, in the synonymy of which he placed it as "Arrhenes Mabille, in litt." As shown below in the note on the name *Arrhenes* Evans, numerous attempts were later made to employ this generic name for *Pamphila marnas*, one of the species cited by Mabille in 1904 for *Ocybadistes* (= *Arrhenes* Mabille in litt.) in the ensuing period when it was still believed that a name published in a synonymy acquired the status of availability thereby. All these were seen to be invalid when a provision was inserted in the revised Code ruling that a name published in the foregoing manner (Article 11(d)) was not thereby made available. Under this provision the name *Arrhenes* Mabille, 1904, possesses no status in zoological nomenclature.

ARRHENES Evans, 1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 206. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila marnas** Felder (C.), 1860, *SitzBer. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 462.

As shown in the immediately preceding note, the name *Arrhenes* acquired no status of availability through being published by Mabille in 1904 in the synonymy of *Ocybadistes* Heron. Accordingly, Mabille's action on that occasion did not invalidate any later use of this generic name, provided that that use complied in other respects with the requirements of the Code, that is, provided that the author using this name (a) gave a generic diagnosis and (b) designated a type-species. Since a period of nearly sixty years elapsed between Mabille's use in synonymy of the name *Arrhenes* and the publication of the revised Code containing the provision under which it was ruled that names so published have no status of availability, it was to be expected therefore that the first nomenclaturally valid use of the name *Arrhenes* would be when some author, while attributing this name to Mabille, 1904, provided a diagnosis for the genus and designated a type-species for that genus. The first author to do this was Evans in 1934 and the name *Arrhenes* is accordingly attributable to Evans and ranks from 1934. The difficulty in this case arose primarily from the fact that Mabille misinterpreted *Ocybadistes* and placed in that genus species not currently regarded as belonging to it, and it was for the reception of these species that authors initially brought into use the name *Arrhenes* Mabille, instead of leaving it, as they would otherwise have done, in the synonymy of *Ocybadistes*.

ARRHENOTHRIX de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 18, 336. Type-species by original designation : **Arrhenothrix penicilligera** de Niceville, 1890, *ibid.* **3** : 337, pl. 28, 214 ♂.

The nominal species *Arrhenothrix penicilligera* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Amblyodia vidura* Horsfield, [1829] (*Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 113).

ARRHENOTRIX Evans, 1927, *Ident. Ind. Butts* (ed. 1) : 133. (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Arrhenothrix* de Niceville, 1890).

ARRUGIA Wallengren, 1872, *Ofvers. VetenskAkad. Förh., Stockh.* **29**, No. 3 : 47. Type-species by selection by Röber ([1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Bd 1 Theil 2* (6) : 277) : **Papilio protumnus** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 340.

ARTEUROTI Butler & Druce, 1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 112. Type-species by original designation : **Arteurotia tractipennis** Butler & Druce, 1872, *ibid.* **1** : 112.

ARTINES Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 608. Type-species recommended to the Commission for designation under Article 70(a) (misidentified type-species) : **Hesperia aquilina** Plötz, 1883, *Stett. Ent. Ztg.* **44** : 33.

Godman designated *Thracides aeptitus* Geyer, [1832] (in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 18, pl. [114], figs 659, 660) as the type-species of this genus. It is quite clear however from the descriptions and figures that he gave that the species to which he applied that name

was in reality *Hesperia aquilina* Plötz, 1883. First, he gave two figures of what he called *Thracides aepitus*; these were fig. 47 (venation of forewing) and fig. 48 (♂ genit.) on plate 103. Both of these figures represent *aquilina* Plötz and not *aepitus* Geyer. Second, he described under the name *Artines atizies* a new nominal species, for which he gave two figures on plate 103, namely fig. 49 (♂ underside) and fig. 50 (♂ genit.). Both these figures represent the true *aepitus* Geyer. What happened therefore was that Godman was in possession of specimens both of *aepitus* and of *aquilina* but that he made the mistake of applying the name *aepitus* to *aquilina* and, thinking that the species to which the name *aepitus* properly applies was an undescribed species, gave to it the new specific name *atizies*. The genus *Artines* Godman was thus based upon a misidentified type-species. Accordingly, the Commission is being asked to designate under Article 70(a) the nominal species *Hesperia aquilina* Plötz, 1883, to be the type-species of *Artines* Godman. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 that species is here treated as the type-species of this genus, pending the publication of the Commission's decision on the application submitted.

ARTIPE Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lép. Guatemala* : 14. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio amyntor** Herbst, 1804, in Jablonsky, *Natur-syst. Ins.*, Schmett. 11 : 27, pl. 300, figs 5, 6 ♀.

The nominal species *Papilio amyntor* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio eryx* Linnaeus, 1771 (*Mantissa Plant.* : 537).

ARTITROPA Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1896 : 92. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila erinnys** Trimen, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 1 : 290.

ARTOGEIA Verity, 1947, *Farfalle diurn. d'Ital.* 3 : 192, 193. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio napi** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 468.

ARTOPOETES Chapman, 1909, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1909 : 473. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycena pryeri** Murray, 1873, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 10 : 126.

ARUNENA Swinhoe, 1919, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) 3 : 317. Type-species by original designation : **Arunena nigerrima** Swinhoe, 1919, *ibid.* (9) 3 : 317.

ASBOLIS Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (B) : 134. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 25 : 79) : **Goniloba sandarac** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 19 : 54.

The nominal species *Goniloba sandarac* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Eudamus capucinus* Lucas, 1856 (*in Sagra, Hist. fis. pol. nat. Cuba* 7 : 625).

ASCANIDES Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 5 : 32. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio triopas** Godart, [1819], *Ency. meth.* 9 (Ins.) (1) : 33.

The name *Papilio triopas* Godart is invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio triopas* Stoll, [1780] (*in Cramer, Util. Kapellen* 4 (27) : 64), and has been replaced by the name *Parides ygärasilla* Hemming, 1935 (*Entomologist* 68 : 41), which is therefore the valid name for the type-species of this genus.

ASCIA Scopoli, 1777, *Introd. Hist. nat.* : 434. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 61) : **Papilio monuste** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 237.

Hampson in 1918 (*Novit. zool.* 25 : 385) sought to claim that *Papilio crataegi* Linnaeus, 1758, was automatically the type-species of this genus because it was the first of the species cited by Scopoli under the name *Ascia*. This claim was misconceived, because the so-called "First-Species Rule" was at no time recognized in the Code as a method for determining the type-species of genera.

ASHTIPA Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 9 : 205, 209 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Asthipa* Moore, 1883).

ASLAUGA Kirby, 1890, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **6** : 261. Type-species by selection by Bethune-Baker (1924, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1924** : 209) : **Liphyra vininga** Hewitson, 1875, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **11** : 183.

ASPITHA Moore, 1951, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 6, 83. Type-species by original designation : **Prrhopyga** [sic] **aspitha** Hewitson, [1866], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** (6) : 481.

ASTEROCAMPA Röber, [1916], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 549. Type-species by selection by Bates (1926, *Ent. News* **37** : 154) : **Apatura celitis** Boisduval & Leconte, [1834], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chen. Amér. sept.* (25) : 210, pl. 57, figs 1, 2 (imago), 3 (larva), 4 (pupa).

ASTEROPE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 66. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 122) : **Oreas sapphira** Hübner, [1816], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [96].

ASTHIPA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 246. Type-species by original designation : **Danais vitrina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 300.

The name *Asthipa* Moore was published on the same date and in the same work as the name *Ravadeba* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. That choice was made by Bryk in 1937 (*Lep. Cat.* **78** : 135) when he gave precedence to the name *Ravadeba* Moore above the name *Asthipa* Moore.

ASTICTOPTERUS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 401. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 95) : **Astictopterus jama** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *ibid.* **4** : 401.

ASTRAEODES Staudinger, [October 1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1**, Th. 2 (19) : pl. 95 ; [April 1888], *ibid.* Bd **1**, Th. 1 (20) : 263. Type-species by monotypy : **Pandemos areuta** Westwood, [October 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 70 fig. 5 ; [October 1851], *ibid.* (2) : 440.

ASTRAEODES Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1**, Th. 2 (6) : 256. Type-species by monotypy : *Pandemos areuta* Westwood, [1851].

Röber attributed this name to Schatz but he clearly did not realize that it had already been published by Staudinger and treated it as a new name. It is invalid both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, *Astraeodes* Staudinger, [1887].

ASTRAPTES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 103. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 122) : **Papilio aulestes** Cramer, [1780], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (24) : 161, pl. 283, figs E, F, G.

The name of the type-species, *Papilio aulestes* Cramer, [1780], is invalid, as being a junior homonym of the name *Papilio aulestes* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (11) : 47). The oldest nomenclatorially available name subjectively applicable to the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio aulestes* Cramer, [1780] is considered on taxonomic grounds to be *Papilio narcissus* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. werke Uitl. Kapellen*, Pieter Cramer : 171, pl. 39, fig. 8).

It is currently considered that the taxa represented by the nominal species which are the type-species respectively of *Astraptes* Hübner and *Telegonus* Hübner are congeneric with one another. As these names were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. In the present case the First Reviser was myself (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 158), when I gave preference to the name *Astraptes* over the name *Telegonus*. At that time I erroneously supposed that this preference followed automatically under the principle of page precedence. This misconception does not however invalidate the First Reviser action then taken.

ASTYCUS Hübner, 1822, *Syst.-alph. Verz.* : 1, 3, 5, 6, 8-10. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 200) : *Papilio tages* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

Hübner placed in this genus all the European species of the family Hesperiidae known to him.

Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 122) erroneously supposed that the name *Astycus* was not published until 1825 (*Cat. Lép. Coll. Franck* : 85) and on this basis selected *Papilio augias* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 410) as type-species. This type-selection is invalid, as *Papilio augias* was not one of the originally included species when Hübner established this nominal genus in 1822.

The name *Astycus* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Erynnis* Schrank, 1802, of which also *Papilio tages* is the type-species.

ATALOPEDES Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 78. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia huron** Edwards, 1863, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **2** : 16, pl. 1, figs 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia huron* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia campestris* Boisduval, 1852 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **10** : 316 ♂).

ATARNES Godman & Salvin, [1897], in *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 443. Type-species by monotypy : **Leucochitonea sallei** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], in *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep.-Rhop. (3) : 525, pl. 74, fig. 25.

ATE Godman & Salvin, [1895], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 401. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio jovianus* Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 213, pl. 392, figs L, M.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Pythonides* Hübner, [1819], of which the same nominal species is the type-species.

ATEGANA Stichel, 1906, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **36** : 10. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops* **4** : 1) : *Papilio phidippus* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 402.

As published by Stichel, this name had the appearance of having been introduced as the name for a subgenus of *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807 ; Stichel had, however, the peculiar habit of applying to groups of species within a given genus Latin words in the nominative plural. It is possible therefore that *Ategana*, despite its appearance of being a Latinized word in the nominative singular—and therefore a subgeneric name—may have been intended by Stichel to be a group-term in the neuter nominative plural and not a genus-group name at all.

Ategana Stichel—if it is a genus-group name—is a junior objective synonym of *Amathusia* Fabricius, of which also *Papilio phidippus* Linnaeus is the type-species.

ATELEOMORPHA Warren, 1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **74** : 19, 87. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Stylops* **3** : 143) : **Hesperia onopordi** Rambur, [1840], *Faun. ent. Andal.* **2** (Livr. 5) : 319, pl. 8, figs 13 ♂, P (genit).

ATELLA Doubleday, [Nov. 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 22, fig. 3 ; *id.* [May 1848], *ibid.* (1) : 165. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 123) : **Atella eurytis** Doubleday, [1847], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 22, fig. 3.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Atella eurytis* is currently considered on taxonomic grounds to be the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio columbina* Cramer, [1779] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 76, pl. 238, figs A, B).

ATERCOLORATUS Bang-Haas, 1938, *Ent. Z.* **52** (22) : 178. Type-species by original designation : **Coenonympha alini** Bang-Haas, 1937, *Ent. Z.* **51** (22) : 223.

ATERICA Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **2** (2) : 195, (as Lép. page 47 in re-paged separate under the title "Faun. ent. Madagascar"). Type-species by monotypy : **Aterica rabena** Boisduval, 1833, *ibid.* **2** (2) : 195, pl. 8, fig. 2.

ATHALIAEFORMIA Verity, 1950, *Farfalle diurn. d'Ital.* **4** : 89, 90, 157. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio athalia* Rottemburg, 1775, *Der Naturforscher* **6** : 5.

Verity introduced this name for what he called the "athalia gruppo" of Higgins (: 189) and later (: 157) for the genus *Mellicta* Billberg as interpreted by Higgins for the same group. It

cannot be doubted that Verity intended to indicate that *Papilio athalia* was the type-species of the present subgeneric taxon, to which he then gave a name compounded of the specific name *athalia*, and it appears reasonable to conclude that the indications which he gave amounted, in his view, to the designation of that species as such. Accordingly, *Athaliaeformia* is here treated as having *Papilio athalia* as type-species by original designation. It will be realized that, as *Athaliaeformia* was published after 1930, it would automatically be an invalid name, if it were treated as having been published without a type-species. The view that it was so published was expressed by Higgins in 1955 (*Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **106** : 4) when that author selected *Papilio athalia* to be the type-species. If in fact *Athaliaeformia* had been published without a designated type-species and, as a post-1930 name, it had as a consequence automatically been invalid, the selection of a type-species by a later author would not have validated it.

ATHARIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* 3 (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis consimilis** Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. **1** (Lép.) : 133.

When Moore introduced the name *Atharia*, he designated a type-species, but gave no generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency in the following year ([1899], *ibid.* **4** (39) : 44).

ATHENA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 36. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio thetys** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 264.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio thetys* is currently identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio petreus* Cramer, [1776] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 138, pl. 87, figs D, E).

ATHESIS Doubleday, [July 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 3 ; *ibid.*, [September 1847], (1) : 109. Type-species by monotypy : *Athesis clearista* Doubleday, [July 1847], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 3.

ATHIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 101.

Although this was described as a genus of butterflies, its type-species by monotypy, *Papilio palatinus* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 98, pl. 159, figs B, C) is not a butterfly but a moth.

ATHYMA Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 272. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 123) : **Papilio leucothoe** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 478.

There has been considerable confusion regarding the proper application of the name *Athyma* Westwood, owing partly to doubts, until recently, as to the interpretation of originally included nominal species, and partly to taxonomic difficulties in certain respects. Normally, difficulties of this latter kind would fall outside the scope of the present work, but in the present instance some explanation is necessary for the proper understanding of the purely nomenclatorial issues.

The first point to be noted is that what Scudder selected as type-species was cited by Westwood as " *leucothoe* Linn., 1764". However, Linnaeus did not describe a new nominal taxon in 1764 under the name *Papilio leucothoe* ; what he did do in the *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* (: 292) in that year was to redescribe the nominal species *Papilio leucothoe* established by himself in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 478). Unfortunately, as specialists are agreed, Linnaeus in 1764 included under the name *Papilio leucothoe* two quite different taxa. This was first clearly established by Aurivillius in 1882 (*K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **19**, No. 5 : 68, 93, 94). What in 1764 Linnaeus described as the male of *Papilio leucothoe* was a species of the " *Neptis*-Group", while what he described as the female was a species of the group often incorrectly known in the sixteenth and early eighteenth century as the " *Pantoporia*-Group" and more recently as the " *Parathyма*-Group".

The next point to be considered is the identity of the species to which the name *Papilio leucothoe* Linnaeus, 1758, properly belongs. On this subject there is general agreement that

this name applies to the " *Pantoporia*-Group" species which is one of the two taxa to which Linnaeus in 1764 applied this name. It is further agreed subjectively on taxonomic grounds that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio leucothoe* Linnaeus, 1758, is the same as that taxon established on an earlier page (: 471) in the same work. The specified names *leucothoe* and *perius*, both of Linnaeus, 1758, are therefore subjective synonyms of one another. The relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This was Aurivillius (1882, *loc. cit.* : 68) who gave preference to the name *perius* Linnaeus over the name *leucothoe* Linnaeus. Thus, on the basis of the subjective taxonomic view discussed above, the oldest available specific name for, and therefore the valid name of, the " *Pantoporia*-Group" species here in question is *perius* Linnaeus 1758.

Up till comparatively recent times there was no official guidance to the procedure to be followed in cases in which an author established a nominal genus on the basis of a misidentified type-species, some authors taking as the type-species the taxon to which the specific name cited by the author of the generic name properly applies, while others sought to establish the identity of the species intended by the author of the generic name and, having reached a conclusion on this subject, treated the species so determined as the type-species of the genus concerned. Under the revised Code (Article 70) an author of a generic name is to be assumed to have correctly identified the nominal species placed by him in the genus in question, save where he makes it plain that he is applying a given specific name in some sense other than that of the original author of the specific name in question. This latter provision does not apply in the present case, as Westwood said nothing to imply that he was using the specific name *leucothoe* in a sense different from that in which it had been originally applied by Linnaeus—and, indeed, could not have done so, in view of the fact that it was not until many years later that the identity of the taxa to which that specific name was applied by Linnaeus when (i) when he first published it, and (ii) when he used it again in the *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* was definitely established by Aurivillius (1882). The present therefore is a case in which it is necessary to assume that Westwood correctly identified the nominal species *Papilio leucothoe* Linnaeus when he placed it in his new genus *Athyma*. Thus, under the Code the type-species of *Athyma* is the species of the " *Pantoporia* -Group" to which the name *Papilio leucothoe* is properly applicable.

When we turn to examine the interpretation of the genus *Athyma* by authors subsequent to Westwood, we find (a) that over a long period it was treated as having a type-species belonging to the " *Pantoporia*-Group" and was widely used in this sense, and (b) that a minority of authors, including myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 87) treated this genus as having a species of the " *Neptis*-Group" as its type-species, the name *Athyma* being treated by these latter authors as a junior subjective synonym of the older name *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807. It will be seen therefore that the acceptance—as now seen to be required under the Code—of the " *Pantoporia*-Group" species as the type-species of *Athyma* is fully in harmony with the general practice of authors. As pointed out by myself in 1934 (*loc. cit.* 1 : 87), the name *Parathyma* Moore, [1898] would be the oldest available generic name for species of the " *Pantoporia*-Group" if it were necessary—as is now seen not to be the case—to apply the name *Athyma* to the " *Neptis*-Group." Even the name *Parathyma* Moore will not be adversely affected by the acceptance of the name *Athyma* Westwood as the valid name for the genus having as its type-species the nominal species *Papilio leucothoe* Linnaeus, 1758 (=a junior subjective synonym of *Papilio perius* Linnaeus, 1758) if currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be distinct from that having *Papilio sulpitia* Cramer, [1779], as type-species, that is, as being distinct from the genus *Parathyma* Moore, [1898].

ATHYMODES Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (25) : 10. Type-species by original designation : **Atyma** [sic] **nycteis** Ménétriers, 1858, *Bull. phys. math. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* 17 : 215.

The nominal species *Atyma nycteis* Ménétriers is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Atyma cassiope* Ménétriers, 1858, *ibid.* 17 : 214). Since these names were published in the same work

and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. The First Reviser was Leech who in [1892] (*Butts China Japan Corea* (1) (Text-Pt 2) : 155) gave precedence to the specific name *nycteis* Ménétrries over the name *cassiope* Ménétrries.

ATHYRTIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 413. Type-species by monotypy : **Athyrtis mechanitis** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* 6 : 414.

ATHYSANOTA Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* 21 : 297. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaena ornata** Mabille, 1890, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) 10 : 24, pl. 2, fig. 6.

The binomen *Lycaena ornata* has been published as a new name for various taxa on a number of occasions, but this appears to be the earliest of these homonyms and therefore to be an available name nomenclatorially. It is accordingly here treated as the valid name for the present species.

ATLANTEA Higgins, [1959], *Lepid. News* 12 (5/6) : 162. Type-species by original designation : **Synchloe perezi** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1862, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 16 : 119.

The text containing this generic name is dated 1958 but the wrapper (folder) in which the Part was published is dated "30 April 1959".

ATLIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 80. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 124) : **Papilio halesus** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (9) : 3, pl. 98, figs B, C.

The name *Atlides* Hübner was published on the same date and in the same work as the name *Brangas* Hübner, [1819], and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. Of these names *Atlides* is in current use, whereas *Brangas* is virtually unknown. Accordingly, as no formal First Reviser choice appeared to have been made, I, acting as First Reviser, accorded precedence to *Atlides* over *Brangas* in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (3) : 82).

ATROPHANEURA Reakirt, [1865], *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* 3 : 446. Type-species by monotypy : **Atrophaneura erythrosoma** Reakirt, [1865], *ibid.* 3 : 447.

Corbet has pointed out (1943, *Entomologist* 76 : 206) that, although the volume containing the name *Atrophaneura* is dated "1864", it contains an account of a meeting held on 12th December 1864 and cannot therefore have been published before 1865.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Atrophaneura erythrosoma* Reakirt is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio semperi* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 296).

The type-species of the present genus and *Papilio diphilus* Esper, [1793], the type-species of *Pachliopta* Reakirt, [1865], are commonly treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with one another; and, as the names *Atrophaneura* and *Pachliopta* were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. When in 1943 (*loc. cit.* 76 : 206) Corbet, on the discovery that the name *Polydorus* Swainson, 1833, was invalid under the Law of Homonymy, introduced the name *Atrophaneura* Reakirt in its place, he mentioned at the same time the name *Pachliopta* Reakirt, but he did not definitely accept *Atrophaneura* at the expense of *Pachliopta*, though it certainly seems likely that he considered the type-species of these nominal genera to be congeneric with one another. In order to clear up the position, I have made (1964, *Ann. lep.* (3) : 84) a First Reviser's choice definitely according precedence to the name *Atrophaneura* Reakirt over the name *Pachliopta* Reakirt.

ATRYTONE Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 77. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia iowa** Scudder, 1869, *Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci.* 1 (2) : 336.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia iowa* Scudder is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the

older-established nominal species *Hesperia arogos* Boisduval & Leconte, [1834] (*Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amér. sept.* : pl. 76, figs 3 ♂, 4 ♂, 5 ♀ [no text]).

ATRYTONOPSIS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 497. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia deva** Edwards, 1876, *Trans. Amer. ent. Soc.* **5** : 292.

AUBERTIA Oberthür, 1896, *Étud. ent.* **20** : 40. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 79) : **Aubertia dulcis** Oberthür, 1896, *ibid.* **20** : 40, pl. 9, fig. 16 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Aubertia dulcis* Oberthür is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Carterocephalus christophi* Groum-Grschmailo, 1891 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **25** : 460).

AUCA Hayward, 1953, *Acta zool. lilloana* **13** : 30. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus pales** Philippi, 1860, *Linnaea ent.* **14** : 268.

AUDRE Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 157. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio epulus** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 79, pl. 50, figs C, D.

The nominal species *Papilio epulus* Cramer has had an unfortunate history in the matter of the generic name used for it for taxonomic purposes. For many years it was erroneously considered to be the type-species of *Hamearis* Hübner, [1819], it having been so selected by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 183), despite the fact that (as Scudder realized) Curtis as far back as 1830 had selected as the type-species the nominal species *Papilio lucina* Linnaeus, 1758, which belongs to an entirely different section of the family Riodinidae. Scudder based his rejection of Curtis' selection of *Papilio lucina* on the ground that that species was at that time already the type-species of another genus (*Nemeobius* Stephens, 1827). Authors in Scudder's day and for long afterwards were much handicapped by the fact that there was no internationally agreed code of zoological nomenclature and were forced to follow whatever unofficial rules seemed to them best. One of these rules which never found its way into the Code when it was enacted at Berlin in 1901 but which prior to that date had a considerable vogue and which was followed amongst others by Scudder was that based on the so-called principle of elimination. Scudder's idea—followed by him in the present case—that a species was not eligible for selection as the type-species of a genus if it had already been made the type-species of some other genus. The position as regards this latter point, though implicit in the terms of Article 30 as adopted in Berlin, was not then dealt with in express terms. This matter was however finally settled by the ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 62 published in 1914 (*Smithson. Publ.* **2256** : 147–149 ; facsimile published in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 147–149), in which it was laid down that a species which was already the type-species of one genus was not ineligible for selection as the type-species of another. As from 1914, therefore the use of the generic name *Hamearis* Hübner for *Papilio epulus* Cramer was definitely contrary to the provisions of the Code. The incorrect use of this name in this sense lingered on however for a considerable time, Stichel using this name in this sense as late as 1930 (*in Strand's Lep. Cat.* **41** : 691). That the use of the name *Hamearis* should have continued for so long after it became manifestly incorrect was no doubt due partly to the fact that few specialists of the Riodinidae dealt both with the Neotropical Region (the habitat of the pseudotype *Papilio epulus*) and also with the Palaearctic Region (the habitat of the true type-species *Papilio lucina*), with the result that for these specialists these two species were not in active competition with one another for acceptance as the type-species of *Hamearis*. Another contributory reason is no doubt to be found in the fact that, if students of the Neotropical Region were to abandon the incorrect use of *Hamearis* for *Papilio epulus*, it was not at all clear what generic name they ought to use for that species and its allies.

When in 1933 I was preparing my book on the Generic Names of the Holarctic Butterflies, I considered the possibility of employing for *Papilio epulus* the generic name *Lemonias* Hübner, as used in volume 1 of that author's *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, for that genus was still

without a type-species and *Papilio epulus* was one of the species figured in it as belonging to the genus *Lemonias*. In all, there are five plates pls [35]–[39] of *Lemonias* species in the above work, that showing *Papilio epulus* being pl. [38]. At that time all that was known regarding the date or dates of publication of the plates in volume 1 of the *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* was that they had been issued during the period 1806–1819, the new names on all of them ranking therefore from the end of 1819. On this basis all five of the *Lemonias* plates ranked from the same date for the purposes of priority. *Papilio epulus* ranked on this basis as one of the originally included species of the genus *Lemonias*. Accordingly, in order to provide a generic name for the species formerly incorrectly known by the generic name *Hamearis*, I then selected *Lemonias epulus* Cramer (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 223) to be the type-species of *Lemonias* Hübner. Unfortunately, the settlement so devised was short-lived, for the discovery soon afterwards of the Hübner manuscripts showed that the plates of the *Sammelung* depicting species referred by Hübner to the genus *Lemonias* were published on different dates, that the first plate to be published was pl. [35] [1807] containing figures of what was then a new species, *Lemonias zygia*, and that the plate (pl. [38]) figuring *Papilio epulus* Cramer, did not appear until some time in 1812 (see Hemming, *Hübner* 1 : 401–402). In these circumstances *Papilio epulus* was seen not to be one of the originally included species of the genus *Lemonias* and my selection of that species as the type-species of that genus accordingly fell to the ground. Further, the species now seen to be the type-species of *Lemonias* is considered on taxonomic grounds to belong to a genus far removed from *Papilio epulus*. At this point it became apparent that there was no genus bearing a nomenclaturally available name to which the species *Papilio epulus* could be referred. It was at this stage that I came to the conclusion that the introduction of a new name was inevitable, and I accordingly then established the genus *Audre*, designating *Papilio epulus* as its type-species.

AUGIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 112. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 58) : **Papilio crinusus** Cramer, [1780], *Utt. Kapellen* 4 (25) : 20, pl. 300, figs G, H.

This generic name was misused for a long period through the action of Scudder in 1872 (*4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* 1871 : 79) when he rejected Butler's prior selection of *Papilio crinusus*—in accordance with the so-called principle of elimination (discussed above in the portion of the note on the name *Audre* Hemming, where it is explained how a similar situation of confusion arose through the rejection by Scudder of the earliest (and perfectly valid) type-selection made for the genus *Hamearis* Hübner). In the present case, after rejecting the type-selection made by Butler, Scudder went on to select *Papilio sylvanus* Esper, [1777] (*Die Schmett.* 1 (6) : pl. 36, fig. 1 ♀ ; id., [1779], *ibid.* 1 (9) : 343).

Scudder's mistake could hardly have been more unfortunate, for it led to the use of the name *Augiades* for a holarctic genus of Hesperiine Skippers instead of for the purely Neotropical group of Pyrgine Skippers to which it properly applies. I drew attention to this mistake in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 160) and expressed the view that *Papilio sylvanus* and its allies in the Palaearctic Region could properly be united on taxonomic ground with their Nearctic relatives by being placed in the genus *Ochlodes* Scudder, 1872 (of which *Hesperia nemorum* Boisduval, 1852, is the type-species). This arrangement was suggested to me by Evans who later re-characterized both *Augiades* and *Ochlodes*, listing the species which he considered referable to each Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Eur. Asia Austr. Brit. Mus.* : 350–357 (Palaearctic *Ochlodes*) ; *id.*, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 301, 341–343 (Nearctic *Ochlodes*) ; *id.*, 1952, *Cat. Amer. Hesp.* 2 : 5, 6, 27–28 (*Augiades*, exclusively Neotropical).

AULOCERA Butler, 1867, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 121. Type-species by selection by Butler (Feb. 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 194) : *Satyrus brahminus* Blanchard, [1844], in Jacquemont, *Voy. Inde* 4 (Zool.) : 22 (descr. of ♂ nec “♀”, pl. 2, fig. 4 ♂, nec 6 “♀”].

Blanchard confused two species in his description of his *Satyrus brahminus*. His “♂” was the new species which he was then describing, but his so-called “♀” belonged to a different, though allied, species named at almost exactly the same time, namely *Satyrus swaha* Kollar, [1844].

The name *Aulocera* Butler has been placed by the Commission by the Ruling given in its Opinion 278 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 135–178) on the “Official List of Generic Names in Zoology” as Name No. 697.

AUREA Evans, 1957, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.*, (Ent.) **5** (No. 3) : 88, 126. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia aurea** Hewitson, 1862, *Spec. Cat. Lep. Lycaenidae* : 8, pl. 8, figs 87, 88 ♂.

Evans inadvertently cited the specific name of the type-species as having been originally published in combination with the generic name *Arhopala* instead of with *Amblypodia*, the name actually used by Hewitson.

AURINA Evans, 1937, *Cat. afr. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 2, 26. Type-species by original designation : **Aurina dida** Evans, 1937, *ibid.* : 26, pl. 2, figs 10 ♂, 11 ♀, pl. 10, fig. [2] (genit. ; 3 figs).

AUROTISS Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1816** (1) : 63, 90. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio betulae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Thecla* Fabricius, 1807, of which the same species is the type-species.

AUROTISS Kirby, 1862, *Manual europ. Butts* : 87. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio roboris* Esper, [1793], *Die Schmett. Suppl. Bd.*, 1 Abschn. Tagschmett. : 59, pl. 103, fig. 4 ♂.

It is curious that Kirby, who was a most careful worker, should have given the name *Aurotis* to a new genus, for he must have been well aware of the existence of Dalman’s genus of the same name. He made no indication at all that he was dealing with the genus *Aurotis* Dalman, and the sole species which he cited was not cited by Dalman, all of whose species were here placed by Kirby in the genus *Thecla* Fabricius. In the circumstances it seems best to treat *Aurotis* as used by Kirby on the present occasion as a new genus of his own.

The name *Aurotis* Kirby is invalid, first as a junior homonym of *Aurotis* Dalman, 1816, and, second, as a junior objective synonym of *Laeosopis* Rambur, 1858, of which also *Papilio roboris* is the type-species.

AUSTROMYRINA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], in *Reise Fregatta “Novara”*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 260. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annot. lep.* (1) : 9) : *Papilio evagoras* Donovan, 1805, *Epitome nat. Hist. Ins. New Holland*, signature F : [1].

This generic name is invalid, as being a junior objective synonym of *Jalmenus* Hübner, 1818, of which the same species is the type-species.

AUSTROZEPHYRUS Howarth, 1957, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.*, (Ent.) **5** (6) : 237 (in a key without type-species), 270 (type-species designated). Type-species by original designation : **Dipsas absolon** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* **1** (text) : 65 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 30, figs 11, 12 ♂.

AUTOCHTON Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 13. Type-species by monotypy : **Autochton itylus** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : 13, pl. [44], figs 249, 250.

AUTODEA Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 253. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 424) : *Lucinia sida* Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [35].

This name was published by Westwood in the synonymy of *Lucinia* Hübner, [1823], Westwood entering it there as “*Autodea* Boisd. MS.”. As a name published in a synonymy, it is automatically invalid under the revised Code (Article 11(d)). Prior to the introduction of this rule, I had already made it an invalid name as a junior objective synonym of the older name *Lucinia* Hübner by selecting as its type-species *Lucinia sida*, which is also the type-species of *Lucinia* Hübner.

AUTONEMA Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 266. Type-species by monotypy : *Prothoe franchii* Hübner, [1824], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : [54].

This name was published as “*Autonema* Boisd. MS.” in the synonymy of *Prothoe* Hübner, [1824]. As so published, the name *Autonema* Westwood would be invalid as a junior objec-

tive synonym of *Prothoe* Hübner, even if it were otherwise available. Under Article 11(d) however the name *Autonema* Westwood, as a name published in a synonymy, possesses no status in zoological nomenclature, and is invalid on this account, quite apart from being a junior objective synonym of *Prothoe* Hübner.

AUZAKIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146, 148. Type-species by monotypy : **Limenitis danava** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 180, pl. 6a, fig. 2 ♂.

AVA Grote, 1900, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* **39** : 29 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Aoa* de Niceville, 1898).

AXIOCERSES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 72. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio perion** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (32) : 176, pl. 379, figs B, C.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio perion* is currently identified subjectively with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio harpax* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 829).

AZALAIIS Grote, 1900, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* **39** : 13. Type-species by original designation : **Leucophasia gigantea** Leech, 1890, *Entomologist* **23** : 45.

AZANIA Martin, 1903, *Iris* **16** (1) : 160. Type-species by selection by Hemming (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 133) : **Papilio camillus** Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 11.

AZANUS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 79. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio ubaldus** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 209, pl. 390, figs L, M ♂.

AZONAX Godman & Salvin, [1893], in *Biol. centr.-amer.*, *Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 267. Type-species by original designation : **Myscelus typhaon** Hewtison, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 320.

BACALORA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis pata** Moore, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **26** (cccxlvii) : 4, pl. 49, fig. 1 ♂.

When Moore introduced this name in 1898, he designated a type-species but did not give a diagnosis ; this he supplied however in the following year (*Lep. ind.* **4** (39) : 43).

BADACARA Moore [1890], *Lep. ind.* **1** (3) : 65. Type-species by original designation : **Danais nilgiriensis** Moore, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 44.

BADAMIA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 156. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio exclamationis** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 530.

BAEOTIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 21. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 125) : **Baeotis hisbaena** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (2) : 21.

The name *Baeotis hisbaena* was introduced by Hübner as a replacement name for *Papilio hisbon* Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 130, pl. 83, fig. C. This action on Hübner's part was quite uncalled for, as the specific name *hisbon* Cramer is perfectly available nomenclaturally. In consequence, the specific name *hisbaena* Hübner is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *hisbon* Cramer. The latter is the oldest available name objectively available for the present species, and, as there is no older subjective synonym, it is the valid name for this species.

BAEOTUS Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 136. Type-species by original designation : **Megistanis baeotus** Doubleday, [Aug. 1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 48, fig. 2 (as *beotus*) ; Westwood, [Nov. 1850], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 312 (*beotus* emended to *baeotus*).

The name *Megistanis baeotus* was first published—unfortunately as a manuscript name—by Doubleday, 1844 (*List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 109), where, as shown, the first

syllable was spelled "bae-". When it was first validly published by Doubleday in 1849 on plate 48, it appeared in the defective spelling "be-", which was however corrected to "bae-" by Westwood in the text of the same work published (in 1850) after Doubleday's death. This is considered to be a clear case of an original spelling "beotus" being demonstrably due to an inadvertent error. In accordance with the provisions of Article 32(a) of the revised Code the spelling "baeotus" used in the text of the same work is the Correct Original Spelling. If however the view were to be taken that the spellings "beotus" and "baeotus" should be regarded as a pair of Incorrect Original Spellings and therefore that this case should be dealt with under Section (c) of Article 32 instead of under Section (a) of that Article, the spelling "baeotus" would still rank as the Correct Original Spelling, it having been used in preference to the spelling "beotus" by Westwood, acting as First Reviser in 1850 (in the text of Doubleday's book).

The generic name *Baeotus* was introduced in order to provide an available name for the genus hitherto incorrectly known by the name *Megistanis* Doubleday, 1844. The latter is an available name but Scudder's selection in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 213) of *Megistanis baeotus* as type-species was invalid because at that time the name *Megistanis baeotus* was (as already noted) only a manuscript name, and no description or indication for it was then provided by Doubleday.

BAHORA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 245. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea philomela** Zinken, 1831, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **15** (1) : 184, pl. 16, fig. 17.

By a First Reviser choice made in 1937 (*Lep. Cat.* **78** : 135) Bryk accorded to *Bahora* Moore precedence below the name *Ravadeba* Moore, 1883, published in the same paper and on the same date.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Euploea philomela* Zinken is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio aspasia* Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 15.

BAKERIA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 142. Type-species by original designation : *Lycaena ledereri* Boisduval, 1848, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1848** : 29.

The name *Bakeria* Tutt is invalid, because it is a junior homonym of the name *Bakeria* Kieffer, 1905 (*Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Genova* **42** : 34).

BALANGA Moore, [1898] *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma kasa** Moore, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **26** (cccxlvii) : 19, pl. 51, fig. 6.

When establishing this nominal genus Moore designated its type-species but did not give a diagnosis ; this he provided in a later Part (Part 34) of the same volume (: 208) published in the same year.

The name *Balanga* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Parathyma* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 80), when I accorded precedence to the name *Balanga* Moore below the name *Parathyma* Moore.

BALIGNINA Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* **5** (57) : 187. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio neptunus** Guerin-Ménéville, [Feb. 1840], *Rev. zool. (Soc. Cuv.)* : 343.

The name *Balignina* Moore was published on the same date and in the same work as the name *Losaria* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. That choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 85) when I accorded precedence to the name *Balignina* Moore below the name *Losaria* Moore.

BALIOCHILA Stempffer & Bennett, 1953, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist., (Ent.)* **3** : 85. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena aslauga** Trimen, 1873, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1873** : 117.

BALONCA Moore, [1901], *Lep. ind.* **5** (52) : 73. Type-species by original designation : **Dodona deodata** Hewitson, 1876, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **13** : 151.

BALTIA Moore, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **1** : 228. Type-species by monotypy : **Mesapia shawii** Bates, 1873, in Henderson & Hume, *Lahore to Yarkand* : 305.

BANTA Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Austr. Brit. Mus.* : 41, 414-415. Type-species by original designation : **Banta banta** Evans, 1949, *ibid.* : 415.

BAORIS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 165. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia oceia** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 31.

BAORYNNIS Waterhouse, 1932, *Austr. Zool.* **7** : 201. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila amalia** Semper (G.), 1878, *J. Mus. Godeffroy, Hamburg* **14** : 183.

BARACUS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 162. Type-species by original designation : **Isoteinon vittatus** Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **12** : 480.

BARBAROTHEA Scudder, 1892, *Bull. U.S. geol. Survey* **93** : 21. Type-species by monotypy : **Barbarothea florissanti** Scudder, 1892, *ibid.* **93** : 21.

This is a fossil genus based upon material obtained from the deposits of Florissant.

BARBARUS Crotch, 1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 60. No originally included species and no type-species by subsequent designation.

This name was mentioned by Crotch in a paper in which he discussed generic names proposed by early authors. Among these he included the terms placed by Linnaeus (1758) between generic and specific names. These latter many years later were ruled by the Commission in its *Opinion 124* as not having acquired the status of subgeneric names in virtue of having been so published (1936, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (No. 8) : 1-2 ; facsimile edition published in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 465-466). In most of these cases Crotch provided a type-species by subsequent designation ; he did not do so in the case of *Barbarus*, confining himself to observing that this was "a heterogeneous group which has not since been accepted". Scudder in his work on the generic names of the butterflies published three years later (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 125) mentioned Crotch's paper but added that this term "does not seem to me to have ever been used, even by Linné, in a generic sense." No subsequent author has adopted *Barbarus* as a generic name, and it remains therefore either a *nomen nudum* cited by Crotch or perhaps better as a cheironym alluded to by that author. Whichever of these views is taken it, possesses no status in zoological nomenclature.

BARBICORNIS Godart, [1824], *Encyc. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 706. Type-species by monotypy : **Barbicoris basilis** Godart, [1824], *ibid.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 706.

BARCA de Niceville, 1902, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **14** (2) : 251. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Dejeania bicolor** Oberthur, 1896, *Étud. ent.* **20** : 40, pl. 9, fig. 163 ♂.

This name was introduced as a substitute name for *Dejeania* Oberthur, 1896, which is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Dejeania* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*Mém. présentés Acad. Roy. Sci. Inst. Fr.* **2** : 33) and also of *Dejeania* [Blanchard], 1850 (*Cat. Coll. ent. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, Coléopt.* **1** : 96).

BARISANA Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* **5** (53) : 100. Type-species by original designation : **Zemeros emesoides** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 396.

BARONIA Salvin, 1893, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1893** (4) : 331. Type-species by monotypy : **Baronia brevicornis** Salvin, 1893, *ibid.* **1893** (4) : 331.

BASILARCHIA Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 29. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio astyanax** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 447.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio astyanax* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio arthemis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 17, pl. 10, figs 3, 4).

BASPA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 250. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio melampus** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (31) : 142, pl. 362, figs G, H.

The name of the type-species, *Papilio melampus* Stoll, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio melampus* Fuessly, 1775 (*Verz. schweiz. Ins.* : 31, pl. 1, fig. 6). The nominal species bearing the oldest available which is considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as *Papilio melampus* Stoll is *Thecla sorya* Kollar, [1844] (in Hügel's *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 414, pl. 5, figs 1, 2). On this basis the type-species of this genus should therefore be known by the name *sorya* Kollar.

BASSARIS Hübner, [1821], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [24]. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio itea** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 498.

BASSARONA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49, 59. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias teuta** Doubleday, [Dec. 1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 44, fig. 2 ; Westwood, [Oct. 1850], in Doubleday, *ibid.* **2** : 291.

BASSLERODEA Bell, 1940, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1094** : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Basslerodea mida** Bell, 1940, *ibid.* No. **1094** : 6, fig. 8 (genit.).

BATELUSIA Druce, 1910, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1910** (1) : 367. Type-species by original designation : **Batelusia zebra** Druce, 1910, *ibid.* **1910** (1) : 368.

BATESIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 112. Type-species by monotypy : **Batesia hypochlora** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 113.

BATTUS Scopoli, 1777, *Introd. Hist. nat.* : 433. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 80) : **Papilio polydamas** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 460.

BEBEARIA Hemming, 1960, *Annot. lep.* (1) : 12-17. Type-species by original designation : **Euryphene iturina** Karsch, 1894, *Ent. Nachr.* **20** : 215.

This nominal genus was erected for the large Ethiopian genus of Limenitids hitherto treated as belonging to the genus *Euryphene* Westwood, [1850]. This was found to be necessary because Westwood never established a new genus under the name *Euryphene*, all that he did being to misspell, or emend the spelling of, the name *Euriphene* Boisduval, 1847, the type-species of which (*Euriphene coerulea* Boisduval, 1847) belongs to quite a different genus. The reputed name *Euryphene* Westwood, [1850], is therefore a cheironym.

BELENOIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 92. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio calypso** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 30, pl. 17, figs 3, 4.

BEMATISTES Hemming, 1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **83** : 374. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio umbra** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 23, pl. 18, figs 1, 2.

This genus was established for the species previously but incorrectly placed in the genus *Planema* Doubleday, [1848], as the result of later authors ignoring the type-selection made for that genus in 1875.

BERBERIA de Lesse, 1951, *Rev. franç. Lépid.* **13** (3/4) : 41. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus abdelkader** Pierret, 1837, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* [1] **6** : 19, pls 5, 6.

BERETHIS Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 228. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio phoeton** Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. ent. syst.* : 423.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Amaura* Geyer, [1837].

BERGMANIA Bryk, 1946, *Ark. Zool.* **38A** (No. 3) : 52. Type-species by original designation : **Dipsas flamen** Leech, 1887, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 410-411, pl. 26, fig. 2 ♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Dipsas flamen* Leech, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Thecla raphaelis* Oberthur, 1880 (*Étud. ent.* **5** : 20, pl. 5, fig. 1 ♂), and it was so cited by Bryk when he established the present genus. Bryk's irregular manner of citing the name of the type-species misled Shirozu & Yamamoto in 1956 (*Sieboldia* **1** (4) : 34) into

thinking that it was *Thecla raphaelis* and not *Dipsas flamen* that had been designated as the type-species.

BETANGA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 273. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea megaera** Butler, 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1866** : 276.

BETAPORIA Matsumura, March 1919, *Ent. Mag.*, Kyoto **3** (3/4) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris moltrechti** Oberthür, 1909, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1909** (2) : 48.

Matsumura published the name *Betaporia* as a new name twice in 1919, on each occasion designating the above species as type-species. The first was in the serial cited above ; the second in his work *Thous. Ins. Japan*, Addit. on page 496 of volume 3. Luckily, the exact date of publication is known in each case : Part 3/4 of volume 3 of the *Ent. Mag.* is dated "March 1919", while volume 3 of the *Addit.* was published 23rd April 1919, as is noted in manuscript on the endpaper of the copy in the library in the British Museum (Natural History).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pieris moltrechti* Oberthür is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Pieris agathon* Gray, 1831 (*Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) **1** : 33).

BHAGADATTA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146, 154. Type-species by original designation : **Lebadea austenia** Moore, 1872, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1872** : 560, pl. 32, fig. 1 ♂.

BHUTANITIS Atkinson, 1873, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1873** : 570. Type-species by monotypy : **Bhutanitis lidderdalii** Atkinson, 1873, *ibid.* **1873** : 571, pl. 50 (2 figs).

BIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 51. Type-species by monotypy : **Bia actoriaena** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (4) : 51 (a taxon objectively identical with *Papilio actorion* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 409) through the designation by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 92) of the specimen figured as fig. 2 on plate 36 of Clerck's *Icones* to represent the lectotype of both of these species.

The nominal genus *Bia* was established by Hübner solely upon bibliographical references to the works of previous authors. The new nominal species *Bia actoriaena* was the sole species recognized as belonging to this genus and is therefore the type-species by monotypy.

The first of the bibliographical references cited by Hübner was to the nominal species *Papilio actorion* Linnaeus. In the original description of that taxon Linnaeus gave the following reference to a plate in Clerck's *Icones* : "Clerk t.36 f.2". This plate formed part of the second instalment of Clerck's *Icones Ins. rar.*, which was not published until 1764. It is no matter for surprise however that Linnaeus should have referred to this plate before it was published, for the preparation of Clerck's *Icones* was carried out under the close supervision of Linnaeus and it was Linnaeus who supplied to Clerck the names inscribed on his plates. In the paper referred to above, I designated figure 2 on Clerck's plate 36 to represent the lectotype of *Papilio actorion* Linnaeus. Since, as explained above, *Bia actoriaena* Hübner was based in part on *Papilio actorion* Linnaeus, the type-material of Linnaeus's nominal species forms part of the syntypes of *Bia actoriaena*. This made it possible to designate the specimen representing the lectotype of *Papilio actorion* Linnaeus to represent also the lectotype of *Bia actoriaena* Hübner. This designation was made in the paper of mine referred to immediately above. By these two lectotype-selections, the names *Bia actoriaena* Hübner and *Papilio actorion* Linnaeus became objective synonyms of one another, the nominal species bearing these names having the same specimen as lectotype.

BIAKA Joicey & Talbot, 1917, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **20** : 225. Type-species by original designation : **Biaka albidiscus** Joicey & Talbot, 1917, *ibid.* (8) **20** : 225.

The nominal genus *Biaka* Joicey & Talbot is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same genus-group taxon as that represented by the nominal genus *Mimene* established by Joicey & Talbot on the same date and in the same paper. In these circumstances, the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made by myself in 1946 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 86), when, as First Reviser, I accorded precedence to the name *Mimene* over the name *Biaka*.

BIBASIS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 160. Type-species by original designation : **Goniloba sena** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** : 778.

The name *Goniloba sena* was first published by Moore in 1857 (*in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 245), and this has sometimes been treated as the date attributable to this name. As published in 1857, it was however a *nomen nudum*, the data then given by Moore about this species being particulars as to the localities where the specimens available to him had been captured. As shown above this nominal species was not validly established with a description until the publication in 1866 of Moore's paper in the *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* for 1865.

BIBISANA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 273. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea horsfieldii** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], in *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, *Lep. Rhop.* (2) : 333, pl. 40, fig. 4.

BIBLA Mabille, 1904, *in Wytsman's Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 113, 122. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia papyria** Boisduval, [1832], *in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Ent. **1** (Lép.) : 166.

BIBLIA Westwood, [1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 410 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Byblia* Hübner, [1819]).

BIBLIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 281. Type-species by absolute tautomy under Article 68(d) : **Papilio biblis** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 505.

Scudder was one of numerous authors who considered that a generic name should be rejected if the word of which it consisted was the same as the specific name of its type-species (Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 127). It was presumably because of Scudder's action that for a long time the name *Biblis* fell out of use. This genus has been unlucky in the name applied to it, for from 1844 (Doubleday, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 144) onwards for many years the name *Didonis* Hübner, [1819], was wrongly applied to this genus. This was due no doubt to the fact that *Papilio biblis* Fabricius was one of the two originally included species in the genus *Didonis*. No author selected that species to be the type-species of *Didonis*, and, as shown above, even if any author had done so, the only effect would have been to make *Didonis* a junior objective synonym of *Biblis* Fabricius. After 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 156) there was no possible justification for the continued use of the name *Didonis* in this way, for Scudder then selected as the type-species *Papilio vitellia* Stoll, [1781], the second of the two species placed in this genus by Hübner. This species is not even a Nymphalid, being an Elymniad Satyrid.

The name *Papilio biblis* Fabricius, 1775, for the type-species of this genus is invalid, it being a junior homonym of *Papilio biblis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 9, pl. 4, fig. 2 (2 figs)). It is subjectively considered on taxonomic grounds that the oldest available name applicable to the present species is *Papilio hyperia* Cramer, [1779] (*Utt. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 74, pl. 236, figs E, F). The specific name by which on the foregoing taxonomic view the type-species of *Biblis* Fabricius should be known is therefore *hyperia* Cramer.

BICYCLUS Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 47. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Idiomorphus hewitsonii** Doumet, 1861, *Rev. Zool.* (2) **13** : 175, pl. 5, fig. 2.

Kirby introduced the name *Bicyclus* as a replacement for the name *Idiomorphus* Doumet, 1861, that name being invalid as a junior homonym of *Idiomorphus* de Chaudoir, 1846 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **19** (4) : 515).

BIDASPA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 250. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla nissa** Kollar, [1844], *in Hügel, Kashmir* **4** (2) : 412, pl. 4, figs 3, 4.

BIDUANDA Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malayana* : 233, 237. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina thesmia** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* **1** (text) : 32 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 14, figs 25, 27 ♂, 26 ♀.

BIGAENA van Eecke, 1915, *Nova Guinea*, **13** (1) : 66. Type-species by monotypy : **Bigaena pumilio** van Eecke, 1915, *ibid.* **13** (1) : 66, pl. 2, fig. 9.

BIMBISARA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis amba** Moore, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **26** (ccclvii) : 7, pl. 49, fig. 4 ♂.

When Moore established this genus in 1898, he designated a type-species but did not provide a generic definition. In the following year ([1899], *Lep. ind.* **4** (37) : 1) he made good this deficiency.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Neptis amba* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Limenitis sankara* Kollar, [1844] (in Hügel, *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 428).

BINDAHARA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 111. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia phocides** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 282.

BINGHAMIA Tutt, [1908], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **3** : 41, 43. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia parrhasius** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 289.

BISAPPA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis neriphus** Hewitson, [1868], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [46], pl. [25], figs 6, 7.

When Moore established this nominal genus, he designated a type-species but did not give a generic diagnosis. This he supplied in the following year ([1899], *loc. cit.* **4** (37) : 13).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Neptis neriphus* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Neptis nirvana* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], in *Reise Fregatte " Novara "* (3) : 426).

BITHYS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 18. Type-species by selection by Riley (1922, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **28** : 466) : *Bithys leucophaeus* Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 18, pl. [16], figs 87, 88.

The name *Bithys* Hübner, 1818, is invalid for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, having been ruled to be such by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 541 (1959, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **20** : 87–102). Under this Ruling the name *Bithys* cannot be validly used in the sense in which it was employed by Hübner in 1818 but despite its having been suppressed in this way, it nevertheless retains its power to invalidate as junior homonyms any later uses of the name. Further in the Opinion cited above, the name *Bithys* Hübner was placed by the Commission on the “*Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*” as Name No. 1234.

The grounds on which the Commission was invited to suppress the name *Bithys* Hübner are set out in detail in the application submitted to the Commission by Riley and myself and published in the *Opinion* already referred to (1959, *loc. cit.* **20** : 90–97). Briefly, the problem arose in this case from the doubts which formerly existed as to the relative precedence to be accorded to new names published in volume 1 of the *Zuträge* and in the *Verzeichniss* respectively, preference at that time being given to the *Verzeichniss* over the *Zuträge*. On the discovery of the Hübner manuscripts it was found (Hemming, 1937, *Hübner* **1** : 462–468, 517) that, as previously believed, the text of volume 1 of the *Zuträge* was published in 1818 but that the text of the butterfly section—other than the first 16 pages—of the *Verzeichniss* was not published until 1819. In the present, and in certain other cases, the fact that the first volume of the *Zuträge* had priority over the *Verzeichniss* led to a change of type-species, the species included in the genus in the *Verzeichniss* not being the same as those included in the *Zuträge*.

Type-selections for the genus *Bithys*, as used in the *Verzeichniss* ((5) : 75) were made by two authors : the first and valid selection was made by Scudder in 1875 *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 127, the species so selected being *Papilio strephon* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 522). This selection was never effectively acted upon, mainly no doubt because then, as now, the great mass of Neotropical species were in need of thorough revision and were all grouped together, though very incongruously, in a single genus—currently the genus *Strymon* Hübner, 1818. The second—but invalid—type-selection made for *Bithys* in the *Verzeichniss* sense was that of *Papilio quercus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482), this selection

having been made by Tutt ([1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 2 : 231, 234). The species so selected by Tutt belongs to an entirely different group of Hairstreaks, namely the true Theclids (*sens. str.*) and it was with this group that the name *Bithys* quickly (though incorrectly) came to be associated. Neither of the above species was included by Hübner when he first published the name *Bithys*, and both accordingly ceased to be connected with this case, except historically. The species included in the *Zuträge* which, as already noted, was selected by Riley in 1922 as the type-species of *Bithys*, namely *Bithys leucophaeus* Hübner, 1818 (then a new species) belongs to the so-called Strymonid Hairstreaks; its acceptance as the type-species of *Bithys* Hübner would thus have led to a most confusing transfer of that generic name from the true Theclids, where it was firmly (though invalidly) entrenched, to the Strymonids, for which it had never been used since Hübner's time. It was this situation which was prevented from arising by the decision by the Commission to suppress the name *Bithys* under its Plenary Powers.

BLAKEA Grote, 1875, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 5 : 118. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio gundlachianus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1864, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 14 : 294.

The name *Papilio gundlachianus* Felder & Felder has been treated by some authors as a junior subjective synonym of *Papilio columbus* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1862 (*CorrespBl. zool.-min Ver. Regensburg* 16 : 141). The latter name is however invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio columbus* Kollar, 1850 (*Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 1 : 351). Thus, the name *gundlachianus* Felder & Felder, despite the above subjective synonymy, remains the oldest available name for, and therefore taxonomically the valid name of, the type-species of this genus.

BLANAIDA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 699, 42. Type-species through section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Lasiommata* (?) *bhadra* Moore, 1857, *in* Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 227.

Kirby proposed this name as a replacement for *Neope* Butler, 1867, which without giving particulars, he rejected as invalid under the Law of Homonymy. He was correct in regarding *Neope* Butler as invalid under the Law of Homonymy, for the same name had been used by Moore in the previous year (Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 : 770), by whom it had also been proposed as a replacement for *Enope* Moore, 1857 (a name which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy). Thus, the name *Blanaida* Kirby, 1871, is invalid as a junior objective synonym of the name *Neope* Moore, [1866]. The name *Neope* Moore is a nomenclaturally available name and, as the oldest such name applicable to the present genus, is its valid name.

BLANCHARDIA Buchcker, 1880, *Syst. Ent.* 2 : pl. 51. Type-species by monotypy : *Heliconia choarina* Hewitson, 1872, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 9 : 83.)

The specific name *dismorphia* for the type-species of this genus was introduced in a most unsatisfactory way. What happened was this : At the head of plate 51 the words "Genus Blanchardia Buch." were printed, while at the foot of the plate were printed the words "Blanch. Dismorphia Buch.". At some stage—presumably before publication—the words "Dismorphia Buch." at the foot of the plate were ruled off between parallel lines and the word "Choarina" was inserted in their place. In these circumstances it may be assumed that Buchcker originally intended to place in the genus *Blanchardia* a new species to which he planned to give the specific name *dismorphia*, that, after the plate had been printed with this specific name on the legend, he realized that the species concerned had already been given the specific name *choarina*, and that he accordingly decided to abandon his idea of publishing the specific name *dismorphia*, for this purpose ruling out that name on the legend to his plate 51 and inserting in its place the specific name *choarina*. The specific name *dismorphia* Buchcker must therefore be regarded as a manuscript name which, as it were, just failed to be published, being abandoned by its author at the last moment.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Heliconia choarina* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Heliconia hecuba* Hewitson, [1858] (*Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [25], pl. [13], fig. 11).

The generic name *Blanchardia* Buchecker is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it being a junior homonym of *Blanchardia* Castelnau, 1875 (*Philadelphia Centennial Exped. of 1876 Official Rec.* : 47).

BLEPOLENSIS Röber, 1906, *Soc. ent.* **21** : 18. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 25) : **Caligo batea** Hübner, [1821], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [70].

Röber clearly considered that of his three originally included species *Caligo batea* was representative of this genus, but he did not actually designate it as type-species. This deficiency was made good by myself (as shown above) in 1943.

BLETOGONA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], in *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 465. Type-species by monotypy : **Bletogona mycalesis** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.* (3) : 465, pl. 68, figs 6, 7.

BOEBERIA Prout, 1901, *Ent. Rec.* **12** : 233, *nota*. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio parmenio** Böber, 1809, *Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **2** : 306, pl. 19 (2 figs).

This name was introduced by Prout as a replacement for *Erebomorpha* Elwes, 1899, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

BOLBONEURA Godman & Salvin, 1877, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 62. Type-species by original designation : **Temenis sylphis** Bates, 1864, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **1** : 113.

BOLLA Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17A** : 16, 72. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1921, *Univ. Iowa Stud. nat. Hist.* **9**, No. 4 : 43) : **Bolla pullata** Mabille, 1878, *Petit. Nouv. Ent.* **2** : 229.

The specific name *pullata* was first published by Mabille in 1878 (*Petit. Nouv. Ent.* **2** (196) : 229), but, as there published, it appeared as a universal name without an associated generic name and is accordingly invalid. It was not until 1903 that this name was duly published (by Mabille) in binomial form and it is accordingly from that date and not from 1878 that it must be dated.

BOLORIA Moore, [1900], *Lep. ind.* **4** (48) : 243. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio pales** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündigung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 177.

BORBO Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Austr.* : 44, 436. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia borbonica** Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **2** (2) : 213, pl. 9, figs 5, 6 (as page 65 in the re-paged separate issued under the title "Faun. ent. Madagascar, Lép.'").

BOTHRIA Chapman, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1908** : 677. Type-species by original designation : *Cyaniris chennellii* de Niceville, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **52** (2/4) : 72, pl. 1, fig. 10 ♂.

The name *Bothria* Chapman is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Bothria* Rondani, 1856 (*Dipt. ital. Prodr.* **1** : 203), an emendation of *Botria* Rondani, 1856 (*loc. cit.* **1** : 68). The invalid name *Bothria* Chapman was replaced in 1909 by the name *Bothrinia* Chapman.

BOTHRINIA Chapman, 1909, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1909** : 473. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Cyaniris chennellii** de Niceville, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **52** (2/4) : 72, pl. 1, fig. 10 ♂.

This name was introduced by Chapman to replace the name *Bothria* published by himself in 1908, which (as noted) is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Bothria* Rondani, 1856.

BRACHYCNEME Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl.-zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 73, 132, 138. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 136) : *Papilio peleus* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 409.

Herrich-Schaeffer placed two nominal species in this genus on page 73 (where he stated that

this was a manuscript name proposed by Felder [presumably Felder (C.) was here intended] ; he made a passing reference to this genus on page 132, but on page 138 he definitely adopted this genus and placed it in a key with other genera. By the type-selection which I made in 1964, the name *Brachycneme* became invalid, as a junior objective synonym of *Entheus* Hübner, [1919].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio peleus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio priassus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 487).

BRACHYCORYNE Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 81. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio flyas** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 78, pl. 328, fig. E.

This name first appeared—in the genitive singular as *Brachycorynae*—in the middle of a description in Latin of another species contained in a paper by Mabille published in 1883 (*Bull. Soc. ent. Belg.* **1883** : 53). This method of publication did not suffice to provide the status of availability for this generic name or even definitely to establish the termination in the nominative singular that Mabille considered appropriate for this name. It was first duly published in the nominative singular in 1904 in the work cited above and it is therefore from that year that this name ranks for the purposes of priority.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio flyas* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio philemon* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 534). Further, the taxon so named is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing a subspecies of *Papilio arcas* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 38, pl. 19, figs 5, 6).

BRACHYGLENIA Marschall, 1873, *Nomencl. zool.* : 280 (an Incorrect subsequent Spelling of *Brachyglenis* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862).

BRACHYGLENIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), March 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 73. Type-species by monotypy : **Brachyglenis esthema** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 73.

BRANGAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 80. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875) *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 128 : **Papilio caranus** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 24, pl. 332, figs C, D.

Papilio caranus Stoll is subjectively considered on taxonomic grounds to be closely allied to *Papilio halesus* Cramer, [1777], the type-species of *Atlides* Hübner, [1819]. The names *Brangas* and *Atlides* were published on the same date and in the same work, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names on the choice made by the First Reviser. The name *Atlides* has been widely used, while the name *Brangas* is virtually unknown. However, when I examined this matter it did not appear that any author had made a definite First Reviser choice as between these two names. Accordingly, in order to safeguard established practice, I made a choice in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 82), in which, as First Reviser, I accorded precedence to *Brangas* Hübner below *Atlides* Hübner.

BRASSOLIS [Illiger], 1897, *Allgem. Lit. Zig.*, Halle [Jena] **1807** (No. 2) : 1181. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 122) : *Potamis leonte* Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [79].

The present case is substantially similar to that already explained in the note on the name *Apatura* [Illiger], [1807]. It is therefore not necessary here to do more than recapitulate briefly the history of the present name. The difficulty arose out of the discovery in the late nineteen-thirties that in an anonymous review published in 1807 Illiger, the author of that review, had employed certain of the generic names which were published as new by Fabricius a little later in the same year and had placed in the genera in question species quite different from those placed by Fabricius in the genera established by him with the same names. In these cases the Fabrician names became invalid as junior homonyms of the corresponding Illiger names. The greatest confusion would have arisen if this situation had been allowed to develop, and accordingly an immediate request was made to the Commission to suppress the Illiger names in question, thereby validating the well-known and long-accepted Fabrician

counterparts. This request was approved by the Commission whose decision in this matter was embodied in its *Opinion* 232 published in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 249–274). By the ruling given in that Opinion the Commission suppressed the name *Brassolis* [Illiger], [1807], for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, and placed that name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 38.

In the majority of cases the Illiger names suppressed under the Plenary Powers by the above *Opinion* had been published by Illiger as the names for monotypical genera; in a few cases, however, of which the present name is one, he placed two or more species in a genus. As no type-species had been selected by any subsequent author, it was not possible to assign these generic names, after they had been suppressed, to the synonymy of the name of any given generic taxon bearing an available name. In order to overcome this difficulty in the present case, I selected from the three nominal species cited by Illiger the nominal species *Potamis leonte* Hübner, [1807] to be the type-species of *Brassolis* [Illiger]. The nominal species *Potamis leonte* is considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio achilles* Linnaeus, 1758, the type-species of the genus *Morpho* Fabricius, 1807. Accordingly, the name *Brassolis* [Illiger], 1807, as suppressed by the Commission in the *Opinion* discussed above, is now an objectively invalid name, placed subjectively in the synonymy of the name *Morpho* Fabricius, 1807.

BRASSOLIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 282. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 453) : **Papilio sophorae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 471.

As explained in the note given above, the name *Brassolis* Fabricius, 1807, was invalid as a junior homonym of *Brassolis* [Illiger], until that name was suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers. At the same time the Commission placed the name *Brassolis* Fabricius, 1807, so validated, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 658.

BREMERIA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* **3** (25) : 9. Type-species by original designation : *Adolias schrenkii* Ménétriés, 1858, *Bull. phys. math. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* **17** : 215.

The name *Bremeria* Moore is invalid, it being a junior homonym of the name *Bremeria Alphéraky*, 1892 (*in* Romanoff, *Mém. Lép.* **6** : 7).

BREMERIA Tutt, 1906, *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 296. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1921, *Univ. Iowa Stud. nat. Hist.* **9**, No. 4 : 37) : *Syrichthus bieti* Oberthur, 1886, *Étud. ent.* **11** : 26, pl. 6, fig. 50.

The name *Bremeria* Tutt is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Bremeria Alphéraky*, 1892 (*in* Romanoff, *Mém. Lép.* **6** : 7) and also of the name *Bremeria Moore*, [1896].

BRENTHIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 30. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 45) : **Papilio hecate** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 179.

BREPIDIUM Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 123. Type-species by original selection : **Lycena exilis** Boisduval, 1852, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **10** : 294.

BRINTESIA Fruhstorfer, [1911], *in* Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 307. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio proserpina** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 155, 169, pl. 1a, fig. 9, pl. 1b, figs 9a, 9b.

Fruhstorfer proposed the name *Brintesia* as a substitute for the name *Oreas* Hübner, [1806], of the *Tentamen*, which is invalid in consequence of the rejection of that work for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 97. The only nominal species placed by Hübner in *Oreas* in the *Tentamen* was *Papilio proserpina* [Denis & Schiffermüller]. This nominal species is therefore automatically the type-species of *Brintesia*.

The nominal species *Papilio proserpina* is currently treated subjectively as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal *Papilio circe* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 495). Fruhstorfer, accepting this synonymy of these names and giving precedence to the specific name *circe* Fabricius over the name *proserpina* [Denis & Schiffermüller], both of these names being names published in the same year, designated *Papilio circe* Fabricius to be the type-species of his genus *Brintesia*. In this he was in error, for *Brintesia* as a replacement name, automatically takes as its type-species the nominal species which is the type-species of *Oreas* Hübner, the generic name so replaced. Thus under the Code the nominal species which is the type-species of *Brintesia* is the nominal species *Papilio proserpina* [Denis & Schiffermüller], despite the designation as such by Fruhstorfer of the nominal species *Papilio circe*. This minor nomenclatorial error on Fruhstorfer's part is of no practical importance, since the taxonomic identity of the taxa presented by these nominal species is firmly accepted subjectively by all workers in this group.

The *Ankündung* of Denis & Schiffermüller and the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius are two of a number of works published in the year 1775 for which the available bibliographical data were insufficient to provide a firm basis on which to assign a definite order of precedence. This was for long a cause of uncertainty and often of diversity of practice in those cases in which two or more of these works each contain names for new nominal taxa considered subjectively by specialists to represent the same taxon. In order to put an end to these uncertainties this matter was submitted to the Commission which in its *Opinion* 516 (published in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44)) gave a Ruling under its Plenary Powers which provided *inter alia*, that precedence be given to the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius over the *Ankündung* of Denis & Schiffermüller. Under this Ruling therefore the name *Papilio circe* Fabricius, 1775, takes precedence before the name *Papilio proserpina* [Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775] consequentially upon the adoption of the above *Opinion*, the Commission rendered a *Direction* (*Direction* 96) (1958, *ibid.* **19** : (i)-(xiv)), in which the Commission gave an express Ruling to the above effect and placed the name *circe* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio circe* on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1513.

In the same *Direction* the Commission placed the name *Brintesia* Fruhstorfer on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1269.

BRITOMARTIS de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (3) : 304. Type-species by original designation : **Camena cleoboides** Elwes, [1893], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1892** (4) : 637, pl. 44, figs 4 ♂, 5 ♀.

BRONTIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 113. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 94) : **Papilio procas** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (15) : 127, pl. 179, fig. D.

BRUASA Moore, [1894], *Lep. ind.* **2** (18) : 144 ; *ibid.* **2** (19) : 164. Type-species by original designation : **Melanitis penanga** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 405, *nota*.

BRUASA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afr. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : pl. 7 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Brusa* Evans, 1937, *ibid.* : 8, 173).

This is clearly a case where the spelling intended by the author was the spelling given in the text (i.e. *Brusa*), the spelling on the legend to the relevant plate (i.e. *Bruasa*), which is not Evans's own writing, being due to inadvertence on the part of the printer. The First Reviser in this case is the Editor of the Insecta Section of the *Zoological Record* **74** (year 1937) (: 310 *Ins.*) (published in 1938), who cited both spellings, and accepted the spelling *Brusa*, treating the spelling *Bruasa* as an Incorrect Original Spelling. No doubt this First Reviser choice reflects the intention of Evans, who was a careful worker and who was well aware of the fact that many years earlier Moore had applied the name *Bruasa* to a Satyrid, Evans having himself cited the name *Bruasa* Moore as a junior subjective synonym of *Elymnias* Hübner in his work *The Identification of Indian Butterflies* (ed. 2) : 96) published in 1932, that is, only five years before he introduced the present name for an Hesperiid genus.

BRUNA Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 265, 273. Type-species by original designation : **Bruna brunia** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 274, pl. 72, fig. L.5 (3 figs of ♂ genit.).

BRUSA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afr. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 8, 173. Type-species by original designation : **Parnara saxicola** Neave, 1910, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1910** : 82, pl. 3, fig. 10.

This is the Correct Original Spelling of this name which was published in two Original Spellings. For particulars on this point see the note given above under the Incorrect Original Spelling *Bruasa*.

BRYNA Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **21** : 284. Type-species by selection by Swinhoe ([1913], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **10** (123) : 348) : **Lycaena stoliczkana** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], in *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* (2) : 283, pl. 35, figs 10, 11 ♂.

Prior to the discovery of Swinhoe's type-selection for the present genus I selected *Papilio icarus* Rottemburg, 1775, to be type-species (1929, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **3** : 224), but that action is now seen to have been invalid.

BUCASIA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27). Type-species by original designation : **Adolias calliphorus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 302.

Moore gave only a type-designation for this genus in Part 27 (: 49) of his *Lep. ind.*, but in the next following Part (Pt 28, page 86) in the same volume he made good this deficiency by providing a generic diagnosis.

BULBONEURA Staudinger, [1886], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1**, Th. 1 (13) : 114 (an incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Bolboneura* Godman & Salvin, 1877).

BULLIS de Nicewille, 1897, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **66** (3) : 558. Type-species by original designation : **Britomartis buto** de Nicewille, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (3) : 308 pl. P, 41 ♀.

BUNGALOTIS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 18, 28. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio midas** Cramer, [1775], *Uttl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 99, pl. 63, fig. G.

BURARA Swinhoe, 1893, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 329. Type-species by selection by Swinhoe ([1912], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **9** (106) : 234) : **Ismene vasutana** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** : 782.

The name *Ismene vasutana* first appeared in print in 1857 (in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East. India Coy* (1) : 247), but, as there published, it was a *nomen nudum*; it was accompanied however by particulars of the localities of capture of the specimens on which Moore already planned to establish in his projected paper in the *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, which however (as shown above) did not actually appear until the volume of that serial for the year 1865.

BURCA Bell & Comstock, 1948, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1379** : 10-11. Type-species by original designation : **Nisoniades concolor** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1864, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **18** : 172.

BUTLERIA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 624. Type-species by selection by Kirby, [1873] in *Zool. Rec.* **8** (year 1871) : 365) : **Carterocephalus exornatus** Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **12** : 494.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Carterocephalus exornatus* Felder is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Syrichthus flavomaculatus* Blanchard, 1852 (*Hist. fis. pol. Chile Zool.* **7** : 44, pl. 3, figs 9a, b).

BUZYGES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 497. Type-species by monotypy : **Buzyges idothea** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 497, pl. 95, figs 1, 2, 3 ♂, 4, 5 ♀.

BYASA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 258. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio philoxenus** Gray, 1831, *Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (1) : 32.

The name *Papilio philoxenus* Gray is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio philoxenus*

Esper, [1780], *Die Schmett.* 1 (Bd 2) : Forts. Tagschmett. : 25. The taxon represented by the invalid name *Papilio philoxenus* Gray is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the nominal taxon *Papilio philoxenus letincius* Fruhstorfer, 1908, *Ent. Z.* 22 (18) : 72. Further, the taxon represented by the foregoing nominal taxa is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio polyeuctes* Doubleday, 1842 (*Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (5) : 74).

BYBLIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 28. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio ilithyia* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 29, pl. 17, figs 1, 2.

BYTHIS Geyer, [1827–1831], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 3 : 11 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Bithys* Hübner, 1818).

CABARES Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 337. Type-species by original designation : *Thanaos potrillo* Lucas, 1857, in Sagra, *Hist. Cuba* 7 : 641.

CABIRUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 102. Type-species by selection by Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 129 : *Papilio julettus* Stoll, [1790]. *Aanhangs. werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* (2) : 43, pl. 9, fig. 1.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio julettus* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio procas* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (15) : 127, pl. 179, fig. D).

CACYREUS Butler, [1898], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1897 (4) : 845. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio lingaeus* Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (32) : 176, pl. 379, figs F, G.

Butler introduced the name *Cacyreus* as a replacement name for *Hyreus* Hübner, [1819], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. At the time of the publication of Butler's paper the genus *Hyreus* Hübner was without a type-species; accordingly, Butler was fully entitled to take the course which he did, namely to designate one of the nominal species originally included in *Hyreus* to be the type-species of his replacement genus *Cacyreus*, thereby—under Section (i) of Article 67—designating the same species to be also the type-species of *Hyreus* Hübner.

CADUGA Moore, [June] 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1882 (1) : 235. Type-species by monotypy : *Danais tytia* Gray, 1846, *Descri. lepid. Ins. Nepal* : 9, pl. 9, fig. 2.

CADUGA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 249. Type-species by original designation : *Danais tytia* Gray, 1846.

Moore published the name *Caduga* as a new name, despite the fact that in the previous year he had (as shown above) established a genus with the same name and the same type-species. This can only have been due to some inadvertence, the only difference between the two publications of this name being that on the first occasion the type-species was determined by monotypy and on the second by original designation. The name *Caduga* as of 1883 is invalid, first as a junior homonym of the same name as of 1882, and second as a junior objective synonym of that name.

CADUGOIDES Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1882 : 260. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio agestor* Gray, *Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (1) : 32.

CADYTIS Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 226. Type-species by monotypy : *Danais vashti* Butler, 1869, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 1.

CAECINA Hewitson, 1868, *Descri. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 55. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 129) : *Caecina calathana* Hewitson, 1868, *loc. cit.* (2) : 56.

The name *Caecina* Hewitson, 1868 is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Caecina* Stål, 1863, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (4) **3** : 48. It was replaced by Lindsey in 1925 by the name *Ocyba*.

CAENIDES Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 85. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 81) : **Hesperia dacela** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 451.

CAENYRA Butler, 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 147 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Coenyrta* Hewitson, 1865).

CAEROIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 56. Type-species by monotypy : **Caerois arcesilae** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (4) : 56.

The name *Caerois arcesilae* Hübner was an unnecessary *nom. nov.* for what Hübner called [*Papilio*] *arcesilaus* "Cramer"; Cramer however did not publish this as a new name, what he did being to provide a figure of *Papilio arcesilaus* Sulzer, 1776 (*Gesch. Ins.* : 142, pl. 14, fig. 4). This nominal species is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio chorinaeus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 484).

CAEROUS Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865, *CorrespBl.-zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **19** : 73 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Caerois* Hübner, [1819] and therefore an invalid name).

CAERULEA Forster, 1938, *Mitt. münchen. ent. Ges.* **28** : 108. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena coeligena** Oberthur var. **coelestis** Alphéraky, 1897, *in* Romanoff, *Mém. Lép.* **9** : 113.

CAICELLA Hemming, 1934, *Stylops* **3** : 144. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : **Eudamus caicus** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 188.

This name was introduced as a replacement for the name *Phoedinus* Godman & Salvin, [1894], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Prior to the publication of the name *Caicella*, the name *Phoedinus* Godman & Salvin had already been replaced by the name *Anaperus* Mabille & Boullet, 1919, but unfortunately that name also was invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

CALAIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 86. Type-species by selection by Rothschild & Jordan (1906, *Novit. zool.* **13** : 358) : **Papilio androgeos** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 24, pl. 16, figs C, D.

In 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci. Boston* **10** : 129) Scudder selected *Papilio androgeos* Cramer, [1776] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 142, pl. 91, figs A, B), but that selection is invalid, because this was not one of the species originally included in this genus by Hübner.

The name *Calaides* Hübner was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Heraclides* Hübner, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (3) : 85), when I chose the name *Heraclides* Hübner to take precedence over the name *Calaides* Hübner.

CALAIS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 584. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Pontia chrysonome** Klug, 1829, *in* Ehrenberg, *Sym. Phys. Ins.* **1** : signature G, 4, pl. 7, figs 9, 10 ♂, 11 ♀.

Boisduval introduced the names *Idmais* and *Calais* simultaneously, but adopted the name *Idmais*, sinking *Calais* as a synonym, adding the words "nobis olim". He explained on the following page (: 585) that he had formerly applied this name to the present genus but had come to the conclusion that it was inconvenient to have a genus bearing a name consisting of the same word as the specific name (of one of its best-known species, namely *Papilio calais* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 84, pl. 53, figs C, D)). He had therefore decided to substitute the name *Idmais* for the name *Calais* which he had previously proposed to introduce. These two nominal genera are thus absolutely identical, and *Pontia chrysonome* Klug,

the type-species (by selection by Scudder (1875)) of *Idmais* Boisduval, is automatically the type-species also of *Calais* Boisduval.

Quite apart from the fact that *Calais* Boisduval is an objective synonym of *Idmais* Boisduval that name would have been objectively invalid for two other reasons : (a) It is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Calais* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse de la Nature* : 99); (b) under a provision introduced into the revised Code (Article 11 (d)) a name published in a synonymy—as was the name *Calais* Boisduval—does not thereby acquire the status of availability.

CALEPHELIS Grote & Robinson, 1869, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 2 : 310. Type-species proposed to be designated by the Commission under the plenary powers under Article 70 (a) : **Erycina virginiensis** Gray, 1832, in Griffith's *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 15 : 58, fig. 1.*

Grote & Robinson established the taxon *Calephelis* as a subgenus of *Charis* Hübner, [1819]. They placed two nominal species in it, but did not designate a type-species; they did however state that the included species which they cited as “*C. caenius* [sic]” was “typical” of this genus. That species, with its specific name correctly spelled as “*caeneus*”, was selected as the type-species by Kirby two years later ([1871], in *Zool. Rec.* 7 (year 1870) : 391).

At this point it must be noted that the full reference given by Grote & Robinson for the above species was “*Papilio caenius* Linn. *Syst. Nat.* II, p. 796, n. 273”. The following is the correct version of the above reference :—*Papilio caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 796, no. 273. The above name is one of two homonyms published in the same volume, the other one being *Papilio caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 766 no. 111. The name here in question is an Unjustified Emendation of *Papilio ceneus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 487, no. 181). Realising that by an oversight he had applied the binomen *Papilio caeneus* to two entirely different species in the same volume, Linnaeus at the end of the same volume introduced the replacement name *Papilio cereus* for the name *Papilio caeneus*, as introduced by him on page 796, thereby, as First Reviser, according precedence to the name *Papilio caeneus* as published on page 766; the full reference for this replacement name is *Papilio cereus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : Errata [an unnumbered page at the end of the volume]. The name *Papilio ceneus* Linnaeus, 1758 (emended to *Papilio caeneus* in 1767 (: 766) applies to an Indo-Oriental species currently placed in the genus *Delias* Hübner, [1819]. The name *Papilio cereus* Linnaeus, 1767 (a replacement name for *Papilio caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767, as published on page 796) applies to a Neotropical species currently placed in the genus *Emesis* Fabricius, 1807.

The description and incidental remarks in Grote & Robinson's paper show at once that their *Calephelis* is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. For it is immediately apparent the taxon to which they applied the specific name *caenius* (= a misspelling of *caeneus* Linnaeus) was not the Neotropical Riodinid to which that name properly applies but an entirely different member of the same family occurring in North America. It is perfectly clear what was the species misidentified by them as “*caenius*”, for in the synonymy of that species they cited the name of the nominal species *Erycina virginiensis* Guérin and that of *Nymphidia pumila* Boisduval. The latter of those two was then, as now, was treated on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that named *virginiensis* by Guérin. Further, these authors underlined the fact that it was this Nearctic species with which they were dealing by stating that “Our specimens were collected in Georgia by Mr. Jas Ridings, and agree well with Boisduval's descriptions and figures [of *Nymphidia pumila*] cited above”.

The subsequent history of the name *Calephelis* is similar to that of many other names given to genera based upon misidentified type-species, that is, the name has been widely used in the sense intended by its authors, namely for *Erycina virginiensis*, though by some authors the provisions of the Code have been strictly applied, the name *Calephelis* being discarded and a new name being provided for this genus. The authors who took this latter view were Barnes & Lindsey when in 1922 (*Ann. amer. ent. Soc.* 15 : 93) they established the nominal genus

* This proposal was approved by the Commission, whose decision was published in 1966, Opinion 775.—N. D. Riley.

Lephelisca with *Erycina virginiensis* Guérin as designated type-species. The action so taken by those authors secured however only a limited degree of acceptance. In order to secure a stable name for the genus here in question, an application has recently been submitted to the Commission by dos Passos (1963, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 313-20), asking for the designation under the plenary powers of *Erycina virginiensis* Guérin as the type-species of *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80, this species is, in the interests of stability in nomenclature, being treated as the type-species of *Calephelis*, pending the promulgation of the Commission's decision on the application submitted. On this basis *Calephelis* replaces *Lephelisca* and becomes the oldest available name for the present genus.

A word of explanation is needed as to the authorship and date to be attributed to the name *Erycina virginensis*, the name of the species here treated as the type-species of the genus *Calephelis*. This name was published by two different authors. Of these, one (as already noted), was Guérin (*Iconographie Ins.* : 489, pl. 81, fig. 1), the other being Gray (*in Griffith's Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 15 : pl. 58, fig. 1). As published by Gray, this name unquestionably ranks for priority as from 1832. The only question to be considered is therefore the date to be attributed to this name as published by Guérin. The dating of the *Iconographie* was discussed by Sherborn in 1922 (*Index Anim. Pars secund.* : lxiii), where he noted (a) that the text was issued in one block in September 1844, and (b) that without doubt proof-sheets were "circulated as the text is often quoted between 1836 and 1842". More recently McDunnough published a note showing that some of the plates—including plate 81, the plate here in question—were circulated still earlier, the date for plate 81 being stated to be 1831. It is very unfortunate when the dates to be attributed to name arise, as in this case, owing to lack of information as to the dates on which important books, or parts of them, were published. It would be most helpful if the question of the dating to be adopted for the *Iconographie* were to be examined in the light of the whole of the information obtainable from the records of the leading libraries and museums, from notes published bearing on this matter and from any surviving sale-catalogues, advertisements and the like. The conclusions so reached could then be submitted to the Commission, with a view to the addition of the title of the *Iconographie* being added, with particulars of the dates so ascertained, to the *Official List of Works Approved as Available for Zoological Nomenclature*. For the present, however, it is possible only to rely upon such few firmly established facts as are available. On this basis Gray's usage of the name *Erycina virginensis* takes precedence over that of Guérin.

CALEPHILIS Kirby, [1871], *in Zool. Rec.* **7** (year 1870) (Ins.) : 391 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson, 1869.)

CALETA Fruhstorfer, [1922], *in Seitz, Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 890. Type-species by monotypy : *Lycaena caleta* Hewitson, [1876], *Ill. exot. Butts* **5** : [87], pl. [46], fig. 1 ♂.

CALICHARIS Oberthür, 1876, *Étud. ent.* **1** : 18. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 135) : **Anthocharis delphine** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 577.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Anthocharis delphine* Boisduval is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Anthocharis antigone* Boisduval, [1836] (loc. cit., *Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 572). As names published on the same date and in the same work, the specific names *delphine* Boisduval and *antigone* Boisduval depend, for their relative precedence, under Article 24 (a) of the Code, upon the choice made by the First Reviser. This choice was made by Aurivillius (1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **31**, No. 5 : 440), when as First Reviser, he accorded precedence to the name *antigone* Boisduval over the name *delphine* Boisduval.

CALIGO Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 51. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 129) : **Papilio eurilochus** Cramer, [1775], *Uttl. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 53, pl. 33, fig. A.

Hübner had a curious habit of altering the terminations of specific names listed in the *Verzeichniss*; doing this not only when it was required in order to make an adjectival specific

name agree in gender with the generic name in question, but also sometimes in other cases. In the present case he altered from *-us* to *-e* the termination of the specific name *eurilochus* Cramer. It is not considered that the altered spelling should be looked upon as a definite emendation, and accordingly the name of the type-species of the present genus is here cited not as *euriloche* Hübner, [1819], but as *eurilochus* Cramer, [1775].

Westwood ([1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 341) stated that *Papilio teucer* Linnaeus, 1758, and *Papilio eurilochus* Cramer were the "types" of this genus, but, as he specified two species and not one species only, his action has no significance under the Code. As shown above, the type-species of this genus was validly fixed as *Papilio eurilochus* by Scudder in 1875.

CALIGO Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 54. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 25) : *Opsiphanes sallei* Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 57, fig. 2; Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 346.

The generic name was expressly attributed by Boisduval to himself, and it is for this reason that it is here treated as a name distinct from *Caligo* Hübner. It is invalid, both as a junior homonym of *Caligo* Hübner and as a junior objective synonym of *Opsiphanes* Doubleday, [1849].

CALIGOPSIS Seydel, 1924, *N. Beitr. syst. Insektenk.* 3 (4) : 30. Type-species by monotypy : **Pavonia seleucida** Hewitson, [1877], *Ill. exot. Butts* 5 : [45], pl. [25], fig. 1.

CALIGULANA Bell, 1942, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. 1205 : 5. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia (?) caligula** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 24 : 456.

CALINAGA Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 162. Type-species by monotypy : **Calinaga buddha** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *ibid.* (1) : 163, pl. 3a, fig. 5 ♂.

CALISTO Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : 16. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 194) : **Papilio zangis** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 486.

In accordance with what amounted to a general practice in the preparation of the text of the *Zutrage*, Hübner cited for this genus one species in a prominent way and a second in a very obscure way. The species prominently cited was a new species which he figured (pl. [47], figs 269, 270) and to which he applied (: 16) the name *Calisto herophile*; the species obscurely entered as belonging to this genus was *Papilio zangis* Fabricius. As shown above, the first author to select a type-species for this genus was Butler who selected *Papilio zangis*. A few years later—in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 130)—Scudder, overlooking the inclusion of the above species in *Calisto*, erroneously stated that *Calisto herophile* was the type-species by monotypy.

CALLARGE Leech, [1892], *Butts China Japan Corea* (1) (text-part 1) : 57. Type-species by original designation : **Zethera sagitta** Leech, 1890, *Entomologist* 23 : 26.

CALLEAGRIS Aurivillius, [1925], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 13 : 571. Type-species by monotypy : **Antigonous jamesoni** Sharpe, 1890, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 6 : 348.

CALLEREbia Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) 20 : 217. Type-species by original designation : **Erebia scanda** Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, *Kashmir* 4 (2) : 452, pl. 17, figs 3, 4.

CALLIADES Mabille & Boullet, 1912, *Ann. Sci. nat., Zool.* (9) 16 : 108. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 81) : **Eudamus phrynicus** Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. one Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* [1] : 19.

CALLIANA Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 : 686. Type-species by monotypy : **Calliana pieridoides** Moore, 1878, *ibid.* 1878 : 687, pl. 45, fig. 2.

CALLIANIRA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 38. Type-species by monotypy : *Callianira ephestiaena* Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 38 as defined by the specimen shown as figure 1 on plate 25 of Stoll's *Aanhangs. Werk. Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* (published in 1790) and named *Papilio ephestion* on page 121 of the same work selected by

Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 95) to represent the lectotype both of the present nominal species and of *Papilio ephestion* Stoll, [1790].

Hübner based the name *Callianira ephestaena* on two bibliographical references; the first of these was to *Papilio ephestion* Stoll (referred to above), the second to *Najas ephestion* Hübner, [1813] (*Samml. exot. Schmett* 1 : pl. [67]). It is not known whether, when Hübner published the name *Najas ephestion*, he looked upon himself as establishing a new nominal species or whether the specific name *epehestion* which he then used was no more than a subsequent usage by him of the name *epehestion* Stoll. The status of the name *Callianira ephestaena* Hübner differs according to which of these hypotheses is adopted. If the name *epehestion* as used by Hübner in the *Verzeichniss* was not looked upon by him as a new name, the name *Callianira ephestaena* is seen to be a straightforward—though unnecessary—replacement of the name *Papilio ephestion* Stoll. On this basis the lectotype of Stoll's *epehestion* is automatically the lectotype also of *Callianira ephestaena*. If on the other hand, Hübner looked upon his *Najas ephestion* as a new name introduced by himself, the nominal species *Callianira ephestaena* is seen to have been a new nominal species established on the basis jointly of *Papilio ephestion* Stoll and *Najas ephestion* Hübner. In that case *Callianira ephestaena* would be without a type-specimen until some author selected a lectotype for it from among syntypes. The situation discussed above was met when in 1964 (in the paper cited at the head of the present note) I selected the specimen shown in figure 1 on plate 25 of Stoll's *Aanhangel* to represent the lectotype (a) of *Papilio ephestion* Stoll (thus providing *Callianira ephestaena* with a lectotype on the first of the alternatives outlined above) and (b) of *Callianira ephestaena* (thus meeting the situation arising on the second of those alternatives).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Callianira ephestaena* Hübner (i.e. the objectively identical *Papilio ephestion* Stoll) is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio astyanax* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 447). This latter is similarly treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio arthemis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 17, pl. 10, figs 3, 4).

The generic name *Callianira* Hübner is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, as it is junior homonym of *Callianira* Péron & Lesueur, 1810 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* 15 (85) : 65), the name of a genus of Mollusca.

CALLIANIRA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 28, fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : *Callianira alcmena* Doubleday, [1847], *ibid.* : pl. 28, fig. 1; Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *ibid.* : 251.

Doubleday, who attributed this name to Boisduval in MS., first published this name in 1844 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 1 : 91), but he then gave no generic diagnosis and no included nominal species, save one cited with a note of interrogation. So published, this name was without an "indication" and was accordingly invalid. As shown above, it was however validly published by Doubleday in his *Gen. diurn. Lep.* in 1847.

The genus *Callianira* Doubleday is totally distinct from *Callianira* Hübner, being a Eunicine Nymphalid and not a Limenitid.

The name *Callianira* Doubleday is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Callianira* Hübner, [1819], discussed above, and, like that name a junior homonym of *Callianira* Péron & Lesueur, 1810.

CALCICISTA Grote, 1873, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 1 : 178. Type-species by monotypy : *Callicista ocellifera* Grote, 1873, *ibid.* 1 : 178.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Callicista ocellifera* Grote is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia columella* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 282).

CALLICORE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 41. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1895, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 130) : *Papilio astarte* Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (22) : 110, pl. 256, figs C, D.

Barnes & Lindsey (1922, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **15** : 92) argued that under a ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion 6* (1910, *Smithson. Publ.* **1938** : 7–9; facsimile published in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 7–9) *Papilio astarte* Cramer had automatically become the type-species of *Callicore* Hübner, when in 1820 Billberg (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78) made *Papilio clymene* Cramer, [1775], the only other originally included species in *Callicore*, the type-species of a new monobasic genus to which he gave the name *Diaethria*. When the rulings given in interpretative *Opinions* previously rendered by the Commission were reviewed, it was decided not to include in the revised Code a provision embodying the Ruling given in *Opinion 6* in 1910. Accordingly, the argument in the present case advanced by Barnes & Lindsey in 1925 is no longer valid. Fortunately, (as shown above), Scudder, the first author to select a type-species for this genus, selected the same species (*Papilio astarte* Cramer) as would have been the type-species if the Ruling given in *Opinion 6* had still been in force.

CALLICTITA Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1908** (1) : 118. Type-species by original designation : **Callictita cyara** Bethune-Baker, 1908, *ibid.* **1908** (1) : 19, pl. 8, fig. 1 ♂.

CALLIDRYAS Boisduval & Leconte, [1830], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amér. sept.* (8) : 73. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 432) : **Papilio eubule** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 764.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio eubule* Linnaeus is currently treated as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio sennae* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 470).

CALLIDULA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 66. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 26) : **Callidula pyrame** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (5) : 66.

The spelling *pyrame* introduced by Hübner is an emendation of the spelling *pyramus*. Hübner, when bringing forward this name, cited the name *pyramus* as used for this species by Stoll (i.e. *Papilio pyramus* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 145, pl. 32, fig. 3)). Stoll did not regard this as a new name of his own, giving instead a reference to *Papilio pyramus* Drury, [1782] (*Ill. nat. Ins.* **3** : index et 32, pl. 23, figs 3, 4). Actually, it was Fabricius in 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* **2** : 130) who first applied the name *Papilio pyramus* to the present species.

The name *Papilio pyramus* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the older-established name *Papilio pyramus* Cramer, [1779], (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (21) : 87), a name applied to a Hesperiid. The next oldest name applied to this species appears to be the emended name *Callidula pyrame* Hübner, [1819], and, as an emendation is, under Article 33 (a) (ii) a name possessing status in nomenclature as from its own date and authorship, it is available for use for the present species. Accordingly, as the oldest such specific name for this species, it is its valid specific name.

CALLIMA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1858, *Sammel. aussereurop.* Schmett. (2) : 54 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Kallima* Doubleday, [1849]).

CALLIMORMUS Scudder, 1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 74. Type-species by original designation : **Callimormus juventus** Scudder, 1872, *ibid.* **1871** : 74.

CALLIONA Bates, [1868], *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 447. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 131) : **Lemonias irene** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 459, nota.

CALLIPAREUS Scudder, 1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 51. Type-species by original designation : *Strymon melinus* Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 22 pl. [21], figs 121, 122.

The name *Calliparus* Scudder is invalid as it is a junior objective synonym of *Strymon* Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 22, which has the same type-species.

CALLIPLOEA Butler, 1875, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1875** (1) : 1. Type-species by original designation : **Danais darchia** MacLeay, [1826], in King, *Survey Australia* **2** : 461.

CALLIPSYCHE Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 106. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla behrii** Edwards, 1870, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **3** : 18.

CALLISTIUM Stichel, 1911, in Wytsman, *Gen. Ins.* **112** (B) : 257. Type-species by original designation : **Charis cleadas** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [114], pl. [57], fig. 10.

CALLITAENIA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (3) : 50. Type-species by subsequent designation through Article 69 (a) (ii) : *Callitaenia doris* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), April 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 107.

The nominal genus *Callitaenia* Felder (C.) was published on some unknown date in 1861 without any nominal species cited as belonging to it. The same name was published in a paper by Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) which appeared (as shown above) in April of the same year and in which only the new nominal species *Callitaenia doris* was cited. In this latter paper reference was made by the joint authors to the introduction of this name by Cajetan Felder in the *Nova Acta*, and it is for this reason that that paper is here treated as having been the earlier.

The name *Callitaenia* Felder is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it being a junior homonym of *Callitaenia* Agassiz, 1848, *Nomencl. zool.*, Index univ. : 173), an Emendation of *Calotaenia* Stephens, 1830 (*Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Haustell. **3** : 99).

CALLITAERA Butler, 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 101. Type-species by selection by Brown (F. M.), (1942, *J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* **50** : 316) : **Haetera pireta** Cram. ?, var. **aurora** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 126.

CALLITHEA Feisthamel, 1835, *Mag. Zool.*, Cl. IX Ins. **5** : pl. 122 et explic. Type-species by monotypy : **Callithea leprieuri** Feisthamel, 1835, *ibid.* **5** : pl. 122 et explic.

CALLITHEA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. Lépid. **1** : explic. pl. 10 [= pl. 6B]. Type-species by monotypy : *Oreas sapphira* Hübner, [1816], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [96].

The name *Callithea* Boisduval is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, as it is a junior homonym of *Callithea* Feisthamel, 1835. Even if this had not been so, this generic name would have been invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Asterope* Hübner, [1819].

CALLITHOMIA Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** (3) : 522. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 132) : **Callithomia alexirrhoe** Bates, 1862, *loc. cit.* **23** (3) : 522.

CALLIZONA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 29, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio acesta** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479.

The name *Callizona* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Tigridia* Hübner, [1819].

CALLOLERIA Godman & Salvin, [1870], in *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 33. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia tutia** Hewitson, [1852], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [22], pl. [11], fig. 6.

CALLOPHRYS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 80. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 132) : **Papilio rubi** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 483.

CALLOSUNE Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 57. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 132) : **Papilio danae** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 476.

CALLYPHTHIMA Butler, 1880, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **5** : 335. Type-species by original designation : **Pseudonympha wardii** Butler, 1879, *Cistula ent.* **2** : 391.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pseudonympha wardii* Butler is currently

treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Strabena smithi* Mabille, 1877 (*Petit. Nouv. ent.* 2 : 157).

CALOCIASMA Stichel, 1910, *Berl. ent. Z.* 55 (1/2) : 59. Type-species by original designation : **Nymphidium ictericum** Godman & Salvin, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 : 367.

CALOPHRIS Barragué, 1954, *Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Afrique du Nord* 45 (3/4) : 185 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Callophrys* Billberg, 1820).

CALOPIERIS Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm 31 No. 5 : 385, 415. Type-species by monotypy : **Pontia eulimene** Klug, 1829, Ehrenberg, *Sym. Phys., Ins.* 1 : signature G, pl. 7, figs 5-8.

CALORNIS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 77. Type-species by selection by Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 132 : *Papilio thalia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* 1 : 467.

The name *Calornis* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of the older name *Actinote* Hübner, [1819].

CALOSPILA Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 4 : 28. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 133) : **Calospila thermodoxe** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *ibid.* 4 : 28, pl. [123], figs 715, 716.

This is one of the cases in which one species was prominently placed in a new genus in the text of the *Zuträge* and a second species unobtrusively placed in the same genus, and Scudder, overlooking the unobtrusively cited species erroneously supposed that the prominently placed species was alone included and was therefore the type-species by monotypy. The fact that Scudder was under this apprehension does not invalidate his action in stating that *Calospila thermodoxe* Geyer (identified by him with *Papilio parthaon* Dalman) was the type-species of this genus.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Calospila thermodoxe* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio parthaon* Dalman, 1823 (*Analecta ent.* : 46).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio parthaon* Dalman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio zeanger*, [1790] (*Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 165, pl. 37, fig. 2), which, following an erroneous type-selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 254) has been incorrectly accepted by later authors as the type-species of the genus *Polystictis* Hübner, [1819]. Correctly interpreted, *Polystictis* is a subjective junior synonym of *Emesis* Fabricius, 1807, and the name *Calospila* Geyer is the oldest available name for the genus miscalled *Polystictis* Hübner by Scudder and others.

CALPODES Hübner, [1919], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 107. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 82) : **Papilio ethlius** Stoll, [1872], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (33) : 212, pl. 392, figs. A, B.

CALTORIS Swinhoe, 1893, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 323. Type-species by selection by Swinhoe [1893], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* 10 (121) : 299 : **Hesperia kumara** Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 : 687.

CALVUS Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 8 : 137. Type-species by original designation : *Lemonias calvus* Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 1) : 259; *idem*, [1887], *ibid.* Bd 2 : pl. 92.

Calvus, which has the same type-species as *Drepanula* Röber, [1892], a genus bearing a name which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, was established as a new genus and not as a replacement name for the invalid *Drepanula* Röber, because it was desired to provide this genus with a more adequate "indication" than that which Röber had published for his *Drepanula*. At the time when the name *Calvus* was published, it was not realized that the name *Drepanula* had already been replaced by Strand. The name *Calvus* is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Boeberella* Strand, 1932.

CALYCOPIIS Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 108. Type-species by original designation : **Rusticus poeas** Hübner, [1811], *Samm. exot. Schmett.* **1** : p. [101], figs 1, 2 ♂, 3, 4 ♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Rusticus poeas* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperi cecrops* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 270.

CALYDNA Doubleday, 1847, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 5. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 133) : **Papilio thersander** Stoll, [1780], *in Cramer, Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 87, pl. 335, figs A, B.

CALYSISME Moore, [14th Dec. 1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 20. Type-species by selection by Moore ([1891], *Lep. ind.* **1** (8) : 172) : **Papilio drusia** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 132, pl. 84, figs C, D.

The first point to be noted is that Moore published *Calysisme* as a new name twice in the year 1880. On one of these occasions this name appeared in volume 1 of the *Lep. Ceylon*, on the other in the *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* The relevant Part of the *Lep. Ceylon* is known to have appeared on 14th December 1880, while that of the *Trans.* was also published in December on some unknown date. In these circumstances the name *Calysisme* of the *Lep. Ceylon* takes precedence over the *Calysisme* of the *Trans.*, which ranks for priority only as from 31st December 1880, the earliest date on which it is definitely known to have been published. By way of confirmation that these two publications were published in the foregoing order, it may be noted that when in 1891 (*loc. cit.* : 172) Moore selected a type-species for this genus, he cited both the *Lep. Ceylon* and the *Trans.*, giving precedence to the former.

Moore cited and figured four nominal species in the *Lep. Ceylon* (1880) as belonging to the genus *Calysisme*, the first of these being *Papilio drusia* Cramer, the last *Papilio mineus*. He subsequently in 1891 (*Lep. Ind.* **1** : 183) synonymized *Papilio drusia* Cramer with the earlier Linnaean species *Papilio mineus*, and referred to *Papilio polydeca* Cramer (1777) the insect which in 1880 (*Lep. Ceylon*) he had called *Papilio drusia* Cramer. It may be considered that this is a case of a genus being based on a misidentified type species, but Moore made his selection in the words "Type.; *C. drusia* (*mineus*)", thus uniting as a single taxon two nominal species previously regarded by him as distinct, and both originally included nominal species.

There does not therefore appear to be any ground for advancing the view that, as introduced in the *Lep. Ceylon*, the genus *Calysisme* Moore was based on a misidentified type-species.

CALYSISME Moore, [December 1880], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 161. Type-species by selection by Moore [1891], *Lep. ind.* **1** (8) : 172 : **Papilio drusia** Cramer, [1775].

This name is invalid, first as a junior homonym of the slightly older name *Calysisme* Moore [14th December 1880], of the *Lep. Ceylon*. Full particulars of the history of these two names have been given in the discussion of the older of these two names.

CAMARAGA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49; (28) : 74. Type-species by original designation : **Zynthia damalis** Erichson, 1834, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **16** (Suppl.) : 280, 404, pl. 50, fig. 4.

This name was published on the same date and in the same work as *Senadipa* Moore, [1897], and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (3) : 79), when I gave precedence to the name *Camaraga* Moore over the name *Senadipa* Moore.

CAMENA Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* **1** (text) : 47. Type-species by monotypy : *Camena ctesia* Hewitson, [1865], *ibid.* **1** (text) : 48; **2** (plates) : pl. 20, figs 1, 2 ♂.

The name *Camena* Hewitson is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it being a junior homonym of *Camena* Martens, 1860 (*in Albers, Helic.* (ed. 2) : 165), an emendation of *Camena* Albers, 1850 (*Helic.* (ed. 1) : 85).

CAMPTOPLEURA Mabille, 1877, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** (180) : 166. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1879], *in Zool. Rec.* **14** (year 1877) (Ins.) : 139) : **Camptopleura theramenes** Mabille, 1877, *ibid.* **2** (180) : 166.

CANDALIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 73. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 133) : **Rusticus xanthospilos** Hübner, [1817], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [99].

CANOPUS Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 33. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 102, pl. 66, figs A, B.

The name *Canopus* Felder is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of no less than three older generic names consisting of the same word; these are (a) *Canopus* Fabricius, 1803 (*Syst. Rhyng.* : 127), (b) *Canopus* Denys de Montfort, 1808 (*Conch.* **1** : 290), and (c) *Canopus* Rafinesque, 1850 (*The Good Book* : 65). In addition, the name *Canopus* Felder is invalid under the Law of Priority, being a junior objective synonym of *Hamanumida* Hübner, [1819].

CANTHA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 46, 69. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclopides celeus** Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : lxxiv.

CAPILA Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 785. Type-species by monotypy : **Capila jayadeva** Moore, [1866], *ibid.* **1865** : 785, pl. 42, fig. 3.

The specific name *jayadeva* first appeared in print in the combination *Ismene jayadeva* in 1857 (in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 248) where it was cited as the name of a nominal species which it was proposed to establish in a then projected paper to be published in the *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* (i.e. in the paper in which it was first validly published nine years later). In 1857 Moore gave particulars regarding the locality in which his proposed type-material had been obtained but gave no other information.

CAPRONA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) No. 4 : 51. Type-species by monotypy : **Caprona pillana** Wallengren, 1857, *ibid.* (n.f.) **2** (1) No. 4 : 51.

In the year following the establishment of this genus Wallengren again published *Caprona* as a new name (1858, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Förh., Stock.* **15** : 82), on this occasion designating *Caprona pillana* as the type-species ("species typica"). Later, Plötz (1879 *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 179) sought to change the type-species of this genus to a nominal species which had not even described and named at the time when Wallengren published the name *Caprona*. The species in question was *Caprona canopus* Trimen, 1864 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 180), which later became the type-species of the monobasic genus *Netrobalane* Mabille, 1903.

CAPYS Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* **1** (text) (Pt 2) : 59. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio alpheus* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (16) : 131, pl. 182, figs E, F.

The first question which has to be examined in connection with this generic name is whether or not it is invalid—as has sometimes been suggested—under the Law of Homonymy. Fortunately, there is bibliographical reference which makes it possible to clear up this matter beyond possibility of question. The name which is a homonym of the present name and requires examination from the foregoing point of view is *Capys* Stål (*Hem. afric.* **2** : 119), a name introduced for a genus in the Order Hemiptera. This name is often attributed to the year 1865, but, as Dr. W. E. China has kindly informed me, Bergroth (1919, *Ent. Mitt.* **8** : 190–191) has examined the dates to be assigned to the *Hemiptera Africana* and has shown that volume 2, containing the name *Capys* was, not published until May 1866. The question of the dates of publication of the various Parts of Hewitson's *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* was examined in a paper of mine published in 1935 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **15** : 117–120), in which I showed that Part 2, containing Hewitson's *Capys*, was published on 24th June 1865. Thus, the name *Capys* Hewitson, in the Lepidoptera has clear priority over the name *Capys* Stål in the Hemiptera.

Although not invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the name *Capys* Hewitson is an invalid name, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Scopetes* Hübner, [1819].

CARCHARODUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 110. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers : **Papilio alceae** Esper, [1780], *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) *Forts. Tagschmett.* : 4, pl. 51, fig. 3 ♀.

This genus, following the type-selection made by Plötz in 1879 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 179), was based on an erroneously determined type-species. The type-species selected by Plötz was the third of the species placed by Hübner in the present genus and was there styled by him "*Carcharodus malvae* Schiff.". Denis & Schiffermüller did not publish the specific name *malvae* as a new name, all that they did being to make use of that name as published in the combination *Papilio malvae* by Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485). Unfortunately, Denis & Schiffermüller (1775, *Ankünd. eines syst. Werke Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 159, No. A.1) misidentified the nominal species *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus, applying the specific name *malvae* Linnaeus to the species, then still unnamed, to which five years later Esper gave the name *Papilio alceae*. This erroneous identification was accepted by many authors for upwards of sixty years. Ever since the middle of the XIXth century the species here in question has however been consistently called by its correct specific name *alceae* Esper. In the same period the generic name *Carcharodus* has been applied to this species consistently, except by a few authors who at one time used in its place the name *Spilothyrus* Duponchel, 1835, a junior objective synonym.

The interpretation of the genus *Carcharodus* described above corresponds exactly with the intention of Hübner when he established this nominal genus. Following the introduction of the International Code in 1901 it became necessary to assume that the author of any given genus correctly identified the species cited by him as belonging to it. This meant in the present case that the species to be accepted as the type-species of *Carcharodus* was the true *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus and not *Papilio alceae* Esper, to which Hübner had erroneously attributed the specific name *malvae* Linnaeus. The change in practice which this would have caused would have been highly confusing : the name *Carcharodus* Hübner would have become a subjective synonym of *Pyrgus* Hübner, [1819], the nominal species (*Papilio alveolus* Hübner) being currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus; at the same time the nominal species *Papilio alceae*, confused by Hübner with *Papilio malvae*, would have been left without a generic name objectively applicable to it. These changes were not accepted by any specialist in the Lepidoptera, *Papilio alceae* continuing, though technically incorrectly, to be treated as the type-species of *Carcharodus* Hübner. It was in the hope of putting an end to this very unsatisfactory situation that in 1935 I submitted an application to the Commission, asking that the Plenary Powers should be used to designate *Papilio alceae* Esper as the type-species of *Carcharodus*, thus both giving effect to the intention of Hübner at the time when he established this genus, and also validating the long-established usage of this generic name.

The foregoing application was approved by the Commission at its Session held at Lisbon in September 1935 but for various reasons, including the difficulties caused by the outbreak of war in Europe in 1939, it was not until 1947 that the Commission's decision was promulgated in its *Opinion 181* (1947, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 589-621). This case was completed by the Commission in 1954 (*loc. cit.* **6** : 35-40) by the Ruling given in its *Opinion 270*, in which the name *Carcharodus* Hübner, [1819] (type-species : *Papilio alceae* Esper, [1780]) was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 686, the specific name *alceae* Esper, [1780], as published in the combination *Papilio alceae*, being at the same placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 88.

CARIA Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 14. Type-species by monotypy : **Caria colubris** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : 14, pl. [44], figs 251, 252.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Caria colubris* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Hesperia plutargus* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 329).

CARIOMOTHIS Stichel, 1910, *Berl. ent. Z.* **55** (1/2) : 54. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio erythromelas** Sepp (J.), [1848], *Surinaam. Vlinders* : 65, pl. 29.

CARRHENES Godman & Salvin, [1895], in *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 388. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 81) : **Leucochitonaea fuscescens** Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C.R. ent. Soc. Belg.* **35** : lxii.

CARTEA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 308. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Limnas vitula** Hewitson, [1852], *Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : [118], pl. [59], fig. 5.

Kirby introduced the name *Cartea* as a replacement for *Orestias* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, which is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Orestias* Valenciennes, 1839.

CARTEROCEPHALUS Lederer, 1852, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ver. Wien* 2 : 26. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 134) : **Papilio paniscus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 531.

This generic name has an unfortunate history, both as to the way in which it was introduced and as to the way in which its type-species was subsequently selected. Lederer cited three nominal species as belonging to this genus, the first of these being *Papilio paniscus* Fabricius. At the time when Lederer published the name *Carterocephalus*, the nominal species *Papilio paniscus* and its allies were commonly placed in the genus *Steropes* Boisduval as employed by that author in 1836 (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., spec. gén.* 1 : pl. 13, fig. 7 (*Steropes paniscus*). This usage was incorrect because the foregoing was not the first work in which Boisduval used the name *Steropes*; he had in fact already used it in 1832 (*in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faune ent. 1 (Lép.) : 167). It was because Lederer realized that Boisduval's later usage (in 1836) of the name *Steropes* was untenable that, as he explained in a supplementary note on page 49, he decided to introduce the name *Carterocephalus* for *Papilio paniscus* and its allies which he perceived were without a generic name applicable to them.

Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 134) treated the generic name *Carterocephalus* with rather less than his usual acumen. First, while noting Lederer's remark that this name was introduced to take the place of *Steropes* Boisduval and duly recording the usages of this name by Boisduval in 1832 in *d'Urville's Voy. "Astrolabe"* and in 1836 in Roret's *Suite à Buffon*, he concluded that the name *Carterocephalus* had been published by Lederer as nom. nov. pro *Steropes* Boisduval of the "Astrolabe". He clearly realized however that this treatment was inconsistent both with Lederer's definition of *Carterocephalus* and also with the species included by Lederer in his genus, though these were themselves consistent with that definition. He sought to get over this difficulty—quite illogically, on the premises which he adopted—by deliberately ignoring the logical consequences of the adoption of those premises and treating the species cited by Lederer as the sole included species of the genus *Carterocephalus*. Next, he referred to the action by Snellen in 1867 (*Vlinders van Nederland* : 83) implying that he had given "*palaemon (paniscus)*" as the type-species of this genus. In fact, however, Snellen did not do more than cite *Papilio paniscus* as an included species. Scudder's acceptance of what he (incorrectly) believed Snellen had done amounts to a selection of the above species as the type-species by Scudder himself. Further, in his concluding note at the foot of the page Scudder stated that "the name [*Carterocephalus*] must fall before *Pamphila*, virtually limited in 1832 to this group". Reference to Scudder's treatment of the name *Pamphila* (on page 236) shows that in the passage quoted above he there treated *Papilio paniscus* as the type-species of the genus *Pamphila*. If despite the action described above, it were to be argued that Scudder had failed to make an acceptable type-selection, the nominal species would still be *Papilio paniscus* through the explicit selection by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 166). Long before then however that species had in practice been accepted as the type-species, but the type-selections made before 1934 were all technically defective owing to the fact that the authors making those selections (e.g. Barnes & McDunnough, 1916, *Contrib. nat. Hist. Lepid. North America* 3 (1) : 124) were not fully acquainted with the facts.

As has already been explained above, it is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio paniscus* Fabricius is conspecific with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio palaemon* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise durch verschiedene Provinzen Russisch. Reichs* 1 : 471). At the subspecies level, however, it is considered that *paniscus* Fabricius, the type-locality of which is Leipzig, is distinct from the nominate *palaemon* Pallas, the type-locality of which is Southern Russia, the taxon named by

Fabricius being looked upon as the West European subspecies of the taxon named *Papilio palaemon* by Pallas.

CARYSTINA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 207, 243. Type-species by original designation : **Carystus lysiteles** Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C.R. ent. Soc. Belg.* **35** : cxvi.

CARYSTOIDES Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 611. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia basoches** Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 747.

CARYSTUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 114. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 92) : **Papilio jolus** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 213, pl. 392, figs I, K.

CASSIONYMPHA van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8)* **2** : 96. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus cassius** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 526.

CASSUS van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8)* **2** : 79. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cassus** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* 269.

CASTALIA Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 303. Type-species by monotypy : *Limenitis dichroa* Kollar, [1844], in *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 429, pl. 8, figs 1, 2.

Westwood placed in this genus two nominal species, namely *Limenitis dichroa* and another species at that time undescribed. The former is alone available for consideration and is accordingly (as stated above) type-species by monotypy.

The name *Castalia* is often incorrectly attributed to Moore (1857 in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 199) but as shown above Moore was anticipated by Westwood by seven years. The fact that this name was published independently by two authors (Westwood; Moore) may be explained by the fact that *Castalia* was one of the names put into an irregular currency through the action (as noted by Westwood) of Boisduval in distributing it as a manuscript name, thereby confusing his contemporaries and making it difficult for them to know where it had first been validly published, if at all. Luckily, the fact that the name *Castalia* must now be attributed to Westwood (1850) instead of to Moore (1857) makes no practical difference, for, even if it had first been published by Moore in 1857, its type-species would still have been *Limenitis dichroa*, that species having been one of Moore's included species and having been selected as the type-species in 1875 (*Proc. amer Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 135) by Scudder who overlooked the fact that Moore had been anticipated by Westwood in publishing this generic name.

The name *Castalia* Westwood is however invalid under the Law of Homonymy, having been anticipated no less than three times : the names of which *Castalia* Westwood is a junior homonym are the following :— (a) *Castalia* Lamarck, 1810 (*Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **6** (1) : 67); (b) *Castalia* Savigny, 1822 (*Egypte* **1** (3) (Ann.) : 46); (c) *Castalia* Laporte & Gory, 1837 (*Hist. nat. Coléopt.*, **1** Buprest. : 3).

Moore in 1882 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 240) replaced the name *Castalia* Westwood by the substitute name *Sephisa*.

CASTALIUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 70. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 135) : **Papilio rosimon** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 523.

Scudder, who was an adherent of the so-called principle of elimination, erroneously supposed that Butler in 1869 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius Brit. Mus.* : 162) had made the above species the type-species by citing it as the sole species of this genus.

CASTNIA [Illiger], *Allgem. Lit. Ztg. Halle [Jena]* **1807**, No. 2 : 1180. Type-species by monotypy : *Urbanus licus* Hübner, [1887], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [150].

Hübner regarded the type-species of this genus as an Hesperiid butterfly, placing it (as noted above) in his genus *Urbanus*, but it is in fact a moth.

Like *Apatura* [Illiger], which has already been discussed, the genus *Castnia* was established

by Illiger in an anonymous paper published in December 1807 with priority slightly above that of the corresponding well-known nominal genera with homonymous names established by Fabricius in the *Mag. f. Insektenk.* of Illiger. In order to avoid the confusion consequent upon type-changing which would otherwise have been involved, the Commission in its *Opinion* 232 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 4 : 249–274) used its Plenary Powers to suppress all these Illigerian names of 1807. As part of this decision, the name *Castnia* [Illiger], so suppressed, was then placed on the Official Index of *Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 39.

CASTNIA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 280. Type-species by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440, 357) : **Papilio icarus** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (2) : 26, pl. 18, figs A, B.

Like *Castnia* [Illiger], 1807, discussed above, the nominal genus *Castnia* Fabricius was established in the erroneous belief that it was a genus of butterflies, whereas it is, in fact, a genus of moths. By a Ruling given in *Opinion* 232 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 4 : 249–274), the name *Castnia* Fabricius was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 659.

Besides having been established as a genus of butterflies the genus *Castnia* Fabricius has an interest to specialists in the Rhopalocera, because the name of its type-species (*Papilio icarus* Cramer, [1775]) is a homonym of the name of the type-species (*Papilio icarus* Rottemburg, 1775) of the Lycaenid genus *Polyommatus* Latreille, 1804. The fact that there was no available means for determining the relative priority of the specific names *icarus* Cramer and *icarus* Rottemburg was for long a source of embarrassment to specialists in the groups concerned. Similar difficulties existed also in the case of a considerable number of other pairs of names published in 1775 in the works not only of Cramer and von Rottemburg but also in those of Fabricius and others. In order that an end might be put to these uncertainties, this matter was submitted to the Commission which in its *Opinion* 516 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1–44) gave directions under its Plenary Powers as to the relative precedence to be accorded to new names in these works published in the year 1775. Of the decisions so taken the one which is immediately relevant to the present case was that under which names published in Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* were given precedence below those in Rottemburg's celebrated paper in the serial *Der Naturforscher*. Thus, the name *Papilio icarus* Cramer, [1775], the name of the type-species of *Castnia* Fabricius is invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio icarus* Rottemburg, 1775. Following the adoption of the above *Opinion*, the Commission adopted a *Direction* (*Direction* 96, published in 1958 in *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : (i)–(xiv)), in which it placed the objectively invalid name *icarus* Cramer [1775], as published in the combination *Papilio icarus*, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 520. At the same time consideration was given (1958, *loc. cit.* 19 : (ix)) to the question of the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of *Castnia* Fabricius, this having become a practical question in view of the decision that the name *Papilio icarus* Cramer, objectively applicable to it had been ruled to be invalid. The conclusion then reached was that the oldest name subjectively applicable to this species was *Castnia penelope* Schaufuss, 1870 (*Nunqu. otios.* 1 : 9). Accordingly, in order to complete this case the Commission (*loc. cit.* 19 : (iii)–(iv)) placed the specific name *penelope* Schaufuss, 1870, as published in the combination *Castnia penelope*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1516.

CASTNIUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 102 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Castnia* Fabricius, 1807).

Castnia Fabricius is an Unjustified Emendation of *Castnius* a genus of moths mistakenly regarded by its original author as a genus of butterflies.

CASYAPA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 576. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 ; *Chaetocneme corvus* Felder (C.), 1860, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 40 : 640.

Kirby introduced the name *Casyapa* as a replacement for *Chaetocneme* Felder (C.), 1850, which, following Scudder 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 139), he erroneously rejected as a junior homonym of *Chaetocnema* Stephens, 1831. Under the "One-Letter" Rule now embodied in Article 57(d) these names are not to be looked upon as being homonyms of one another. Accordingly, the name *Chaetocneme* Felder is an available name, and its replacement name *Casyapa* Kirby is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Chaetocneme* Felder.

CATACHRYSOOPS Seitz, [1900], *Grossschmett. Erde* (English ed.) 1 : 292 (an incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Catochrysops* Boisduval, 1832).

CATACORE Dillon, 1948, *Sci. Publ. Reading publ. Mus.* 8 : 104. Type-species by original designation : **Catagramma kolyma** Hewitson, 1852, *Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : [68], pl. [34], figs 3, 4.

CATACROPTERA Karsch, 1894, *Berl. ent. Z.* 39 : 2. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cloanthe** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (29) : 93, pl. 338, figs A, B.

CATAGRAMMA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Consid. gén. Lépid.* 1 : pl. 9 [= pl. 5B] fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Catagramma hydaspes** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.* 1 : pl. 9, fig. 2.

The taxon represented by Boisduval on his plate 9 is currently identified on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the nominal species *Nymphalis pygas* Godart, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 423). On his plates Boisduval placed at the foot of each plate the name of each species figured; sometimes he added the name of the author of the specific name concerned, but not always. In the present case he cited no author's name. In the leaflet printed at some unknown but certainly considerably later date with the title "Species Général des Lépidoptères : Explication des Planches composant les deux livraisons qui accompagnent le premier volume" the information given at the foot of plates was supplemented by the following information : — " *Catagramma Hydaspes*, Fab. (non God.). Brésil". When I dealt with this matter in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 85) I treated *Catagramma* as a genus based on a misidentified type-species. I now consider however that, in view of the fact that Boisduval gave no author's name for *hydaspes* at the foot of the plate, the preferable course would be to treat the name *Catagramma hydaspes*, as there published, as being a new name of Boisduval's own, more especially in view of the fact that the information given in the later-published leaflet gives no clear indication of the name, if any, which—according to that leaflet—its author considered was objectively applicable to the taxon figured on plate 9. The procedure here proposed is in harmony with the provision now embodied in Article 70(b)—which did not exist at the time when this matter was considered by myself in 1934—under which, when an author deliberately uses for the type-species of a genus an older name in some qualified sense, he is to be treated as having thereby himself established a new nominal species.

CATAGRAMMINA Bates, [1868], *J. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 9 : 411. Type-species by monotypy : **Necyria tapaja** Saunders, 1850, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) 5 : 108, pl. 11, fig. 17 [nec 18].

CATAPAECILMA Butler, 1879, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* (2) *Zool.* 1 (8) : 547. Type-species by monotypy : **Hypochrysops elegans** Druce, 1873, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1873 : 350, pl. 32, fig. 12.

CATAPOECILMA Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. zool.*, Univ. Index : 55 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Catapaecilma* Butler, 1879).

CATARGYNNIS Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 2) (6) : 284, *nota*. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Daedalma pholoe** Staudinger, [1892] in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1, (Th. 2) : 234.

Earlier in the same volume—also in 1892—Röber established a new nominal genus to which he gave the name *Pseudomaniola* (: 222), without realizing that in 1890 Weymer had used the

same name for a quite different genus. Just as the last part of this portion of the *Exot. Schmett.* was going to press, Röber realized that the name *Pseudomaniola* that he had published was invalid under the Law of Homonymy as a junior homonym of *Pseudomaniola* Weymer, 1890; he remedied this in a footnote on the last page of the index, introducing there the replacement name *Catargynnis* here in question.

CATARGYRIA Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [64]. Type-species by monotypy : **Catargyria laura** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* 2 : pl. [63], figs 1, 2 ♂ nec figs 3, 4 ["♀"].

The first point to be noted is that in volume 2 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.* Hübner devoted three plates to species assigned by him to genus *Catargyria*. These are the plates now conventionally treated as bearing the plate numbers [62], [63] and [64]. The nominal species figured on these plates were : *Catargyria seraphina*, *C. druryi*, and *C. laura* respectively. When in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 136) Scudder considered the question of the species to be selected as the type-species of this genus, nothing was known as to the relative dates of publication of the plates of Hübner's *Samml. exot. Schmett.* and in consequence he inevitably treated all three of the plates cited above as having been published on the same date. On this assumption he selected as the type-species *Catargyria seraphina*, figured by Hübner as a new species on his plate [62]. The discovery in 1935 of the surviving Hübner manuscripts and their subsequent examination (Hemming, 1937, *Hübner* 1 : 407) showed however that the plates here in question were not all published at the same time, plates [62] and [63] having been published in 1825 and plate [64] in 1823. In these circumstances Scudder's selection of *Catargyria seraphina* as the type-species was seen to have been invalid, that not having been an originally included species, the plate (pl. [62]) not having been published until two years after pl. [64] was issued. Further, as pl. [64], depicting *Catargyria laura*, was the only plate published in 1823, that species is the type-species by monotypy.

Hübner gave four figures on his plate [64], figs 1 and 2 depicting the male (upperside and underside) of *Catargyria laura*, figs 3 & 4 purporting to depict the corresponding surfaces of the female of that species. As pointed out by Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 262), the specimens treated by Hübner as the ♂ and ♀ respectively of his nominal species *Catargyria laura* are not conspecific with one another, the specimen which Hübner treated as being the female of the above species being, in fact, referable to the nominal species *Catargyria druryi*, a nominal species established by Hübner in 1825 on pl. [63] of the same work. In order to provide the nominal species *Catargyria laura* Hübner with a fully determinate content, it is necessary that a formal lectotype-selection should be made for it. This I did in 1939 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 8 : 134) when, as First Reviser, I selected the specimen figured by Hübner as fig. 1 (upperside) and fig. 2 (underside) on pl. [64] of volume 2 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.* to be the lectotype of the nominal species *Catargyria laura* Hübner.

The nominal species *Catargyria laura* Hübner is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio laure* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 31, pl. 17, figs 5, 6).

CATASTICTA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 34, 43. Type-species by original designation : **Euterpe nimbice** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* 1 : 409.

CATHAEMIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 92. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 136) : **Cathaemia anthyparete** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (6) : 92.

Hübner established the nominal species *Cathaemia anthyparete*, in order to provide a nomenclaturally available name for the taxon of which a male was figured on the upperside and underside as figs A and B on pl. 210 in vol. 3 of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen*, and a female also on the upperside and underside as figs E and F on pl. 339 in volume 4 of the same work. (In the text relating to these plates (*loc. cit.* 3 : 30–31; 4 : 95–96) the foregoing taxon was erroneously cited as *Papilio hyparete* Linnaeus, 1758, a name which applies to an entirely different species.)

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cathaemia anthyparete* Hübner—which according to modern taxonomic ideas is referable to the genus *Delias* Hübner, [1819]—is currently treated subjectively as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio ceneus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 487). This species is commonly called by the emended version of its name, that is *caeneus*. This however is incorrect for this emendation is an Unjustified Emendation, having been made long after the appearance (in 1758) of the spelling *ceneus*.

It should be noted that the name *Cathaemia* Hübner has been misused by a number of authors who have treated it as though its type-species were *Papilio hirlanda* Stoll, [1790], which was also one of Hübner's originally included species. In consequence the authors in question have incorrectly sunk the name *Cunizza* Grote, 1900, as a junior synonym of *Cathaemia*.

CATIA Godman, [1900], in *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 462, 481. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia druryi** [automatic correction of *drury*] Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 767.

The name of the type-species is one of a considerable number, which Latreille gave to new nominal species, consisting of non-Latinized patronymics. Under Article 31(a) such names are subject to automatic correction by the addition (as shown above) of the termination “-i”, the name being thereby converted into the genitive singular of a notional Latin patronymic.

CATOBLEPIA Stichel, 1902, *Berl. ent. Z.* 46 (4) : 491. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 26) : **Papilio xanthus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 472.

CATOCHRYSOPS Boisduval, 1832, in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Ent. 1 (Lép.) : 87. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.* Boston 10 : 136) : **Hesperia strabo** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 287.

CATOCYCLOTIS Stichel, 1911, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 112 (B) : 328. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia aemulus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 322.

CATODAULIS Speyer, 1878, *Stett. ent. Ztg.* 39 : 179, 181. Type-species by monotypy : *Pyrgus tethys* Ménétriés, 1857, *Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. imp. Acad. Sci. petrop.*, Ins. (2) : 126, pl. 10, fig. 8.

The name *Catodaulis* Speyer is invalid, because it is a junior objective synonym of the older name *Daimio* Murray, 1875.

CATONEPHELE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 40. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 27) : **Catonephele eupalemaena** Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 40 (as defined by the specimen figured as fig. 3 on plate 68 in Daubenton's work entitled “*Planches enluminées d'Histoire naturelle par Martinet*”, which, by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 96) represents the lectotype of *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 480, no. 164) and, as such, by selection by Hemming (1964, *loc. cit.* : 97) represents the lectotype of *Catonephele eupalemaena* Hübner and by a further selection made by Hemming in the same paper (: 97) represents also the lectotype of the nominal species *Papilio acontius* Linnaeus, 1771 (*Mantissa Plant.* : 537)).

An attempt to select a type-species for this genus was made by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 136) but that attempt was unsuccessful, because, instead of picking out one—and only one—of the nominal species cited by Hübner as belonging to this genus to be its type-species, he took two of those species, grouping them together both as subjective synonyms of one another and as junior synonyms of a third nominal species (*Papilio acontius* Linnaeus) which had not been cited by Hübner, with the result that he failed to indicate it was one of the originally included species that he was seeking to select as type-species. This genus remained without a validly established type-species until (as shown above) I selected as type-species the nominal species *Catonephele eupalemaena* Hübner, the first of the nominal species placed in this genus by Hübner.

By the three interlocking lectotype-selections specified at the head of the present note the interpretation of the nominal species *Catonephele eupalemaena* has been placed on a firm basis.

The second of the nominal species cited in synonymy by Hübner when establishing the foregoing nominal species was *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 480, no. 164), of which the type-specimen, whether holotype or lectotype, is therefore one of the syntypes of *Catonephele eupalemaena*. When describing the foregoing nominal species, Fabricius cited in synonymy figs 3 and 4 on plate 68 of Daubenton's (Aubenton's) work entitled "Planches enluminées d'Histoire Naturelle par Martinet". By the first of the lectotype-selections referred to above, the specimen shown as fig. 3 on Daubenton's plate 68 became the representative of the lectotype of *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius, and, by the next-following lectotype-selection the same specimen became the representative of the lectotype of *Catonephele eupalemaena* Hübner. By this action, the specific names *eupalemaena* Hübner and *antiochus* Fabricius became objective synonyms of one another, but the later-published of these names *Catonephele eupalemaenia* Hübner is not invalidated on the above account, for the name *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius is itself invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the older name *Papilio antiochus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 1068, no Addenda 12).

The figures on Daubenton's plate 68 referred to above were cited also by Linnaeus, when he established the nominal species *Papilio acontius* in 1771 (*Mantissa Plant.* : 537). By the last of the lectotype-selections referred to above, the specimen shown as fig. 3 on Daubenton's plate 68 was selected to represent the lectotype of *Papilio acontius*, with the result that all three of the nominal species discussed above have the same specimen as lectotype. The oldest of these names is *Papilio acontius* Linnaeus, 1771, and it is therefore the valid name for the species, the other two names *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius, 1775 (which, as already explained, is invalid under the Law of Homonymy) and *Catonephele eupalemaena* Hübner falling as junior objective synonyms.

CATOPHAGA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 93. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 136) : **Papilio paulina** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (10) : 21, pl. 110, figs E, F.

CATOPSILIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 98. Type-species by selection by Scudder (4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Arts Sci. 1871 : 58) : **Papilio crocale** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 87, pl. 55, figs C, D.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio crocale* Cramer, the type-species of this genus, is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Mancipium minna* Hübner, [1810], which itself is considered to represent the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio pyranthe* Linnaeus, 1758. The point here to be noted is that *Mancipium minna* is the type-species of the genus *Murtia* Hübner, which was established on the same page of the same work as *Catopsilia*. The relative precedence to be accorded to these generic names depends therefore upon the choice made by the First Reviser. In this case the First Reviser was Kirby (1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 481), who selected the name *Catopsilia* to take precedence over the name *Murtia*.

CATOPYROPS Toxopeus, 1929, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 72 (3/4) : 230. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaena ancrya** Felder (C.), 1860, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 40 : 457.

The above is the first of two occasions on which Toxopeus published *Catopyrops* as a new name. The second was in 1930 (*Soort Functie Plats Tijd Lycaenidae* : 146). On this second occasions Toxopeus expressly designated *Lycaena ancrya* Felder as type-species.

CATUNA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 238. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio crithea** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 29, pl. 16, figs 5, 6.

Catuna Kirby was introduced as a replacement name for *Euomma* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867] (*Reise Fregatte "Novara"* Lep. Rhop. (3) : 425), which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. In its turn, *Euomma* was a replacement name for *Jaera* Hübner, [1819], which is also invalid under the Law of Homonymy. A replacement genus can under the Code take as its type-species only the species which is the type-species of the genus replaced or, if no

type-species has been designated or selected for that genus at time of its replacement, whichever of the nominal species originally included in the replaced genus may later be selected as type-species of the rejected genus or designated or selected as the type-species of the replacement genus.

At the time of the establishment of the replacement genus *Catuna* no type-species had been selected for *Jaera*, the replaced genus and no species had been designated or selected as the type-species of its replacement *Euomma*. Further, in introducing the replacement genus *Catuna* in 1871, Kirby did not designate a type-species for it. In order to determine what is the type-species of *Catuna* and therefore also of *Euomma* and *Jaera*, it is necessary to search the literature subsequent to 1871, to find who was the first author validly to select a type-species for any of these genera—and therefore for all of them—bearing in mind however that, in order that such a selection may be a valid selection, the species selected must be one of the nominal species placed by Hübner in his genus *Jaera*.

The first author to select a type-species for any of these nominal genera was Kirby in [1873] (*Zool. Rec.* **8** (year 1871) : 360), who selected *Euomma angustatum* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867] (*Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 425) to be the type-species both of *Euomma* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867] and also of *Jaera* Hübner, [1819]. If *Euomma* had been an independently established nominal genus, Kirby's selection of *Euomma angustatum* would have been valid for that genus, for it was one of the species included at the time when that genus was established, but, as shown above, this was established not as a new genus but as a replacement for the rejected *Jaera* Hübner and its type-species must in consequence be one of the species originally included by Hübner in *Jaera*. However, *Euomma angustatum* was unfortunately not one of the three species originally included by Hübner in the genus *Jaera* and therefore the selection made by Kirby is invalid. Thereafter for many years however this genus was treated in the general sense proposed by Kirby. It was clearly undesirable however that this indeterminate situation should be allowed to persist indefinitely, and accordingly in 1943 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 28) I selected *Papilio crithea* Drury (the third of Hübner's original species) to be the type-species of *Jaera* Hübner, thereby automatically selecting that species to be the type-species also of the replacement genus *Catuna* Kirby and of its nomenclaturally invalid predecessor *Euomma* Felder & Felder. Luckily, from the taxonomic point of view *Papilio crithea* is closely related to *Euomma angustatum*, Kirby's pseudotype, and accordingly its selection as type-species ensured continuity of practice, while at the same time providing *Catuna* with a validly selected type-species.

CAUDATI Koch, 1860, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **21** : 230. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Entomologist* **68** : 40) : *Papilio turnus* Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 536.

This name is invalid under Article 11(f) by reason of having been published in the nominative plural instead of in the nominative singular.

Quite apart from the foregoing consideration, this name would have been invalid because by the deliberate choice made in 1935 of *Papilio turnus* as type-species it became a junior objective synonym of *Jasoniades* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 83).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio turnus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 460).

CECROPS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 30. Type-species by monotypy : *Cecrops zarex* Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 30, pl. [32], figs 183, 184.

This name is invalid, because it is a junior homonym of *Cecrops* Leach, 1816 (*Ency. Brit. Suppl. to 4th-6th eds* **1** (2) : 405).

CECROPTERUS Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 131. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Cecrops zarex* Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 30, pl. [32], figs 183, 184.

This name was introduced by Herrich-Schaeffer as a replacement for *Cecrops* Hübner, 1818, which, as shown above, is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

CELAENA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 214. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* 1 : 425) : *Papilio fatima* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 81.

This name was published by Doubleday in the synonymy of *Anartia* Hübner, [1819] as "Celaena Boisd. MSS." Under Article 11(d) of the present revised Code names published in synonymies possess no status of availability. The name *Celaena* Doubleday, [1849] is therefore invalid.

Even if this generic name had been duly published by Doubleday, it would have been invalid under the Law of Homonymy as a junior homonym of *Celaena* Stephens, 1829 (*Nom. Brit. Ins.* : 41).

CELAENORHINUS Hübner, [1827–1831], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 3 : 38 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Celaenorhinus* Hübner, [1819]).

Although this name was published after Hübner's death, it is attributable to Hübner and not to Geyer who completed the *Zuträge*, for the whole of the text of volume 3 had been written by Hübner before his death.

CELAENORRHINUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 106. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 137) : **Papilio eligius** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (30) : 123, pl. 354, fig. H.

CELASTRINA Tutt, 1906, *Ent. Rec.* 18 : 131. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio argiolus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 483.

CELEBINA Fruhstorfer, [1899], *Stett. ent. Ztg* 59 (9/10) : 263. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops* 4 : 1) : **Celebina inga** Fruhstorfer, [1899], *ibid.* 59 (9/10) : 263.

CELOENA Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lép. Guatemala* : 38. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio fatima** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* : 3 (1) : 81.

This name has been somewhat overlooked through having been confused with the name *Celaena* in which spelling it was published by Doubleday in 1849 in the synonymy of *Anartia* Hübner, [1819]. That usage—full particulars of which have been given above in the discussion on *Celaena* Doubleday—is invalid under Article 11(d) of the Code which provides that names published in synonymies do not thereby acquire the status of availability. Doubleday's action has moreover a special relevance to the present case since he stated that the name *Celaena*, as there published by himself, was a manuscript name proposed by Boisduval.

Boisduval was an author who habitually distributed—on labels, in correspondence or otherwise—names which he had coined but had not published. Usually Boisduval published these manuscript names of his at some later date but often not for many years after he had first given them an irregular currency in manuscript. When he did ultimately publish such names, he invariably—perhaps naturally from his point of view—published them as new names of his own, irrespective of whether they had in the meantime been published by some other author. This is what he did on the present occasion. It will be noted that in publishing this name, Boisduval used the spelling "Celoena" and not the spelling "Celaena" used by Doubleday, as the result probably of a misreading by that author of Boisduval's handwriting. At the time when Boisduval did ultimately publish this name in 1870, the word *Celoena* had not been used for a generic name by any author, and in consequence *Celoena* Boisduval, 1870, is a nomenclaturally available name.

CELOTES Godman & Salvin, [1899], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 452. Type-species by monotypy : **Pholisora nessus** Edwards, 1877, *Canad. Ent.* 9 : 192.

CELTIPHAGA Barnes & Lindsey, 1922, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 15 : 92. Type-species by original designation : *Apatura celtis* Boisduval & Leconte, [1834], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chen. Amér. sept.* (25) : 210, pl. 57, figs 1, 2 (imago), 3 (larva), 4 (pupa).

CEPHISE Evans, 1952, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 136, 153. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus cephise** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 23 : 186—in re-paged separate as "Prodr. ... 3 : 66".

CEPHRENES Waterhouse & Lyall, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 8, 199, 206. Type-species by original designation (: 206) : **Hesperia sperthias** Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **12** : 492.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia sperthias* Felder is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia augiades* Felder (C.), 1860 (*S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 461).

CEPORA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 138) : **Papilio coronis** Cramer, [1775] *Uttl. Kapellen* **1** (4) : 69, pl. 44, figs B, C.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio coronis* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio nerissa* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 471). As these names were both published in the year 1775 and there was no sure evidence as to which was the first to be published, there has always been some doubt as to which of these names should be used in preference to the other. For the most part however authors have used the specific name *nerissa* Fabricius rather than the name *coronis* Cramer. The underlying question here involved affected a considerable number of pairs of names, not only names published by Fabricius and Cramer in 1775 but also by other authors published in that year, notably von Rottenburg and Denis & Schiffermüller. This question was considered in a preliminary way in 1948 by the Commission which directed that a detailed investigation should be carried out and a report submitted to it for consideration. The report so called for was considered by the Commission in 1957. The decision then taken by the Commission was later embodied in the Commission's *Opinion* 516 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44). In that *Opinion* the Commission ruled, *inter alia*, that the *Systema Entomologiae* of Fabricius is to be treated as having priority over those Parts of Cramer's *Uttl. Kapellen* published in 1775. Under this ruling the specific name *nerissa* Fabricius, 1775, published in the combination *Papilio nerissa*, takes precedence over the name *coronis* Cramer, [1775], published in the combination *Papilio coronis*. Thus, on the subjective taxonomic view indicated above, the name *nerissa* Fabricius, 1775, is the oldest available specific name subjectively applicable to the type-species of the present genus.

CERATINIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 10. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 138) : **Nereis neso** Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [5].

It should be noted that for a time there was a certain amount of misuse of the generic name *Ceratinia*, following the erroneous action of Haensch in 1909 (*in Seitz, Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 128) in applying this name to the genus of which the true name is *Hypothisis* Hübner, 1821, while calling the true genus *Ceratinia* by the name *Calloherlia* Godman & Salvin, [1879].

CERATONIA Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 32. Type-species by selection by Kirby, [1871], in *Zool. Rec.* **7** (year 1870) (Ins.) : 383 : *Ithomia stella* Hewitson, [1854], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [36], pl. [18], fig. 52.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Ceratonia* Costa, 1839 (*Corresp. Zool.* **1** : 33).

CERATRICHIA Butler, 1869, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius* : 274. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio nothus** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 88.

CERCYONIS Scudder, 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 235, 241. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio alope** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 229.

Scudder stated that the name *Cercyonis* was a manuscript name of Speyer's.

CETHOSIA Fabricius, 1806, *Mag. f. Insektenk. (Illiger)* **6** : 280. Type-species by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440) : **Papilio cydippe** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 776.

The name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767, has been used almost continuously throughout

its history for the Oriental species which is the type-species of the present genus. This usage was however invalid because this name was invalid as a junior homonym of the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 281), a name bestowed upon a Swedish Fritillary of the group usually placed in the genus *Argynnis* Fabricius, 1807. Until the early years of the XXth century the specific name *cydippe* Linnaeus, as applied to the Fritillary, was generally ignored, that species being known by the name *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Papilio adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 2) 1 (2) : 786), a name introduced by Linnaeus as a replacement name for his *cydippe* of 1761 (a name which however was not in need of replacement, not being a junior homonym of any earlier name). Apart from the fact that the junior objective synonym *adippe* Linnaeus, 1767, was used instead of its senior objective synonym *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, the really serious confusion in regard to the name for the Fritillary took a turn for the worse when in 1913 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 32 : 173-191) Verity published a critical review of the types of certain of the Linnaean butterflies, in which he showed that the name *adippe* Linnaeus (and its senior synonym *cydippe* Linnaeus) applied not to the species to which those names had hitherto been thought by all to apply, but to another rather similar, but very distinct, species of the same genus. The confusion created by this discovery proved absolutely intractable, owing to the impossibility, as it was found, of determining which of various XVIIIth century names was the oldest certainly applying to the species for so long erroneously known as *adippe* Linnaeus. This led, after many years of fruitless controversy, to the submission of an application to the Commission for the use of the Plenary Powers to provide a nomenclatorially available name for the species hitherto wrongly known as *adippe* Linnaeus. The relevance of this application to the present case lies in the fact it was part of it that the specific name *cydippe* should be eliminated altogether as a name for a Fritillary and to validate name *adippe* for use for the species to which it had for so long been—though incorrectly—applied. For the first of these purposes the Commission was asked to suppress, under its Plenary Powers, the specific name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, as published in the combination *Papilio cydippe*, and at the same time to invalidate all uses of the foregoing specific name in the above combination published prior to 1767. Under this proposal the specific name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Papilio*) given by Linnaeus to the Cethosid here in question would become the oldest available for that species and would moreover invalidate under the Law of Homonymy any later uses of the name *Papilio cydippe* for a Fritillary.

The application, of which the above proposals form part was approved by the Commission, its decision being embodied in *Opinion* 501 published in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 18 : 1-64, 3 pls, 1 text-fig.). Under that *Opinion* the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761 and all usages of that binomen published prior to 1767 were suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy. In consequence, the name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767, the name of the type-species of *Cethosia* Fabricius was validated. This decision was completed, so far as the name *Cethosia* was concerned, by the action of the Commission in placing the specific name *cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio cydippe*, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1474.

CHAEREPHON Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 462, 474. Type-species by original designation : *Pamphila citrus* Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) 3 : 144, fig. 1.

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Chaerephon* Dobson, 1878 (*Cat. Chiropt. Brit. Mus.* : 431), an emendation of *Choerephon* Dobson, 1874 (*J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 43 (2) : 144).

The name *Chaerephon* Godman has been replaced by the name *Yvretta* Hemming, 1935.

CHAETOCNEME Felder (C.), 1860 *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 40 : 460. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 57) : **Chaetocneme corvus** Felder (C.), 1860, *ibid.* 40 : 460.

This is a nomenclatorially available name, for, as already explained, Scudder (1875) was in

error in rejecting it as a junior homonym of *Chaetocnema* Stephens, 1831, as also was Kirby (1871) in replacing it by the name *Casyapa*.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Chaetocneme corrus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio helirius* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 94, pl. 60, fig. D).

CHAETONEURA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 185. Type-species by monotypy : **Chaetocneme hippulus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* 6 : 186.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Chaetocneme hippulus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia nearchus* Latreille, [1817] (in Humboldt, *Voy. Intér. Amér.*, Obs. Zool. 2 (2) : 135, pl. 43, figs 3, 4).

CHAETOPROCTA de Niceville, [Jan.] 1890, in Marshall & de Niceville, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* 3 : 17, 311. Type-species by monotypy : **Dipsas odata** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* 1 (text) : 66 ; 2 (plates) : pl. 30, figs 13, 14 ♂.

The name *Chaetoprocta* was published as a new name by de Niceville twice in the same year : first, in January 1890 in the *Butterflies of India*, etc. (as shown above) ; second, in April 1890 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1890 (1) : 87).

CHALCERIA Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 3 : 125. Type-species by original designation : **Chrysophanus rubidus** Behr, 1866, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* 6 : 208.

CHALCONE Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 303, 371. Type-species by original designation : **Augiades chalcone** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 24 : 438.

CHALINGA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* 3 (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis elwesi** Oberthur, 1883, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1883 : cxxviii.

When establishing this nominal genus in Part 32, Moore designated a type-species, but did not give a generic diagnosis. In the following Part (Part 33 : 172), also published in 1898, he made good this deficiency.

CHALODETA Stichel, 1910, *Berl. ent. Z.* 55 (1/2) : 15. Type-species by original designation : **Charis theodora** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 72.

CHALYBS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 76. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 139) : **Papilio janias** Cramer [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (18) : 36, pl. 213, figs D, E.

CHAMAELEMNIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], in *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 304. Type-species by monotypy : **Chamaelemnis tircis** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 410, pl. 38, figs 17, 18.

CHAMUNDA Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Austral.* : 14, 127. Type-species by original designation : **Plesioneura chamunda** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 : 788.

CHANAPA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 270. Type-species by original designation : **Danais corinna** MacLeay, [1826], in King, *Narr. Survey Australia* 2 : 462.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Danais corinna* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Danais eleutho* Godart, [1824], in *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 815).

CHAOSPES [anon.], [1959], in *Zool. Rec.* 94 (year 1957), (Ins.) : 438 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Choaspes* Moore, [1881]).

CHAPRA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (4) : 169. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia mathias** Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 433.

CHARANA de Niceville, 1890, in Marshall & de Niceville, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* 3 : 19, 401. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina mandarinus** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. diurn. Lep. Lycaenidae* 1 (text) : 28 ; 2 (plates) : pl. 28, figs 6, 7 ♀.

CHARAXES Ochsenheimer, 1816, Schmett. Europa 4 : 18. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio jasius** Linnaeus, 1767, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12) 1 (2) : Errata.

The type-species of this genus was given the name *Papilio jason* in 1767 in the main text of the 12th edition of the *Syst. Nat.* (1 (2) : 749). While this volume was passing through the press it was realized by Linnaeus that in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 485), he had already given this name to a taxon which it has not been found possible by later workers to recognize. When Linnaeus discovered that he had used the name in this way, it was too late for him to substitute some other name for the name *jason* which he had given to the present species on page 749 ; what he did therefore was to substitute the name *jasius* for the name *jason* in the unnumbered "Errata" page at the end of the volume.

In view of the fact that the correction made by Linnaeus was sometimes overlooked and the name *jason* Linnaeus, 1767, consequently used for this species, an application was submitted to the Commission by myself in 1957 (1958, *Bull. zool. Nom.* 13 : 327–330), asking, *inter alia*, that the specific name *jason* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio jason* should, as a junior homonym of *jason* Linnaeus, 1758, published in the same combination, be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology*. The proposals so submitted were approved by the Commission, whose decision was embodied in Opinion 577 (1959, *Bull. zool. Nomencl.* 17 : 140–142). In that Opinion the specific name *jason* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio jason*, was, as requested, placed on the *Official Index*, being given the Name No. 605 ; at the same time the name *jasius* Linnaeus, 1767, as published in the combination *Papilio jasius*, was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1693. Finally, the generic name *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1386.

CHARES Swinhoe, 1885, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1885 : 145 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Charus* Moore, [1881]).

CHARIDIA Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 45, 73. Type-species by monotypy : **Leucochitonea lucaria** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 50.

CHARIDRYAS Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 47. Type-species by original designation : **Melitaea nycteis** Doubleday, [October 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 23, fig. 3.

The text relating to the name *Melitaea nycteis*, which contains no description but gives the type-locality for the species, was not published by Doubleday until [August 1848] (*loc. cit.* (1) : 181).

CHARIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 21. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 140) : **Charis ania** Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 21, a nominal species, of which, by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 101), the specimen figured as fig. B on plate 92 in Part 8 (published in 1776) in volume 1 of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen* and named *Papilio auius* on page 144 of the same volume, represents the lectotype, the same specimen representing also the lectotype of *Papilio auius* Cramer, by selection by Hemming in 1964 in the paper referred to above (: 101).

The nominal species *Charis ania* was established by Hübner on the basis of three bibliographical references, of which one was to *Papilio auius* Cramer [1776] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1(8) : 144, pl. 92, fig. B). A determinate content was given to the nominal species *Charis ania* by the selection of the specimen figured by Cramer as fig. B on plate 92 to represent the lectotype, first, of *Papilio auius* Cramer, and, second, of *Charis ania* Hübner. In addition, by this action, the specific name *ania* Hübner (the specific name of the type-species of *Charis* Hübner) became a junior objective synonym of the specific name *auius* Cramer, the oldest nomenclatural available name applicable to the taxon concerned.

It should be noted that, although (as shown above) the type-species of this genus is *Charis ania* Hübner (by selection by Scudder in 1875), there have been authors, e.g. Stichel (1930, *in*

Strand's *Lep. Cat.* 40 : 526), who have erroneously treated the genus *Charis* as though its type-species were *Papilio gyas* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (3) : 45), the second of the two nominal species originally included in the genus by Hübner.

CHARMA Doherty, 1886, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 55 (2) : 117. Type-species by original designation : **Zophoessa baladeva** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (3) : 769, pl. 41, fig. 5.

CHARMION de Niceville, 1894, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 63 (1) : 48. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia ficalnea** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 37.

CHARMONA Stichel, 1910, *Berl. ent. Z.* 55 (1/2) : 15. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio auius* Cramer, [1776], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 144, pl. 92, fig. B.

As has been explained in connection with the generic name *Charis* Hübner, the nominal species *Papilio auias* Garner [1776] has as its lectotype the same specimen as is the lectotype of the nominal species *Charis ania* Hübner, [1819], the type-species of the genus *Charis* Hübner. The name *Charmona* Stichel is therefore invalid as being a junior objective synonym of *Charis* Hübner.

Even if the name *Charmona* Stichel had not been invalid for the reason explained above, it would still have been invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Charmona* Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg.* : 82).

CHARMONANA Strand, 1932, *Folia zool. hydrobiol.*, Riga 4 (1) : 145. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio auius* Cramer, [1776].

On noticing that the name *Charmona* Stichel, 1910, was (as explained above) invalid under the Law of Homonymy, Strand replaced it with the name *Charmonana*.

Although not invalid under the Law of Homonymy, as the name *Charmona* Stichel is, the name *Charmona* Strand is nevertheless an invalid name, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Charis* Hübner, [1819].

CHARONIAS Röber, [1908], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 68. Type-species by selection by Klots (1931, *Ent. amer. (n.s.)* 12 (3) : 153, 200) : **Euterpe eurytele** Hewitson, [1852], *Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : 9, pl. [5], fig. 1.

CHARUS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (4) : 149. Type-species by orginal designation : **Papilio helenus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* 1 : 459.

CHATTENDENIA Tutt, [April] 1908, *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 2 : 483. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio w-album** Knoch, 1782, (*Beitr. Insekten gesch.* 2 : 85, pl. 6, figs 1, 2).

Tutt published the name *Chattendenia* as a new name twice in 1908 : first in April in the work cited above, and then in June (*Ent. Rec.* 20 (6) : 143).

The name *Chattendenia* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Edwardsia* Tutt, [1907], which is invalid, as it is a junior homonym (a) of *Edwardsia* Costa, 1838 (*Fauna Regno Napoli, Crust.* : Edwardsia 1) and (b) of *Edwardsia* Quatrefages, 1841 (*L'Institut* 5 : 427).

The type-species of the present genus is commonly considered subjectively to be congeneric with *Thecla thalia* Leech, [1893], the type-species of *Strymonidia* Tutt, [1908], a nominal genus established on the same page as *Chattendenia*. The name *Strymonidia* is in fairly wide use, while the name *Chattendenia* is virtually forgotten. In order to protect the position, I made a First Reviser choice in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 83) giving precedence to the name *Strymonidia* over the name *Chattendenia*.

CHAZARA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (13) : 21. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio briseis** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 276.

The type-species of this genus is currently treated subjectively as being congeneric with *Satyrus hanifa* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1850, the type-species of the genus *Philareta* established by Moore in the same Part (Part 13) (: 23) of the *Lep. ind.* The name *Chazara* Moore is now in fairly wide use, while name *Philareta* Moore is virtually unknown in the literature. In order

to protect the position, I therefore made a First Reviser choice in 1964 (*Ann. Lep.* (3) : 77), giving precedence to the name *Chazara* Moore over the name *Philareta* Moore.

CHEIMAS Thieme, 1907, *Berl. ent. Z.* **51** (2) : 175. Type-species by original designation : *Oxeoschistus opalinus* Staudinger, 1897, *Iris* **10** : 145–146, pl. 5, fig. 10.

CHENDRANA Moore, [1898], *Lep. Ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma pravara** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. Lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 173, pl. 5a, fig. 4.

When introducing this genus, Moore designated a type-species but did not provide a generic diagnosis. Later in the same year ([1898], *ibid.* **3** (33) : 182) he made good this omission.

CHERITRA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 109. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina jafra** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 593.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Myrina jafra* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia freja* Fabricius, 1793, (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 263).

CHERITRELLA de Nicewill, 1887, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 456. Type-species by monotypy : **Cheritrella truncipennis** de Nicewill, 1887, *ibid.* **1887** : 456, pl. 39, figs 3 ♀, 4 ♂.

CHERSONEA Röber, [1888], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Bd 1*, Th. 2 (4) : 154, 156 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Chersonesia* Distant, 1883).

CHERSONESIA Distant, 1883, *Rhop. malayana* : 86, 142. Type-species by original designation : **Cyrestis rahria** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. Lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 147, pl. 3a, fig. 2.

CHILADES Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 76. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio laius** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (27) : 62, pl. 319, figs D, E.

CHILARGYNNIS Bryk, 1944, *Ark. Zool.* **36A** (No. 1) : 8. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cythereis** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 7, pl. 4, figs 3, 4.

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Yramea* Reuss, 1920.

CHILASA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 153. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio dissimilis** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio dissimilis* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as an infra-subspecific form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio clytia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*loc. cit.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479). As the specific names *clytia* and *dissimilis* were published on the same date and in the same work (indeed, on the same page), the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends upon the choice of the First Reviser. That these names apply to different forms of the same specific unit has long been the view of systematists in this group. It is not altogether easy however, to determine who was strictly the First Reviser in this case, owing to the fact that far into the XIXth century many leading authors treated zoological nomenclature as not beginning before 1767 and in consequence neglected the 10th edition of the *Syst. Nat.* However Butler in 1869 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius* : 244) certainly acted as a First Reviser, according precedence to the name *clytia* Linnaeus over the name *dissimilis* Linnaeus ; a similar choice was made by Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 532–533). This arrangement has been followed by all subsequent authors.

CHILDRENA Hemming, 1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 30. Type-species through Section (ii) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Argynnis childreni** Gray, 1831, *Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (1) : 33.

This name was introduced as a replacement name for *Eudryas* Reuss, 1926, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, three previous authors having used the word “*Eudryas*” as a generic name.

CHILEA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.*: 79. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: *Papilio celtis* Laicharting, 1782, in Fuessly, *Archiv Insekten gesch.*, Heft 2 (4): 1, pl. 8, figs 1-3.

The name *Chilea* was proposed by Billberg as a replacement for *Libythea* Fabricius, 1807. This action was entirely uncalled-for, as the name *Libythea* Fabricius is an available name, not in need of replacement. The name *Chilea* Billberg is thus invalid, as a junior objective synonym of *Libythea* Fabricius.

CHIMASTRUM Godman & Salvin, [1886], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 1: 407. Type-species by selection by Stichel (1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 112 (A): 228): **Mesene argentea** Bates, 1866, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 3: 154.

CHIOIDES Lindsey, 1921, *Univ. Iowa Studies nat. Hist.* 9 (No. 4): 25. Type-species by original designation: **Eudamus albofasciatus** Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* [1]: 3.

CHIOMARA Godman & Salvin, [1899], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2: 453. Type-species by original designation: **Achlyodes mithrax** Möschler, 1878, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 48: 225.

CHIONEIGIA Heron, 1909, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* 19 (2): 172. Type-species by original designation: **Chioneigia leggei** Heron, 1909, *ibid.* 19 (2): 173, pl. 5, figs 15-18.

CHIONABAS Doubleday, 1848, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.*, Appendix: 31 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Chionobas* Boisduval, [1833]).

CHIONANEMA Ureta, 1955, *Bol. Mus. nac. Hist. nat. Chile* 26: 66. Type-species by original designation: **Hypsochila (Chionanema) penai** Ureta, 1955, *ibid.* 26: 66, 67, pl. 1, fig. 3; pl. 2, fig. 4.

CHIONOBAS Boisduval, [1833], *Icon. hist. Lépid. Europe* 1 (15/16): 182. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* 3: 457): **Papilio aello** Hübner, [1803-1804], *Samml. exot. Schmett.*: pl. *Pap.* 102, figs 519, 520 ♂, 521 ♀.

The nominal species *Papilio aello* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio glacialis* Moll, 1785 (*in Schrank & Moll, Naturh. Briefe Oesterreich* 1: 102).

CHIROSA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883: 284. Type-species by original designation: **Euploea brenchleyi** Butler, 1870, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 5: 357.

CHIROSIA Sharp, [1904], in *Zool. Rec.* 39 (year 1902) (Ins.): 205 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Chirosa* Moore, 1883).

CHITIRA Grünberg, 1908, *S.B. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berl.* 1908: (290) (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Chittira* Moore, [1880]).

CHITORIA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (25): 10. Type-species by original designation: **Apatura sordida** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (3): 765, pl. 41, fig. 2.

CHITRALIA Evans, 1932, *Ident. ind. Butts* (ed. 2): vi, 307. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: **Eogenes alcides** var. **lesliei** Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 21 (3): 100.

The taxon represented by the nominal species-group unit which is the type-species of the present genus, though (as noted above) originally described as belonging to the subspecies-category, is currently treated on taxonomic grounds as being a full species.

CHITTIRA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (1): 8. Type-species by original designation: **Danaïs fumata** Butler, 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1866: 52.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Danaïs fumata* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Danaïs taprobana* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, *Lep. Rhop.* (2): 349, pl. 42, fig. 4.

CHLIARIA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 32. Type-species by original designation : **Hypolycaena othona** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 50 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 22, figs 17, 18 ♂.

CHLORIPPE Doubleday, 1844, *List. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 108. Type-species by selection by Scudder ([Feb.] 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 248) : **Nymphalis laurentia** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 376.

Doubleday, when publishing this name, stated that it was a manuscript name of Boisduval's. As will be seen from the entry given immediately below, it was actually published by that author as a new name of his own many years later.

On some date in 1875, at present unknown but certainly after February, Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 140) selected *Papilio agathina* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 109, pl. 167, figs E, F) as type-species, without making any reference to his earlier and perfectly valid selection of *Papilio laurentia* Godart.

The two nominal species discussed above are currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent taxa which are congeneric with one another. Accordingly, even if any author had been misled into adopting the later of the two type-selections made by Scudder, no harm would have ensued from the taxonomic point of view.

CHLORIPPE Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 47. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 134) : *Nymphalis laurentia* Godart, [1824].

This is one of the numerous cases where Boisduval devised a name in manuscript and gave it an irregular currency as such with the result usually that it was first validly published by some other author. In the present case (as shown above) the first author to publish this name with an "indication" was Doubleday in 1844. This was either unknown to, or was ignored by Boisduval when in 1870 he himself published this name, claiming it as his own.

This name is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Chlorippe* Doubleday, 1844. Further, through the species deliberately selected as type-species by myself in 1939, it is invalid also as a junior objective synonym of *Chlorippe* Doubleday, 1844.

CHLORISSES Swainson, 1832, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** : pl. 89. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio sarpedon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777.

CHLOROCHOPSIS Fruhstorfer, 1899, *Berl. ent. Z.* **44** : 76 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Chlorochropsis* Rothschild, 1892).

CHLOROCHROPSIS Rothschild, 1892, *Iris* **5** : 430. Type-species by monotypy : **Chlorochropsis dohertyi** Rothschild, 1892, *ibid.* **5** : 430, pl. 4, fig. 3 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Chlorochropsis dohertyi* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Lintorata menadensis* Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 229.

CHLOROPOEA Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **31** (No. 5) : 174. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio semire** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 3, pl. 194, figs B, C.

Aurivillius established this taxon as a replacement for *Panopea* Hübner, [1819], which name is invalid under the Law of Homonymy ; he treated this taxon as a subgenus of *Pseudacraea* Westwood, [1850]. Aurivillius did not designate a type-species for his replacement-genus *Chloropoea*, but it must under the Code be whatever is the type-species of *Panopea* Hübner, the genus so replaced. The latter however did not have a type-species at the time when Aurivillius introduced the replacement name *Chloropoea* and remained without one until in 1943 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 28-39) I selected *Papilio semire* Cramer.

CHLOROSELAS Butler, [1886], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1885** (4) : 765. Type-species by original designation : **Chloroselas esmeralda** Butler, [1886], *ibid.* **1885** (4) : 765, pl. 47, fig. 4.

CHLOSYNE Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 38. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio janais** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 22, pl. 17, figs 5, 6.

Butler introduced *Chlosyne* as a replacement name for *Synchloe* Doubleday, 1844, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Butler cited no nominal species for his *Chlosyne*, the type-species of which however must be the same species as the type-species of *Synchloe* Doubleday, 1844. That genus—and therefore also *Chlosyne*—was without a type-species until in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 141) Scudder selected *Papilio janais* Drury as type-species of *Chlosyne* Butler.

CHOASPES Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 158. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia (Thymele) benjaminii** Guérin-Ménéville, 1843, in Delessert, *Souvenirs Voy. Inde* (2) : 79, pl. 22, fig. 2.

CHONALA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (13) : 14. Type-species by original designation : **Debis masoni** Elwes, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 405, pl. 25, fig. 2.

CHONDROLEPIS Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 170. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphila murga** Mabille, 1890, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **10** : 31.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila murga* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia niveicornis* Plötz, 1883, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **44** : 33.

CHORANESA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (11) : 270. Type-species by original designation : **Lethe trimacula** Leech, 1890, *Entomologist* **23** : 27.

CHORANTHUS Scudder, 1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 79. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia radians** Lucas, 1856, in Sagra, *Hist. phys. pol. nat. Ile de Cuba* **7** : 650.

Lucas stated that the name *Hesperia radians* was a manuscript name of Lefebvre's—whose unpublished manuscript was finished by Lucas.

CHORDIS Fox, 1940, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **66** : 191 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Choridis* Boisduval, 1870).

CHORIDIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Ithomia peridis** Hewitson, [1853], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [25], pl. [13], fig. 20.

CHORINEA Gray, 1832, in Griffith, Cuvier's *Anim. Kingdom*, **15** (Cl. Ins. 2) : pl. 102. Type-species by monotypy : **Erycina (Chorinea) xanthippe** Gray, 1832, in Griffith, *ibid.* **15** (Cl. Ins. 2) : pl. 102 (as *Erycina xanthippe* on page 677).

It is not always easy to determine the authorship of new names in Griffith's Cuvier's *Animal Kingdom*. In the present case however the position is quite free of doubt for in the volume here in question (vol. 15) there is a statement that Gray was responsible for the notices of new genera and species introduced in it; moreover the name *xanthippe* was attributed to Gray on the legend to plate 102. In the text the name *Chorinea* was not applied to this species, which appeared only as *Erycina xanthippe*.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Erycina (Chorinea) xanthippe* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio licursis* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 532).

CHORISTONEURA Mabille, [1890], *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1889** : clvi. Type-species by monotypy : *Choristoneura apicalis* Mabille, [1890], *ibid.* **1889** : clvi.

The nominal species *Choristoneura apicalis* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Astictopterus johnstonii* Butler, 1887 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 573).

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Choristoneura* Lederer, 1859 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* **3** : 242).

CHORTOBIUS [Dunning & Pickard], 1858, *Accentuated List Brit. Lep.* : 5. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 44) : **Papilio pamphilus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 472.

The authorship attributed to this anonymously published name is based upon the evidence of Hagen (1862, *Bibl. ent.* (1) : 199). Dunning & Pickard stated that this name was originally proposed in manuscript by Guenée.

Although the name *Chortobius* Doubleday has long been known and has been widely used, its senior homonym *Chortobius* Dunning & Pickard was for long overlooked.

CHORTOBIUS Doubleday, 1859, *Zoologist syn. List Brit. Butts* (ed. 2) : 2. Type-species by selection by Moore ([1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (14) : 51, 52) : **Papilio pamphilus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 472.

Like Dunning & Pickard, Doubleday stated that this name was originally proposed in manuscript by Guenée.

CHROMA Gray, 1832, in Griffith, *Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom* 15 (Cl. Ins. 2) : pl. 102. Type-species by monotypy : *Barbicornis basilis* Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 706.

Like *Chorinea*, the name *Chroma* was introduced in Griffith's Cuvier on the legend of a plate where it was treated as the name for a subgeneric unit, the legend on the plate reading : *Barbiconis (Chroma) basilis* (the name *basilis* being there accidentally misspelled " *basalis* "). The attribution of the name to Gray rests upon the evidence already explained in connection with the name *Chorinea*.

The name *Chroma* is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Barbicornis* Godart, [1824].

CHRYSILIS Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 427. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* 1 : 434) : **Papilio valens** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 67.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio valens* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio formosus* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (10) : 33, pl. 118, fig. G), the type-species of *Anteros* Hübner, [1819]. The purpose of this type-selection was to dispose of the long-forgotten name *Chrysilis* Westwood by sinking it as a junior subjective synonym of *Anteros* Hübner.

The name *Chrysilis* was published by Westwood as a manuscript name of Boisduval's and was placed by him in the synonym of *Anteros* Hübner. At the time when the above type-selection was made for the present genus, the status of generic names published in synonymies was obscure, there being no provision in the Code dealing with this subject. Under the revised Code, however, it is provided—in Article 11(d)—that a name published in a synonymy does not acquire the status of availability thereby. Accordingly, the name *Chrysilis* (Boisduval MS.), Westwood, [1851], is an objectively invalid name.

CHRYSOBIA Boisduval, 1869, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 12 : 52. Type-species by original designation : **Chrysobia mormonia** Boisduval, 1869, *ibid.* 12 : 52.

The taxon represented by *Chrysobia mormonia* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Lemonias mormo* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1859 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* 3 : 271), the type-species of *Apodemia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865].

CHYSOPHANUS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : 18. Type-species by selection by Riley (1922, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 28 : 457) : *Chrysophanus mopsus* Hübner, 1818, *loc. cit.* 1 : 24, pl. [24], figs 135, 136.

The name *Chrysophanus* Hübner has had a most unfortunate history as the result of having been published in different senses by Hübner in each of two works issued at dates very close to one another, the later of these works having for long been erroneously believed to be the earlier. As shown above, the earlier of the two occasions on which the name *Chrysophanus* was published was in the first volume of Hübner's *Zutriäge zur Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge*

which was issued in 1818. The later occasion on which the name *Chrysophanus* was published by Hübner was when it appeared in that author's *Verzeichniss bekannter Schmettlinge* (on page 72 in signature 5). The dates of publication of the various instalments in which this latter work was published was for long a matter of argument and doubt. These doubts were only set at rest finally on the publication in 1937 (Hemming, *Hübner* 1 : 517) of the evidence provided by the then recently discovered surviving Hübner manuscripts. This evidence showed conclusively that the relevant portion of the *Verzeichniss* was not published until 1819. It followed that it was in volume 1 of the *Zuträge* and not in the *Verzeichniss*, as previously supposed, that the name *Chrysophanus* was first published.

The first author to select a type-species for this genus was Scudder who, in the belief that this name had first been published in the *Verzeichniss*, selected *Papilio hyllus* Cramer, [1775] in 1872 (*4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* 1871 : 56). In 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 141-142) he concluded that the above selection offended against the "principle of elimination" and was consequently out of order, and he thereupon selected *Papilio hippothea*, 1761, as type-species. Both these selections were invalid, because neither of the species concerned was included in *Chrysophanus* in the *Zuträge*. Both these species belong to the Palaearctic and Nearctic group known of Lycaenids known to lepidopterists in all English-speaking countries as "The Coppers". In consequence of Scudder's action, the name *Chrysophanus* was almost exclusively used for this group, so much so indeed that the name *Chrysophanus* immediately evokes in the mind of the reader the "Coppers Group" and no other. The first author to deal with the genus *Chrysophanus* was Riley (1922) who, overlooking the fact that, in addition to giving a full description and figure of one species (*Chrysophanus mopsus*) Hübner had cited the name of another species as belonging to this genus, stated that *Chrysophanus mopsus* was the type-species by monotypy. Though his premises were unsound, Riley's action constitutes a valid type-selection of the above species, which is far removed from the "Coppers" and belonging to the large (at present unrevised) assemblage of largely New World "Hairstreak" Lycaenids, known loosely as the Strymonids.

The overthrow of the long-established use of the name *Chrysophanus* for the "Coppers" and its transfer to the Strymonid "Hairstreaks" would have caused an intolerable state of confusion. It was accordingly decided to call in the aid of the Commission. In the form finally adopted this application asked for the suspension of the name *Chrysophanus* Hübner, 1818, under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. The effect of the decision would make it impossible thereafter validly to use the generic name *Chrysophanus* Hübner and impossible also to use any later generic name consisting of the word "*Chrysophanus*", as any such name would be invalid as a junior homonym of *Chrysophanus* Hübner which under the proposal was to be kept alive for this limited purpose only.

The proposal so submitted was approved by the Commission, the decision of that body being embodied in its *Opinion* 541. This was published in 1959 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 20 : 87-102). By the ruling so given the generic name *Chrysophanus* Hübner, 1818, was suppressed under the Plenary Powers. On being so invalidated, this name was then placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1235.

CHRYSOLECTRUM Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 17, 24. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus otiades** Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* [1] : 6.

CHRYSOPTERA Tutt, 1906, *Ent. Rec.* 18 : 131 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Chysoptera* Zinchen, 1817).

CHYRSORITIS Butler, [April 1898], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1897 (4) : 848. Type-species by original designation : **Zeritis oreas** Trimen, 1891, *Proc. zool. soc. Lond.* 1891 : 176.

CHYSORYCHIA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (1) (No. 4) : 44. Type-species by selection by Scudder 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 142) : **Papilio thyra** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 329.

CHRYSORYCHIA Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. Vetensk Akad. Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 80. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio thyra* Linnaeus, 1764.

Apparently forgetting that he had already published the name *Chrysorychia* in 1857, Wallengren republished it as a new name in 1858. On this occasion he designated *Papilio thyra* as the type-species, using in relation to it the expression "species typica".

As published in 1858, the name *Chrysorychia* Wallengren is invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of the same name as published by him in 1857.

CHRYSOZEPHYRUS Shirozu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* **1** (14) : 381. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla smaragdina** Bremer, 1861 *Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* **3** : 470.

CHYSOPTERA Zincken, 1817, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg.*, Halle [Jena] **1817**, No. 3 : 75. Type-species by selection by Tutt (1906, *Ent. Rec.* **18** : 131) : *Papilio virgaureae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

Zincken established this nominal genus for the species which Ochsenheimer in 1808 (*Schmett. Europa* **1** (2) : 67–94) had grouped in what he called "Familie VIII" (not families 8 and 9, as incorrectly stated by Tutt in 1906) of the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus. The nominal species *Papilio virgaureae* is one of the species included by Ochsenheimer in the foregoing "Familie" and therefore one of the originally included species of the genus *Chysoptera* Zincken. Accordingly, Tutt's selection of that species to be the type-species of *Chysoptera* was perfectly valid.

The generic name *Chysoptera* Zincken is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of the older name *Heodes* Dalman, 1816.

CHUCAPA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias franciae** Gray, 1846, *Descri. lep. Ins. Nepal* : 12, pl. 14.

When Moore introduced this name in 1897, he designated a type-species, but gave no generic diagnosis. This deficiency was made good in [1898] (*loc. cit.* **3** (31) : 137).

CIGARITIS Donzel, 1847, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **5** : 528. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 142) : **Cigaritis zohra** Donzel, 1847, *ibid.* (2) **5** : 528.

CINCLIDIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 29. Type-species by selection by Scudder ([Feb.] 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 266) : **Papilio phoebe** [Denis & Schiffermüller] 1775, *Ankündigung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 179.

After selecting *Papilio phoebe* as type-species in February 1875 in the paper cited above, Scudder again selected that species later in the same year (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 142).

CIRROCHROA Doubleday, [Oct. 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 21, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Cirrochroa aoris** Doubleday, [1847], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 21, fig. 2.

Cirrochroa aoris was the only species placed in this genus, when Doubleday introduced this generic name on the legend to his plate 21, published in October 1847. In the relevant portion of the text ((1) : 158) Doubleday placed five species in this genus, but this was not published until April 1848.

CISSIA Doubleday, 1848, *List. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.*, Appendix 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio clarissa** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **4** (25) : 10, pl. 313, figs D, E.

When establishing the genus *Cissia*, Doubleday cited also the name of a second nominal species, but, as he only doubtfully referred it to this genus, it is ineligible under Article 67(h) for selection as the type-species. In consequence *Papilio clarissa* Cramer, as the only eligible nominal species placed by Doubleday in his genus *Cissia*, becomes automatically the type-species of that genus by monotypy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio clarissa* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio penelope* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 493).

CITHAERIAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 53. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 143) : **Papilio andromeda** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 467.

CITHAERIS Druce, 1876, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1876 : 211 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Cithaerias* Hübner, [1819]).

CITRINOPHILA Kirby, 1887, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 19 : 367. Type-species by original designation : **Citrinophila marginalis** Kirby, 1887, *ibid.* (5) 19 : 368.

Aurivillius ([1819], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 13 : 326) treated *Citrinophila marginalis* as the male of *Citrinophila similis* Kirby and called the species so recognized by the name *similis*. Stempffer however (*in litt.*) treats these nominal species as representing separate taxa at the species-level.

CLEIS Guérin, [1838], in Duperry, *Hist. nat. Crust. Arachn. Ins. Coy. "Coquille"* (22) : pl. Ins. 18. Type-species by monotypy : **Cleis posticalis**, 1831, *ibid.* (22) : pl. Ins. 18.

In the text of his work (: 272) Guérin quoted a note published by Boisduval in the *Insectes* section of the *Voy. "Astrolabe"* after the appearance of the plate on which Guérin had figured his new species *Cleis posticalis*, in which Boisduval stated that the taxon represented by this nominal species was "certainement une nocturne". Boisduval added that he had himself described the species concerned under the name *Damias melaxanthe* Boisduval, [1832] (*in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Ent. 1 (Lép. (1) : 260). Later in the *Hist. nat.* (: 286) Guérin, commenting on Boisduval's note, stated that he was unable to accept the view there put forward.

Boisduval was however perfectly right. *Cleis* is not a genus of butterflies.

CLEODIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 30. Type-species by subsequent selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* 1 (4) : 117) : *Callithomia alexirrhoe* Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 23 (3) : 522.

Boisduval established *Cleodis* as a subgenus of *Xanthocleis*, a genus then also newly established. He gave a diagnosis for this genus, which, though brief and vague according to modern standards, is sufficient to validate this name. He did not however cite any nominal species as belonging to *Cleodis*. The name was either ignored by later authors or was incorrectly treated as having been published as a *nomen nudum*, until in 1960 I selected *Callithomia alexirrhoe* Bates to be type-species of this taxon.

Before making this type-selection, I consulted Dr. Richard Fox, the well-known authority on the Ithomiids, who expressed the opinion that of the species likely to have been known to Boisduval and in his mind when he published the name *Cleodis* the species which best fitted Boisduval's diagnosis was *Ithomia napho* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], a species now placed in the genus *Callithomia* Bates, 1862. Mr. N. D. Riley, whom I also consulted, agreed that the characters cited by Boisduval agree best with those exhibited by the genus *Callithomia* but considered that in the case of a long-neglected name such as *Cleodis* the best course would be to select as the type-species a nominal species which would make the generic name in question a junior objective synonym of a name of older date and not merely a junior subjective synonym, such as *Cleodis* would be, if *Ithomia napho* were to be selected to be the type-species. I agree with the view expressed by Mr. Riley in this matter, and have accordingly selected as the type-species the nominal species *Callithomia alexirrhoe* Bates to be the type-species of *Cleodis*. As that species is currently treated as being congeneric with *Ithomia napho*, its selection as type-species is in harmony with the taxonomic view expressed by Dr. Fox as to the general position best assigned to *Cleodis*, while the fact that it is also the type-species of *Callithomia* Bates secures the desired end of rendering the name *Cleodis* invalid, by making it a junior objective synonym of the older-established name *Callithomia* Bates.

CLEOSIRIS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Consid. gén. Lépid.* 1 : explic. pl. 23 [=pl. 7C]. Type-species by monotypy : *Tetragonus catamitus* Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml exot. Schmett.* 4 : 17, pl. [113], figs 653, 654.

The name *Cleosiris* was published by Boisduval on the legend to a plate on which all the

other species figured were butterflies. It was presumably for this reason that this generic name came to be listed as the name of a butterfly. It was mentioned in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 143) by Scudder who quite correctly stated that the single species figured by Boisduval was not a butterfly. It is in fact a moth which, as shown above, had already been named and figured by Geyer in his continuation of Hübner's *Zuträge* at the time when Boisduval's plate appeared. (It may be noted that the name *Cleosiris* Boisduval is invalid, being a junior objective synonym of *Tetragonus* Geyer.)

CLEROME Westwood, [Dec. 1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 54, fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio arcesilaus** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 28.

In the text ((2) : 333) Westwood placed three species in this genus, but this was not published until January 1851, that is, not for about six weeks after the appearance of plate 54*, on which (as shown above) only one species was placed in this genus, and this species is therefore the type-species by monotypy.

CLITO Evans, 1953, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 16, 152. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio clito** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 92.

CLOSSIANA Reuss, Oct. 1920, *Ent. Mitt.* **9** : 192 nota. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio selene** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 321.

In addition to publishing the name *Clossiana* in October 1920, Reuss published it as a new name on no less than three other occasions, twice in 1921 and once in 1922. The references are as follows : (a) April 1921, *Soc. ent.*, Stuttgart **36** : 16 ; (b) Nov. 1921, *Ent. Mitt.* **10** : 190 ; (c) 1922, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **87** (1921), A. **11** : 225.

CLOTHILDA Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 440. Type-species by original designation : **Argynnis briarea** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 261.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Argynnus briarea* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio pantherata* Martyn, [1797] (*Psyche* : pl. 12, fig. 27, pl. 14, fig. 35).

CLYTIA Swainson, 1833, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** : pl. 120. Type-species by tautonymy under Article 68 (d) ; *Papilio clytia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479.

This generic name is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it being a junior homonym (a) of *Clytia* Lamouroux, 1812 (*Nouv. Bull. Soc. philomat. Paris* **3** (63) : 184) and (b) of *Clytia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*Mém. présentés Acad. roy. Sci. Inst. Fr.* **2** : 287).

CNODONTES Stempffer & Bennett, 1953, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist.*, (Ent.) **3** : 101. Type-species by original designation : **Durbania pallida** Trimen, 1898, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1898** : 12, pl. 1, figs 7 ♂, 8 ♀.

COATLANTONA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 178. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio janais* Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 22, pl. 17, figs 5, 6.

The name *Coatlantona* was introduced by Kirby as a replacement for *Synchloe* Doubleday, 1844, a name which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. At the time when established the nominal genus *Coatlantona*, and the replaced name *Synchloe* Doubleday were without a type-species, as Kirby did not designate a type-species for *Coatlantona*. Prior to Kirby's action, Butler had established the nominal genus *Chlosyne* in 1870, this also being introduced as a replacement for *Synchloe* Doubleday. Butler did not designate a type-species for *Chlosyne*, but in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 141) Scudder selected *Papilio janais* Drury as the type-species of *Chlosyne* Butler and therefore automatically as the type species of the replaced genus *Synchloe* Doubleday also. (It may be noted that, although (as noted above) Scudder fully realized that *Chlosyne* Butler was a replacement name for *Synchloe* Doubleday and had selected *Papilio janais* Drury to be its type-species, he adopted a different and entirely inconsistent course when dealing with the genus *Coatlantona* Kirby (*loc. cit.* **10** :

144). After referring to the action which he had just taken in the case of *Chlosyne* Butler, Scudder went on to express the taxonomic view that not all the species placed by Kirby in *Coatlantona* could be regarded as being congeneric with one another; he went on to express the nomenclatorially erroneous view that in these circumstances those of Kirby's species which were not removed to *Chlosyne* as the result of the type-selection for that genus which he himself had just made could be left in the genus *Coatlantona*, for which he thereupon selected *Papilio narva* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 249) to be the type-species. This action was, of course, invalid, for *Coatlantona* must, as a replacement name for *Synchloe*, take the same species as type-species, and Scudder himself had already selected *Papilio janais* Drury as its type-species through his action in selecting that species as the type-species of the older replacement name *Chlosyne* Butler.)

The name *Coatlantona* Kirby is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Chlosyne* Butler, 1870.

COBALOIDES Hayward, 1938, *An. Soc. cienc. argent.* 126 : 448, fig. 9 (venation). Type-species by original designation : **Cobaloïdes argus** Hayward, 1938, *ibid.* 126 : 449, text-fig. 21 (♂ genit., 2 figs).

COBALOPSIS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 537. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila edda** Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* 35 : clxx.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila edda* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia autumna* Plötz, 1883 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* 44 : 43).

COBALUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 115. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 92) : **Papilio virbius** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (12) : 75, pl. 243, fig. G.

COCCEIUS Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 336. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus pylades** Scudder, 1870, *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* 13 : 207.

CODATRACTUS Lindsey, 1921, *Univ. Iowa Studies nat. Hist.* 9 (No. 4) : 26. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Heteropia imitatrix** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) 11 : 68.

Lindsey established the nominal genus *Codatractus* as a replacement for *Heteropia* Mabille, 1889, the name of which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

Lindsey designated *Heteropia imitatrix* Mabille as the type-species of his *Codatractus*, but this action was unnecessary, for that species, as the type-species (by selection by Watson, 1893) of the replaced genus *Heteropia* Mabille is automatically the type-species also of its replacement name *Codatractus*.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Heteropia imitatrix* Mabille is currently treated as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Telegonus imalena* Butler, 1872 (*Lepid. exot.* : 109, pl. 40, fig. 1). Further, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Telegonus imalena* Butler is itself currently treated as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species of *Eudamus bryaxis* Hewitson, 1867 (*Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* [1] : 11).

COEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 48. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 144) : **Papilio acheronta** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 501.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio acheronta* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cadmus* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (2) : 33, pl. 22, figs A, B). This one of the cases in which two nominal species established in the same year are considered to represent the same taxon and there has been doubt as to which of the names

concerned is the older and should therefore be used in preference to the other. Luckily, this difficulty has now been disposed of by the Commission in its *Opinion* 516 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1-44) in which it laid down the relative precedence to be accorded to certain works, including those by Fabricius and Cramer, published in 1775. In this *Opinion* the Commission ruled under its Plenary Powers that the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius was to take precedence before the portions of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen* published in 1775. Under this ruling therefore the name *Papilio acheronta* Fabricius is confirmed in the position normally attributed to it and becomes the oldest name subjectively applicable to the species here in question.

COELIADES Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : 31. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* 83 : 436) : **Papilio forestan** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (33) : 210, pl. 391, figs E, F.

The name *Coeliades* was published by Hübner in 1818 in the first volume of the *Zuträge* and in 1819 in the *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* ((7) : 106). Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 145) overlooked the publication of the name *Coeliades* in the *Zuträge* and fell into the error of treating this name as having been first published in the *Verzeichniss*. On this basis he selected as the type-species of this genus the nominal species *Papilio dubius* Stoll, [1781]. This choice was unfortunate because this species was not included in the genus *Coeliades* when first established by Hübner in the *Zuträge*. Scudder's action was therefore invalid. This genus remained without a type-species until *Papilio forestan* was selected as such by myself in 1935.

COELITES Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 66, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : *Coelites nothis* Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 66, fig. 2.

Some authors have erroneously treated this generic name as having been first published by Westwood in the text of the above work ((2) : 367) where that author placed in *Coelites* two nominal species (*Coelites nothis* and another). In fact, however, the text was not published until April 1851, whereas plate 66 was published in December 1850. No practical inconvenience has however arisen from this mistake, because Butler, the first author to select a type-species for this genus on the basis of the name having been published first in the text, so selected (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 195) *Coelites nothis* which, as explained above, had in fact been the type-species by monotypy ever since the first appearance in December 1850 of the name *Coelites* on the legend to plate 66.

COENONYMPHA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 65. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 194) : **Papilio geticus** Esper, [1793], *Die Schmett.*, Suppl. Band 1 Abschn. Tagschmett. : 51, pl. 102, fig. 2 ♀.

When establishing the genus *Coenonympha*, Hübner placed at the head of the list of included species his own new nominal species *Coenonympha oedipe*, which in accordance with his custom in the *Verzeichniss* was based entirely upon bibliographical references to plates or portions of text published by previous authors. The second of the three specific names so cited was *geticus* Esper. Under Article 69(a) (i) the citation of a specific name in the synonymy of one of the originally included species given by the author when establishing a genus confers upon the species bearing the specific name so cited the status of an originally included species. Butler's selection of *Papilio geticus* Esper as the type-species of the genus *Coenonympha* Hübner was therefore perfectly in order.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio geticus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds either as a subspecies of, or as the same as, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio oedippus* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 31).

COENOPHLEBIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 422 nota. Type-species by monotypy : **Siderone archidona** Hewitson, [1860], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [77], pl. [39], figs 1, 2 ♂.

COENOPTYCHIA Le Cerf, 1919, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* 25 : 328. Type-species by original designation : **Coenoptychia bouletti** Le Cerf, 1919, *ibid.* 25 : 328-329.

COENURA Gaede, 1931, in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* **46** : 412 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Coenyrta* Hewitson, 1865).

COENYRA Hewitson, 1865, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** (4) : 281. Type-species by monotypy : **Yphthima hebe** Trimen, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 280.

COENYROPSIS van Son, 1958, *Lepid. News* **12** : 6. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus natalii** Boisduval, 1847, in Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 593.

COGIA Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 508. Type-species by monotypy : **Cogia hassan** Butler, 1870, *ibid.* **1870** : 509.

COLACITICUS Stichel, 1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 138. Type-species by original designation : **Monethe johnstoni** Dannatt, 1904, *Entomologist* **34** : 174, pl. 7, fig. 2.

COLADENIA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 180. Type-species by original designation : **Plesioneura indrani** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 789.

COLAENIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 32. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 146) : *Papilio julia* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 509.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Dryas* Hübner, [1807].

COLIAS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 284. Type-species by designation by the Commission under the Plenary Powers in *Opinion* 146 : **Papilio hyale** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469.

The first author to select one of the originally included species to be the type-species of *Colias* Fabricius was Latreille who in 1810 (*Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440) selected *Papilio rhamni* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 470). The next author to select a type-species for this genus was Swainson (1820, *Zool. Illustr.* (1) **1** (2) : pl. 5) who so selected *Papilio eubule* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 764), but that selection was automatically invalid, as the species selected was not one of those cited by Fabricius when he established the genus *Colias* in 1807. In 1829 (*Brit. Entom.* **6** : pl. 242) Curtis selected *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469) to be the type-species of this genus. Later, Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 43) selected as the type-species *Papilio palaeno* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 272), a nominal species both then and now considered subjectively as representing a taxon that is congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus which (as already noted) Curtis had already selected to be the type-species of the genus *Colias* Fabricius.

Partly perhaps because of doubts as to the validity of the method adopted by Latreille in selecting type-species in the *Consid. gén.* of 1810, that author's selection of *Papilio rhamni* Linnaeus as the type-species of the genus *Colias* Fabricius, never won an acceptance and the name *Colias* came into universal use as the name for *Papilio hyale* and *Papilio palaeno*, that is for the group of Pierids known as "Clouded Yellows" in England and as "Sulphurs" in North America. Occasionally, some author pointed out that this usage was incorrect and used some other name, e.g. *Eurymus* Horsfield, 1829, for this genus, but these efforts were never successful, the name *Colias* firmly holding its ground as the generic name for the "Clouded Yellows". This then was the position when in 1933 I was asked by the Royal Entomological Society of London to draw up a report on the generic names properly applicable to the British butterflies. In the Report then submitted (1934, *Gen. Names Brit. Ins.* : 34-36) the view was expressed that this was a case where the application of the normal rules in the Code would lead to the most serious confusion, for the deeply-established usage of the name *Colias* Fabricius would have to be abandoned and that generic name would need to replace the equally well-known name *Gonepteryx* [Leech], 1815, the genus so named having the same species (*Papilio rhamni*) as its type-species as *Colias* Fabricius under the selection made by Latreille in 1810; in consequence it was strongly recommended that an approach should be made to the Commission for an *Opinion* preserving the use of the name *Colias* Fabricius for *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus and its numerous allies. On the publication of this Report a request in the fore-

going sense was submitted to the Commission. The request so made was approved by the Commission at its Session held at Lisbon in September 1935. Administrative and other difficulties prevented the Commission from taking immediate action to give effect to this and other decisions taken at Lisbon. In the present case the Commission's decision was promulgated in *Opinion 146* published in September 1943 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** : 109-121).

By the ruling given in the foregoing *Opinion* the Commission acting under its Plenary Powers designated *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species of the genus *Colias* Fabricius, 1807. At the same time the name *Colias* Fabricius, so defined, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*. When later the entries on the *Official List* were given consecutive Name Nos., the name *Colias* Fabricius was allotted the Name No. 572.

COLIAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 99. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 136) : *Papilio sennae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 470.

This is one of a number of cases in which in the *Verzeichniss* Hübner appropriated as his own a name already published by another author. The name *Colias* Hübner is invalid as being a junior homonym of the name *Colias* Fabricius, 1807.

COLIASTES Hemming, 1931, *Entomologist* **64** : 273. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469.

This name was introduced by myself to provide a nomenclatorially available name for *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus when it became apparent that under the Code the name *Colias* Fabricius was not properly applicable to the above species and before I decided to join with others in asking the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to validate the use of the name *Colias* Fabricius for *Papilio hyale*. Following the adoption by the Commission of its Opinion 146 *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus, 1758, became (as explained in the note on *Colias* Fabricius) the valid type-species of that genus. In consequence the name *Coliastes* Hemming is now invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Colias* Fabricius.

COLIATES Scudder, 1875, *Mem. amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **1** : 51. Type-species by monotypy : **Coliates proserpina** Scudder, 1875, *ibid.* **1** : 51.

This is a fossil genus.

COLOBURA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio dirce** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 477.

COLOTIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 97. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 146-147) : **Papilio amata** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 476.

For a long time there was considerable difficulty in determining the nominal species to be accepted as the type-species of this genus. This was due in part to the rather obscure nature of the type-selection made by Scudder in 1875 and in part to the ambiguity in the Code as to the species to be accepted as the originally included species of any given genus. Fortunately, as will be seen below, these difficulties disappeared with the publication of the present revised Code. The details of this case are set out below.

Hübner recognized seven species as belonging to the genus *Colotis*. Of these the first five are currently treated as belonging to the genus *Colias* Fabricius, the last two to the present genus. Of these, the first (Species No. 1033) Hübner called by the name *calais*, which he attributed to Cramer, though in fact it was published by Stoll after Cramer's death and for this he cited the plate and figure reference "351.A.B.". The second of Hübner's species (No. 1034) he called by the name *cyprea* Fabricius. Throughout his work Scudder followed the taxonomic disposition made by Kirby in his *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* of 1871. When dealing with the nominal species here in question Kirby (: 499) identified *Papilio calais*, as figured by Stoll on plate 351, and also as previously figured by Cramer himself on plate 53, with the nominal species *Papilio amata* Fabricius, 1775. He identified with that species also the nominal species *Papilio cyprea* Fabricius, 1787. Thus, the nominal species recognized by Hübner as

belonging to his genus *Colotis* were treated by Kirby as representing the same taxon, being united under the name *amata* Fabricius. Scudder, following the same course stated that *amata* Fabricius was the type-species of this genus. Scudder's action was accepted by later authors as constituting the selection of the first of Hübner's species (i.e. that to which he applied the name *calais* Cramer and for which he cited figs A & B on plate 351) as the type-species of *Colotis*, this view being considered justifiable because he had cited *amata* Fabricius in the synonymy of *calais*.

At this point it is necessary briefly to leave the strictly nomenclatorial field, in order to examine the interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio calais* Cramer owing to the bearing of this question on the interpretation of the present genus. First, it must be noted that according to long-established taxonomic opinion two different taxa were described and figured under the name *Papilio calais* in Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen*. These taxa are considered to be subspecies of a single species, the name usually used for the collective-species so recognized being *calais* Cramer. The taxon recognized as the nominate subspecies of this collective species occurs over a wide area in Tropical Africa, outside which it has only been recorded from Aden. The second taxon figured under the name *calais* in the *Uitl. Kapellen* is currently known by the name *amata* Fabricius and occurs from Syria through Persia to Central and Southern India. On the basis of the foregoing taxonomic analysis the figures given in Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen* may be examined as follows : The specific name *calais* as published by Cramer in 1775 (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 84, pl. 53, figs C, D) is a nomenclaturally available name and is the oldest such name applicable to the taxon occurring in Tropical Africa. The taxon described and figured as *Papilio calais* by Stoll in 1781 (*in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (30) : 118, pl. 351) is that which, as explained above, occurs from Syria to Southern India and is currently identified with the taxon named *Papilio amata* by Fabricius in 1775. It is this taxon which Scudder in 1875 selected as the type-species of *Colotis* Hübner.

For many years it was considered that the type-species of a nominal genus must be one which the author of the generic name in question had accepted as a taxonomically good species. On this basis the genus *Colotis* Hübner was considered to have been based upon a misidentified type-species. Its type-species was commonly cited—as it was by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 133)—as *Papilio calais* Cramer, Stoll, [1781], *nec* Cramer, that name being synonymized simultaneously with the name *Papilio amata* Fabricius. Luckily, this difficulty disappeared on the publication of the present revised Code which embodies in Article 69(a) (i) a decision taken by the Thirteenth International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948, under which a nominal species, the name of which is cited in the synonymy of an included species at the time of the establishment of a genus, itself ranks as an originally included species. Under this provision the nominal species *Papilio amata* Fabricius, the name of which (as already noted) was cited by Hübner in the synonymy of the first of the species included by him in *Colotis*—i.e. Species No. 1033, to which Hübner erroneously applied the specific name *calais* Cramer, itself acquires the rank of an originally included species. Further, in view of the action (already described) taken by Scudder in 1875 the nominal species *Papilio amata* Fabricius becomes the unchallengeable type-species of the genus *Colotis* Hübner.

Finally, there is a point which requires examination in connection with the relative precedence to be accorded to the names *Papilio calais* Cramer and *Papilio amata* Fabricius which (as already explained) are considered subjectively to apply to two subspecies of a single specific unit. These names were both published in the year 1775 and there was until recently no means for determining which of these names was the first to be published. This difficulty was overcome in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1–44) when the Commission promulgated its Opinion 516, in which it was ruled under the Commission's Plenary Powers that the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius is to be accorded precedence above the portions of Cramer's, *Uitl. Kapellen* also published in 1775. Under this ruling the name *Papilio amata* Fabricius 1775, takes precedence over the name *Papilio calais* Cramer, [1775]. It thus becomes the oldest nomenclaturally available name subjectively available to the present species. It also becomes automatically the name for the nominate subspecies, and the name *calais* Cramer

while ceasing to be the specific name of the collective species (as it has hitherto commonly been treated as being), becomes the name for the Tropical African subspecies of that species.

COLPODES Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anzeiger : 5 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Calpodes* Hübner, [1819]).

COMMA Rennie, 1832, *Conspectus Butts Moths* : 8. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio c-album** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 477.

COMPHOTIS Stichel, 1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 112 (A) : 176. Type-species by original designation : **Cricosoma irroratum** Godman, 1903, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1903 : 540, pl. 22, fig. 6.

COMPSOTERIA Hewitson, 1870, *Equatorial Lep. Buckley* (4) : 57. Type-species by monotypy : **Compsoteria cascella** Hewitson, 1870, *ibid.* (4) : 57.

COMPSOTERA Fassl, 1918, *Ent. Rundsch.* 35 : 48 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Compsoteria* Hewitson, 1870).

CONDOCHATES Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* 3 (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis opalina** Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, *Kashmir* 4 (2) : 427.

When Moore established this genus, he designated a type-species but did not give a generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency a little later in the same year ([1898], *loc. cit.* 3 (33) : 187).

The name *Condochates* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Parathyma* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was made by myself in 1964 (*Annat. lep.* (3) : 80), when I accorded precedence to the name *Condochates* Moore below the name *Parathyma* Moore.

CONGA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 266, 294. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila chydaea** Butler, 1877, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1877 : 152.

CONOGNATHUS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 181. Type-species by monotypy : **Conognathus platon** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* 6 : 181.

CONOGNATUS Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 47 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Conognathus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862).

CONOPLOEA Guenée, 1865, in Vinson, *Voy. Madagascar*, Annexe F : 27. Type-species by monotypy : *Danais phaedone* Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (1) : 183.

Guenée gave no indication that he was aware that this was still only a manuscript name ; he attributed it to Boisduval, by whom it was no doubt originally proposed.

The name *Danais phaedone* Godart is invalid, being no more than an Unjustified Emendation of *Papilio phoedon* Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 423).

The generic name *Conoploea* Guenée is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Amaura* Geyer, 1837.

CONOPLOEA Oberthur, 1876 (a cheironym).

Oberthur has been treated as having published *Conoploea* as a new name in 1876 (*Étud. ent.* 1 : 36, *nota* (**)). In that passage he made some observations on the problem of mimicry in the butterflies, in the course of which he made the following passing reference to this name : "Les *Idaea* [sic] sont copiées par le *Pap. Idaeoides* ; . . . les *Conoploea* par le *Papilio caenea* ; . . ." It is quite evident from this quotation that Oberthur looked upon the name *Conoploea* as already a well-established name ; he was well acquainted with the work of Guenée, by whom the name was first published (in 1865) and also with that of Boisduval by whom it was first devised in manuscript, and he probably looked upon this name as having been introduced by one or other of these lepidopterists. In any case it is certain that Oberthur himself never introduced the name *Conoploea* as a new name of his own.

This ghost-name would not be worth mentioning if it were not for the fact that it has been treated as a duly published name of Oberthur's in a number of well-known later publications

and the omission of any reference to it might be misinterpreted as being due to inadvertence. References to this alleged but non-existent name will be found in, amongst others, the following publications : (a) Kirby, [1878] (*Zool. Rec.* **13** (year 1876) : Ins. 151) ; (b) Scudder, 1882, (*Nomencl. zool.*, Univ. Index : 76) and (c) Bryk, 1937 (*Lep. Cat.* **78** : 431).

CONSUL Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio fabius* Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 141, pl. 90, figs C, D.

The pamphlet entitled " *Tentamen . . .*", in which this name appeared was rejected for nomenclatorial purposes as not having been properly published by the ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 97 published in 1926 (*Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** No. 4 : 19-30—also numbered as Publication 2873) and republished in facsimile in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 355-366).

The name *Consul* Hübner of the *Tentamen* is therefore invalid. In 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 135-178) the Commission in its *Opinion* 278 placed this name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 77.

CONSUL Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. 148. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio fabius** Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 141, pl. 90, figs C, D.

On plate 148 where the generic name was (as shown above) introduced and where alone it was used by Hübner, the sole species figured appeared under the name *Consul gravis fabius* and without any indication of its authorship. It may certainly be concluded however that, as so used, this was not a new name of Hübner's but merely a usage of the specific name *fabius* Cramer in a new combination.

COOKSONIA Druce, 1905, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1905** : 256. Type-species by original designation : **Cooksonia trimeni** Druce, 1905, *ibid.* **1905** : 257, pl. 13, fig. 3.

COPAEODES Speyer, 1877, in Edwards, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **6** : 49, 64. Type-species by Kirby [1879], in *Zool. Rec.* **14** (year 1877) (Ins.) : 139 : **Heteropterus procris** Edwards, 1871, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **3** : 215.

The name *Copaeodes* was published in an Appendix to a paper by W. H. Edwards who there stated : "I give the definitions of Sections and Genera of the Hesperiidae [sic], as sent to me by Dr. Speyer with his notes". A note attached to the definition of *Copaeodes* was initialled "S." [=Speyer].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Heteropterus procris* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Ancyloxypha aurantiaca* Hewitson, 1868 (*Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 45).

COPHANTA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 35. Type-species by original designation : *Iolaus illurgis* Hewitson, [1860], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text), Suppl. : 10 ; **2** (plates), Suppl. : suppl. pl. 4, figs 37, 38 ♂.

The name *Cophanta* Moore is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Cophanta* Walker, 1864 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **30** : 964).

CORACHIA Seitz, [1917], *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 709 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Corrachia* Schaus, 1913).

CORADES Hewitson, [1849], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **16** (187) : 115. Type-species by monotypy : **Corades enyo** Hewitson, [1849], *ibid.* **16** (187) : 117, pl. 4.

CORBULIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 32. Type-species by selection by Kirby [1871], in *Zool. Rec.* **7** (year 1870) : 383 : **Ithomia aggripina** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [14], pl. [7], fig. 152.

CORDELIA Shirôzu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* **1** (4) : 339, 349. Type-species by original designation : **Dipsas comes** Leech, 1890, *Entomologist* **23** : 41.

CORDILLANA Hayward, 1941, *Rev. Mus. La Plata* (n.s.), *Zool.* **2** : 288. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Andinus venustus* Hayward, 1940, *Rev. Soc. cienc. argent.* **10** (3) : 285, text-fig. 9 (♂ genit.).

Hayward introduced the name *Cordillana* as a replacement for the older-established name *Andinus* Hayward, 1940, which he erroneously believed was invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

When introducing the name *Cordillana*, Hayward designated *Andinus venustus* as type-species. That species was however automatically the type-species of *Cordillana*, since it is the type-species of *Andinus* which *Cordillana* was established to replace.

Since *Andinus* is a nomenclaturally available name, *Cordillana*, introduced as a replacement for it, is invalid as a junior objective synonym.

COREANA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 276. Type-species by original designation : *Thecla raphaelis* Oberthur, 1880, *Étud. ent.* **5** : 20, pl. 5, fig. 1 ♂.

CORECALLA Röber, [1916], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 501. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 85) : *Papilio clymena* Cramer, [1775], *Uill. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 38, pl. 24, figs E, F.

The name *Corecalla* Röber is invalid, for by the type-selection made in 1934 it became a junior objective synonym of *Diaeathria* Billberg, 1820.

CORONE Mabille, 1878, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** (190) : 205. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1880], in *Zool. Rec.* **15** (year 1878) (Ins.) : 189) : *Corone ismenoides* Mabille, 1878, *loc. cit.* **2** (190) : 205.

The generic name *Corone* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Corone* Kaup, 1829 (*Skizz. Europ. Thierr.* : 99) and of *Corone* Morris, 1837 (*in Wood, Naturalist* **2** (9) : 123).

The nominal species *Corone ismenoides* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Hesperia sperthias* Felder (C.), 1862. The latter, as has been explained in the note on *Cephrenes* Waterhouse & Lyall, 1914 (of which it is the type-species) is currently treated subjectively as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia augiades* Felder (C.), 1860.

CORRACHIA Schaus, 1913, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1913** (3) : 351. Type-species by original designation : *Corrachia leucoplagia* Schaus, 1913, *ibid.* **1913** (3) : 351, pl. 53, fig. 1.

CORTICEA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 46, 63. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperia corticea* Plötz, 1883, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **44** : 56.

CORYBANTES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 101.

None of the six nominal species placed in this genus by Hübner is a butterfly.

CORYBAS Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 252. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 426 ; corrigendum page 470) : *Papilio tiphus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

The name *Corybas* was published by Westwood as "Corybas Boisd. MS." in the synonymy of *Pyrrhogryra* Hübner, [1819]. At a time when there was no provision in the Code defining the status of names published in synonymies, I made the foregoing type-selection for *Corybas*, in order to secure for it a definite position in the nomenclatorial system. This matter was however finally settled in the revised Code which provides (Article 11(d)) that the publication of a name in a synonymy does not confer upon that name the status of availability. The name *Corybas* Westwood is therefore an invalid name.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio tiphus* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio neaerea* Linnaeus, 1758 (*loc. cit.* **1** : 479). As names published on the same date and in the same work the specific names *tiphus* and *neaerea* depend for their relative precedence upon the choice of the First Reviser. This choice appears to have first been made by Auri-villius in 1882 (*K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm Bd **19** (No. 5) : 97) when he adopted the specific name *neaerea* Linnaeus, sinking *tiphus* Linnaeus as a junior synonym of that name.

CORYBAS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 43. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 148) : *Papilio tipha* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 776.

The specific name *tipha* Linnaeus, 1767, used by Boisduval, is no more than an Unjustified Emendation of the specific name *tiphus* Linnaeus, 1758, published in the combination *Papilio tiphus*.

As has been explained above in the note on the name *Corybas* Westwood, the name *Papilio tiphus* Linnaeus and *Papilio nearea* Linnaeus, both of 1758, are currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as synonyms of another, and by a First Reviser choice made by Aurivillius in 1882 the name *nearea* Linnaeus takes precedence over the name *tiphus* Linnaeus.

The name *Corybas* Boisduval is invalid, because it is a junior objective synonym of the name *Pyrrhogryra* Hübner, [1819], of which also *Papilio tiphus* Linnaeus is the type-species.

CORYCIA Hübner, [1825]. *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [55]. Type-species by monotypy : *Corycia appias* Hübner, [1825], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [55].

This generic name is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of the name *Corycia* Hübner, [1823] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (17) : 265), a name bestowed by Hübner upon a genus of Noctuid moths.

CORYDON Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycenidae : 1 (text), Suppl. : 1. Type-species by monotypy : *Corydon boisduvalii* Hewitson, [1869], *ibid.* : 1 (text), Suppl. : 1 ; 2 (plates), Suppl. : suppl. pl. 1, figs 1, 2.

The name *Corydon* Hewitson is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it being a junior homonym of no less than four older generic names consisting of the same word. The references to these earlier names are the following : (a) *Corydon* Lesson, 1828 (*Traité Orn.* **1** : 177) ; (b) *Corydon* Wagler, [1832] (*Abh. K. bayern. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **1** (1829-1830) : 504) ; (c) *Corydon* Gloger, 1841, *Gemein. Naturg.* (1) : 264 ; (d) *Corydon* Deyrolle, 1864, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **8** : 114. The name *Corydon* Hewitson was replaced by the name *Hewitsonia* by Kirby in 1871.

CORYPHAEOLA Butler, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **2** : 284. Type-species by original designation : *Kallima eurodoce* Westwood, [Dec. 1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 325, *nota*, pl. 54*, fig. 1.

CORYTHAEOLOS Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman, *Gen. Ins.* **17** (H) : 105 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Koruthaialos* Watson, 1893).

COSMODESMUS Haase, [1801], *Bibl. zool.*, Heft **8** (Erster Th.) (Lief. 1) : 15. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 135) : *Papilio protesilaus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 463.

Commenting on this name, Kirby in 1896 (*in Allen's Nat. Libr., Lepid.* **2** : 272) stated : "We may perhaps restrict this name, used by Haase with a very wide extension, to the following species (*protesilaus* Linn.) and its allies." Formerly, I looked upon this as constituting the selection of the above species as the type-species of this genus, but later I took the view that, although Kirby certainly intended that this species should be regarded as typifying *Cosmodesmus*, the words quoted above—and, in particular, the use of the word "perhaps"—fall short of a definite type-selection. Accordingly, in order to dispel any doubts on this subject, I myself in 1964 selected *Papilio protesilaus* as type-species.

The name *Cosmodesmus* Haase, so defined, is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of the name *Protesilaus* Swainson, 1832.

COSMOLYCE Toxopeus, 1927, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **70** : 268, *nota*. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio boeticus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 789.

The name *Cosmolycé* Toxopeus is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Lampides* Hübner, [1819]. It was proposed during the short period when it was erroneously supposed that a quite different species (*Lampides zethus* Hübner, [1819]) was the type-species of the genus *Lampides* Hübner.

COSMOSATYRUS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 495. Type-species by monotypy: **Cosmosatyrus leptoneuroides** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 495.

CRASTIA Hübner, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 16. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* 10 : 148: **Papilio core** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* 3 (23) : 133, pl. 266, figs E, F.

CREBETA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (13) : 11. Type-species by original designation: **Hipparchia (Pararga [sic]) deidamia** Eversmann, 1851, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 24 (2) : 617.

The name *Crebeta* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Lopinga* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 78) when I chose the name *Lopinga* Moore to take precedence over the name *Crebeta* Moore.

CREMNA Doubleday, 1847, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 14. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio actoris** Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 146, pl. 93, fig. D ♀.

Doubleday cited five nominal species as belonging to this genus, but four of these were manuscript species at that time. Accordingly, *Papilio actoris*, the only published nominal species cited, is, as stated above, the type-species by monotypy.

The position of the nominal genus *Cremna* is complicated by the fact that *Papilio actoris* Cramer, the type-species of this genus, is also the nominal type-species of the older-established nominal genus *Napaea* Hübner, [1819]. The last mentioned genus is however based upon a misidentified type-species, for the species which Hübner placed in the genus *Napaea* with the specific name *actoris* is not, as he supposed, the same species as that to which Cramer had applied that specific name. This was recognized as long ago as 1867 when Bates introduced the name *Cremna eucharila* for the species misidentified by Hübner as *actoris eucharila* being in effect a *nom. nov.* for Hübner's *actoris*. The present difficulty only arose when in 1937 on the discovery of the Hübner manuscripts, it was found that the nominal species *Napaea actoris* Cramer, Hübner nec Cramer was the type-species of *Napaea* Hübner by monotypy. The case of *Napaea* Hübner is, as will be seen from the foregoing particulars, a clear instance of a nominal genus based upon a misidentified type-species. As such, it is being submitted to the Commission under Article 70(a) with a request that the species figured by Hübner, namely the nominal species *Cremna eucharila* Bates, be designated as the type-species of *Napaea* Hübner in place of the nominal species *Papilio actoris* Cramer, with which Hübner misidentified the species which he figured.

Pending the outcome of the foregoing application, the existing practice is here maintained in the interest of nomenclatorial stability in accordance with the provisions of Article 80. Accordingly, although at present *Cremna* Doubleday (type-species: *Papilio actoris* Cramer) is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Napaea* Hübner, [1819], it is here treated as an available name for the genus having *Papilio actoris* Cramer as type-species.

CRENIDOMIMAS Karsch, 1894, *Ent. Nachr.* 20 : 258. Type-species by monotypy: **Harma concordia** Hopffer, 1855, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Berlin* 1855 : 641.

CRENIS Hübner, 1821, *Index exot. Lep.* [2]. Type-species by monotypy: **Crenis brylle** Hübner, 1821, *ibid.* : [2].

The name *Crenis brylle* was introduced as a *nom. nov. pro* the name *Nereis delila* Hübner, [1813] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [13]). This replacement was quite unnecessary and the earlier name *delila* Hübner is the valid name for this taxon.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Nereis delila* Hübner is currently treated on taxonomic grounds as representing a form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio doris* Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plant.* 2 : 536).

CRENIS Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **2** (2) : 196 (separately paged offprint as *Faun. ent. Madagascar*, Lép. : 48). Type-species by monotypy : *Crenis madagascariensis* Boisduval, 1833, *ibid.* **2** (2) : 196.

The name *Crenis* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Crenis* Hübner, 1821 (see above). It has been replaced by the name *Sallya* Hemming, 1964, *Annol. Lep.* (3) : 139.

CREON de Niceville, 1896, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **10** (2) : 179. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus cleobis** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 634.

CRESSIDA Swainson, 1832, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** (21) : pl. 94. Type-species by selection by Bryk (1929, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* **35** : 8) : **Cressida heliconides** Swainson, 1832, *ibid.* (2) **3** (21) : pl. 94.

Swainson wrote of this genus : "Types, *Cressida heliconides* and *harmonides*", but, as he cited two, and not one nominal species, this action of his is of no nomenclatorial significance.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cressida heliconides* is currently identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cressida* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 448).

CRETEUS Westwood, [1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 511. Type-species by tautonymy under Article 68(d) : *Papilio creteus* Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (24) : 163, pl. 284, figs C, D.

This name was published by Westwood in the synonymy of *Goniloba* (then also a new name). Westwood attributed the name *Creteus* to Hübner, but this was a mistake, because Hübner never published a generic name consisting of this word. The first species placed by Westwood in *Goniloba* and therefore also in its synonym *Creteus* was *Papilio creteus* Cramer, which therefore becomes the type-species of *Creteus* Westwood by tautonymy, as was pointed out by myself in 1941 (*J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 443).

Since I dealt with this name in 1941, the position has changed completely through the action of the Fifteenth International Congress of Zoology, London, 1958, in inserting in the revised Code a provision in Article 11(d), under which a name published in a synonymy acquires no status in zoological nomenclature thereby. The name *Creteus* Westwood, [1852], is therefore invalid.

CRETEUS de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 385. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia cyrina** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (18) **4** : 450.

As explained in the immediately preceding entry there is an older name *Creteus* Westwood, [1852], but under a provision (Article 11(d)) introduced into the present revised Code a name published in a synonymy, as was the name *Creteus* Westwood, acquires no status of availability thereby. Accordingly, the name *Creteus* de Niceville is not invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Prior to the introduction into the Code of the foregoing provision, the name *Creteus* de Niceville was rejected under the Law of Homonymy and was replaced by the name *Cyrina* Hemming, 1939 ; in the altered circumstances described above that replacement name has become a junior objective synonym of *Creteus* de Niceville.

CREUSA de Niceville, 1896, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **10** (2) : 176. Type-species by original designation : *Creusa culta* de Niceville, 1896, *ibid.* **10** (2) : 177.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Creusa* Zittel, Schenk & Scudder, 1875 (in Zittel, *Handbuch Palaeont.* **1** (2) : 539).

CRICOSOMA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 292. Type-species by monotypy : **Cricosoma leopardinum** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 293, pl. 37, figs 29, 30.

CROCOZONA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* Lep. Rhop. (2) : 296. Type-species by monotypy : **Crocozona pheretima** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 296, pl. 36, figs 16, 17.

CROITANA Waterhouse, 1932, *Austr. Zool.* **7** : 199. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclopides croites** Hewitson, [1874], *Ill. exot. Butts* **5** : [115], pl. [60], fig. 14.

CRONIADES Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 7, 13. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 84) : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] **pieris** Hewitson, [1857], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [120], pl. [60], fig. 10.

CROSSIURA de Niceville, 1892, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **7** (3) : 350. Type-species by monotypy : **Crossiura penicillatum** de Niceville, 1892, *ibid.* **7** (3) : 351, pl. J, figs 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

CRUDARIA Wallengren, 1875, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Förh., Stockh.* **32** (No. 1) : 86. Type-species by monotypy : **Arhopala** (?) **leroma** Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 42.

CTENANDRA Kirby, 1894, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lep. **1** : 151 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Cynandra* Schatz, [1887]).

Kirby said that "Schatz has recently founded the genus *Ctenandra* for *C. opis* (Drury)." Schatz never established a genus with this name. In 1887 he had however established a genus with the name *Cynandra* and there is no doubt that this was the name that Kirby was referring to when he inadvertently used the misspelling *Ctenandra*. It may be noted that, even if Kirby had deliberately introduced a genus with the name *Ctenandra*, that name would have been invalid under the Law of Homonymy, for already in 1861 (*S.B. Acad. Wiss. Wien* **43** (No. 1) : 38) Cajetan Felder had introduced *Ctenandra* as a new genus of moths.

CTENOPTILUM de Niceville, 1890, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **5** (3) : 220. Type-species by original designation : **Achlyodes vasava** Moore, [1886], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 786.

CULAPA Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (4) : 825. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis mnasicles** Hewitson, [1864], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [88], pl. [44], figs 32, 33.

CUMBRE Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 89, 169. Type-species by original designation : **Phanis cumbre** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 445.

CUNIZZA Grote, 1900, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* **39** : 35. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio hirlanda** Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 156, pl. 35, fig. 1.

In 1908 (in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 69) Röber made the mistake of placing *Papilio hirlanda* in *Cathaemia* Hübner, sinking *Cunizza* as a junior synonym. In this erroneous course Röber was followed for a time by various authors. But this has now ceased and *Cathaemia* is currently used in the correct sense as the name for a genus of the *Delias*-Group.

CUPHA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio erymanthis** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 29, pl. 15, figs 3, 4.

CUPIDESTHES Aurivillius, 1895, *Ent. Tidskr.* **16** : 215. Type-species by monotypy : **Cupidesthes robusta** Aurivillius, 1895, *ibid.* **16** : 215.

CUPIDO Schrank, 1801, *Fauna boic.* **2** (1) : 153, 206. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the ruling given in *Opinion 503* : **Papilio minimus** Fuessly, 1775, *Verz. bekannt. schweiz. Ins.* : 31.

Schrank included in his genus *Cupido* all the species of what is now known as the family Lycaenidae known to him as occurring in the area covered by his book. For reasons which will shortly become apparent, it is necessary to consider in a little detail the one nominal species included by Schrank which was then introduced as a new species. This was the nominal species *Papilio puer* Schrank (*loc. cit.* **2** (1) : 215). Schrank gave an elaborate description of this nominal species, providing a separate diagnosis for what he considered to be each sex; each of these was followed by a short synonymy, which in turn was succeeded by an extended description of what he considered to be two varieties (*Spielarten*) found in each sex. The synonymies given by Schrank included references to the three following previously established nominal species : *Papilio minimus* Fuessly ; *Papilio tiresias* Rottemburg, 1775 ; *Papilio pseudolus* Bergstrasse, [1779]. It has long been recognized that two quite distinct species

were confused together under the name *Papilio puer*. The diagnosis, references and descriptions given by Schrank were analysed by myself in a paper published in 1956 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **12** : 267-274). The conclusion then reached was as follows : (a) The description given by Schrank for the "male" (Er) of *Papilio puer* and the reference to the nominal species *Papilio tiresias* Rottemburg apply to the Everid species known in England as the "Short-tailed Blue". The oldest available name for this species is considered on taxonomic grounds to be *Papilio argiades* Pallas, 1771. This taxon is currently known as *Erebus argiades* (Pallas). (b) the description given by Schrank for the "female" (Sie) and the references to the nominal species *Papilio minimus* Fuessly apply to the Cupidid species known in England as "The Small Blue". The specific name given to it by Fuessly (*minimus*) is the oldest available name for this species and is the name by which it is currently known.

That Schrank's nominal species *Papilio puer* is compound of the two species discussed above has been recognized by many authors, but it was not possible, owing to the obscurities in the Code as it then existed, to provide the nominal species *Cupido puer* with a determinate content until the procedure to be adopted for the selection of lectotypes was clarified by the Copenhagen Zoological Congress of 1953. This created an entirely new situation and made it possible for me in 1956 (*loc. cit.* **12** : 268) to make a lectotype-selection for the nominal species *Cupido puer* Schrank. What I then did was to pick out from among the syntypes of *Cupido puer* the specimen upon which in 1775 Fuessly had based his nominal species *Papilio minimus* and to select that specimen to be the lectotype of *Papilio puer*. By this action these two nominal species became objectively identical with one another, each being based upon the same specimen ; the name *Papilio puer* Schrank thus became a junior objective synonym of *Papilio minimus* Fuessly.

The relevance of the situation described above to the case of the name *Cupido* Schrank is to be found in the fact that it was only through the synonymy given by Schrank for the –until 1956 –indeterminate nominal species *Papilio puer* that *Papilio minimus* Fuessly could be regarded as one of originally included species of that genus. The importance of this lies in the fact that in 1870 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **10** : 490) Kirby selected *Papilio alsus* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, a subjective synonym of *Papilio minimus* Fuessly, to be the type-species of *Cupido* Schrank. That selection was technically invalid because Schrank did not cite *Papilio alsus* in the synonymy which he gave for his nominal species *Papilio puer*. Despite this defect, Kirby's type-selection, though occasionally challenged in the early days, won general acceptance and in consequence *Papilio minimus* Fuessly came to be universally accepted as the type-species of *Cupido* Schrank. It was to place this universal practice on a sound nomenclatorial basis that in 1956 I submitted to the Commission an application asking for the designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers of *Papilio minimus* Fuessly, 1775, to be the type-species of the genus *Cupido* Schrank, 1801. At the same time I asked that the specific name *minimus* Fuessly, 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio minimus*, be placed as the name of the type-species of the genus *Cupido* Schrank on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology*.

These proposals were approved by the Commission, whose ruling on this subject was embodied in its *Opinion* 503 and published in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **18** : 121-140). Under that decision the specific name *minimus* Fuessly, 1775, as published in the combination *Papilio minimus*, was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1478, and *Cupido* Schrank, 1801, with the above species designated as type-species was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1248.

CUPIDO Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 77. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annot. lep.* (1) : 10) : *Papilio amor* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 518.

This is one of the cases in which Hübner appropriated a generic name published by an earlier author and re-introduced it as his own. The name *Cupido* Hübner is, of course, invalid as a junior homonym of *Cupido* Schrank, 1801. The type-species of this genus is the type-species also of the genus *Rathinda* Moore, 1881, the name of which is available under the Code.

CUPIDOPSIS Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* **21** : 298. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena jobates** Hopffer, 1855, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin* **1855** : 642.

CUPITHA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 47. Type-species by original designation : **Cupitha tympanifera** Moore, 1884, *ibid.* **53** (1) : 58.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cupitha tympanifera* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pamphilia purreea* Moore, 1877, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 594, pl. 58, figs 9, 10.

CURETIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 102. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 150) : **Papilio aesopus** Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 125.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio aesopus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio thetis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 16, pl. 9, figs 3, 4).

CYANE Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (3) : 22. Type-species by monotypy : *Callithea leprieuri* Feisthamel, 1835, *Mag. Zool.*, Cl. IX Ins. 5 : pl. 122 et explic.

The name *Cyane* Felder is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Callithea* Feisthamel, 1835.

CYANIROIDES de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Logania andersonii** Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 22.

CYANIROIDES Matsumura, 1919, *Thous. Ins. Japan*, Addit. **3** : 736. Type-species by monotypy : *Lycaena ogasawaraensis* Pryer, 1886, *Rhop. nihon.* : 10, pl. 2, fig. 13.

Cyanirodes Matsumura is invalid, as it is junior homonym of *Cyanirodes* de Niceville, 1890.

CYANIRIOIDES Hemming, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **3** : 227 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Cyanirodes* Matsumura, 1919).

CYANIRIS Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* **1816** (1) : 63. Type-species by monotypy : **Cyaniris argianus** Dalman, 1816, *ibid.* **1816** (1) : 95.

In his diagnosis of this genus on page 63 Dalman cited only his new species *Cyaniris argianus* which, as pointed out by Tutt ([1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 313), is therefore the type-species by monotypy, though further species were added later (: 94–101).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cyaniris argianus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same species as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio semiargus* Rottemburg, 1775 (*Der Naturforscher* **6** : 20).

CYBDELIS Boisduval, [1836], Roret's Suite à Buffon, *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. Lépid. 1 : pl. 9 [= p. 5B], fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Cybdelis phaesyla** Hübner, [1827–1831], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : 22, pl. [83], figs 479, 480.

The specific name of the type-species was misspelled "phaesila" on Boisduval's plate.

CYCLARGUS Nabokov, 1945, *Psyche* **52** : 14. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena ammon** Lucas, 1857, *in Sagra, Hist. fis. pol. nat. Isla Cuba* **7** : 612, pl. 16, figs 7 ♂, 7a, 7b ♀.

CYCLOGLYPHA Mabille, 1903, *in Wytsman, Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 45 (as *Cycloglypha*), 70 (as *Cyclogypfa*). Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 84) : **Hesperia thrasibus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 346.

As shown above, this name was published with two Original Spellings. On page 45 this generic name appeared in a key, while on page 70, where the second variant spelling appeared, Mabille gave a description of the genus and for the first time cited nominal species as belonging to it. Luckily, Mabille himself noticed what had happened and in the concluding portion

(portion " D " of fascicule 17) he drew attention in the " Errata " (: 210) to the two spellings used and gave preference to the spelling *Cycloglypha* used on page 45. This spelling becomes therefore the Correct Original Spelling of this name under Article 32(b) of the Code.

CYCLOGRAMMA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 27, fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Cyclogramma pandama** Doubleday, [1847], *ibid.* : pl. 27, fig. 5 (text published in April 1849, *ibid.* (1) : 219).

As shown above, the name *Cyclogramma* first appeared in 1847 on plate 27, where the above species alone was cited and is therefore the type-species by monotypy. In the text published two years later Doubleday cited two further nominal species (of which one was a manuscript species) as belonging to this genus, but this has no bearing on the question of the type-species of this genus which, as shown above, had already been settled by monotypy in 1847.

CYCLOGYPHA Mabille, 1903, in Wystman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 70 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Cycloglypha* Mabille, 1903).

The circumstances in which *Cyclogypha* became under Article 32(b) an Incorrect Original Spelling and the spelling *Cycloglypha* became the Correct Original Spelling have been explained in the note on *Cycloglypha*.

CYCLOPIDES Hübner, [1810], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 111. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 96) : **Papilio steropes** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 160.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio steropes* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing at the species-level the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio morpheus* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise durch versch. Prov. Russ. Reichs* 1 : 471). At the subspecies level, however, these nominal species are considered to represent distinct subspecies of the collective species *Heteropterus morpheus* (Pallas), the nominate subspecies, *morpheus* Pallas, occurring in Southern Russia (type-locality : " *in fruticetis circa Samaram* "), and the subspecies *steropes* [Denis & Schiffermüller] in Western Europe (type-locality : Vienna) (see Hemming, 1960, *Ann. lep.* (2) : 66-67).

Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 150-151) caused some confusion in the use of the generic name *Cyclopides* by rejecting the type-selection of *Papilio steropes* [Denis & Schiffermüller] made by Butler in 1870 on the ground that another nominal species considered subjectively to represent the same species had already been made the type-species of a different genus, namely *Heteropterus* Duméril, 1806. Basing himself on these erroneous premises Scudder went on to select as the type-species of *Cyclopides* the nominal species *Papilio metis* Linnaeus, 1764 (*Mus. Lud. Utr.* : 325). The taxon represented by this nominal species occurs in South Africa and belongs to an entirely different group in the family Hesperiidae. This mistake of Scudder's led a number of authors into a similar error. In consequence, the " *metis*-Group" remained without a name until in 1906 Tutt established the nominal genus *Watsonia* with *Papilio metis* as type-species. Unluckily, that name was invalid under the Law of Homonymy, and this group remained without a valid name of its own until in 1934 I established the nominal genus *Metisella* with the above species as type-species.

CYCLOSEMIA Mabille, 15th May, 1878, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* 2 (196) : 229. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio herennius** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uill. Kapellen* 4 (33) : 213, pl. 392, figs E, F.

Mabille published the name *Cyclosemia* twice in the year 1878. In the *Pet. Nouv. ent.*, of which the exact date of publication is known, Mabille gave a generic diagnosis and designated the above species as type-species. On the other occasion on which he published this name in 1878 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 21 : 41) no type-species was cited and the name occurred with many others in a catalogue of the Hesperiids in the collection of the Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle at Brussels. In view of the difference in the treatment accorded to this name in these two papers, it cannot be doubted that Mabille looked upon his paper in the *Pet. Nouv. ent.* as being the place where this name was first published. Luckily, it ranks for nomenclatorial purposes as having priority over the paper in the *Annales*, because its exact date of

publication in 1878 is known, whereas that of the *Annales* is not known, this paper ranking therefore only from 31st December of that year, the earliest date by which it is known to have appeared.

CYCLOSMA Draudt, [1923], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 978. Type-species by monotypy : **Cyclosma abdonides** Draudt, [1923], in Seitz, *ibid.* 5 : 978.

CYCLYRIUS Butler, [1897], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1896 (4) : 830. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus webbianus** Brullé, [1840], in Webb & Berthelot, *Canaries* (Ins.) : 93, pl. 4, figs 1, 1 A ♂.

CYCNUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 81. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 151) : **Papilio phaleros** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 796.

CYDIMON Dalman, 1825, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 1824 (2) : 407.

This is a genus of moths, not of butterflies. The name *Cydimon* was introduced by Dalman as a replacement name for *Urania* Fabricius, 1807. The species of the genus *Urania* were often erroneously believed by the early authors to be butterflies. This view was taken by Fabricius when he introduced the genus *Urania*.

CYDRUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 512. Type-species by monotypy : *Cydrus naevolus* Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid. Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 513, pl. 96, figs 19, 20, 20a, 21 ♂.

The name *Cydrus* Godman is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Cydrus* Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 81). It has been replaced by the name *Naevolus* Hemming, 1939.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cydrus naevolus* Godman is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Proteides orius* Mabille, 1883 (*Bull. C. R. ent. Soc. Belg.* 27 : lix).

CYGARITIS Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (1) (No. 4) : 42 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847).

CYLLO Boisduval, 1832, in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe," Ent.* 1 (Lép.) : 151. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 151) : *Papilio leda* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 474.

Westwood in 1851 (*in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 360), when discussing this genus, said that *Papilio leda* Linnaeus and *Papilio bankia* Fabricius "may be considered as the types of the genus." Since these nominal species are, and have long been, commonly considered subjectively as representing the same taxon, many later authors, including myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 32), accepted Westwood's remark as amounting to the selection of *Papilio leda* as the type-species of *Cyllo*, but this view is incorrect, for it is necessary for an author when selecting a type-species for a genus, to specify one nominal species only as such. The first author to do this was Scudder in 1875 when he unequivocally stated that *Papilio leda* was the type-species of this genus.

The name *Cyllo* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Melanitis* Fabricius, 1807.

CYLOGENES Butler, 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 194. Type-species by original designation : **Melanitis suradeva** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. Spec. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 225.

CYLLONIUM Westwood, 1854, *Quart. J. geol. Soc. Lond.* 10 : 395, 396.

Westwood placed in this genus (which he did not characterize) two new nominal species which he called *C. booidusvalianum* and *C. hewitsonianum*. He gave no description for either of these fossils but provided figures of each, the first on plate 17 (fig. 17), the second on plate 18 (fig. 27). Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 151) expressed the view that it was "exceedingly doubtful" whether *C. booidusvalianum* was a butterfly and that *C. hewitsonianum* was certainly not one ; he added that these fossils were "so fragmentary

that it would be impossible to trace any generic characters for them". In another paper published later in the same year (*Mem. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **1** : 89) Scudder set out in detail the grounds on which he had by this time come to the conclusion that neither of these species was a butterfly.

CYLLOPSIS Felder (R.), 1869, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **19** : 474. Type-species by monotypy: **Cyllopsis hedemanni** Felder (R.), 1869, *ibid.* **19** : 474.

CYMAENES Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 82. Type-species by original designation: **Cobalus tripunctus** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **19** : 53.

CYMATOGRAMMA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 49, fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy: **Cymatogramma echemus** Doubleday, 1849, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 49, fig. 4.

In the text published in 1850 (*ibid.* (2) : 316), written by Westwood after Doubleday's death, the above was again the only species placed in the genus *Cymatogramma*.

CYMO THOE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 39. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 27) : **Papilio althea** Cramer, [1776], *Uttl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 141, pl. 89, figs E, F.

Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 152) abstained from selecting a type-species for this genus because he considered it to be invalid as a junior homonym of *Cymothoa* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **2** : 503), a genus of Crustacea. What should be taken as constituting a state of homonymy between two generic names was a matter of debate long after Scudder's time, not being finally settled until 1953 when the Copenhagen Congress decided that a single-letter difference in spelling was to be taken as preventing any two generic names from being treated as homonyms of one another; this decision now appears in the revised Code as Article 56(a). At this point it is necessary however to refer to the alleged name *Cymothoe* Rafinesque, 1814 (*Précis Découv. Somiel.* : 26), a variant of *Cymothoa* Fabricius, 1793. Under the Code *Cymothoe* Rafinesque, if a deliberate emendation, would have status in nomenclature and would invalidate *Cymothoe* Hübner under the Law of Homonymy, but, if it was only an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of the Fabrician name *Cymothoa*, it would possess no such status and would not adversely affect the name *Cymothoe* Hübner. This question has been examined in detail by Berger (1952, *Lambillionea* **52** : 65-67) who after setting out his reasons, concluded that the spelling used by Rafinesque was "un pur 'lapsus calami' de *Cymothoa* Fab." From Berger's investigation it may be concluded that the spelling "*Cymothoe*" used by Rafinesque in 1814 was, in the words of the Code only an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of the name *Cymothoa* Fabricius and, as such, possesses no status in nomenclature and accordingly does not invalidate the later name *Cymothoe* Hübner.

As doubts have sometimes been expressed as to the identity of the taxon described and figured by Cramer as *Papilio althea*, Mr. N. D. Riley and I have examined the original drawings from which Cramer's plates were prepared (which are now preserved in the library of the British Museum (Natural History)) and have come to the conclusion that the specimen figured by Cramer (fig. E (upperside), F (underside) on plate 89) represents a female of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio caenis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 33, pl. 19, figs 1, 2).

CYNANDRA Schatz, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd. **1**, Th. 2 (3) : pl. 25. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio afer** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 49, pl. 36, figs 1, 2.

Lieferung 3 of the above volume, containing the above generic name, was published five months after Schatz's death; it may however certainly be attributed to Schatz, for Röber, who completed Schatz's book, had not had time at that date take any personal part in the task. The text relating to the name *Cynandra* (: 154, 161) which formed part of *Lieferung* 4, did not appear however until October 1888 (that is, not until sixteen months after Schatz's death) was certainly the work of Röber. In it he included only *Papilio afer* in the genus *Cynandra*.

CYNEA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 265, 275. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia cynea** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 456.

CYNITIA Snellen, 1895, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **38** : 20. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Felderia phlegethon** Semper (G.), 1888, in Semper (C.G.), *Reise Archipel Philipp.* (2) (No. 5) (Schmett.) : 90, pl. 17, figs 6, 7 ♂, 8, 9 ♀.

Snellen introduced the name *Cynitia* as a replacement for *Felderia* Semper, 1888, which is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Felderia* Walsingham, 1887 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 165).

Cynitia takes automatically as its type-species the species which is the type-species of *Felderia* Semper. The latter was without a type-species when it was established by Felder in 1888, but the above species had become its type-species (by selection by de Niceville in 1893) before *Felderia* was replaced by *Cynitia*.

CYNTHIA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 281. Type-species by selection by Westwood (1840, *Introd. class. Ins.* **2**, Syn. : 87) : **Papilio cardui** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 475.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio cardui*, the type-species of the present genus, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio atalanta* Linnaeus, the type-species of the genus bearing the very well-known name *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807. The name *Cynthia* and *Vanessa* are thus subjective synonyms of one another. When this matter was considered in 1934, the First Reviser principle which then (as now) governed the relative precedence to be accorded to any two names published on the same date was widely disregarded by entomologists in favour of the principle of page and line precedence. The adoption of the second of these courses in the present instance would have involved the substitution of the name *Cynthia* Fabricius (published on page 281 as Species No. 11) for the name *Vanessa* Fabricius (published on page 281 as Species No. 12). The importance of protecting the name *Vanessa* from this risk was considered so great that it was decided to submit an application to the Commission for the adoption of an *Opinion* giving a ruling in terms which would protect the position of the name *Vanessa* Fabricius.

The proposed approach to the Commission was made in February 1934 and a decision on it was reached by that body at its Session held at Lisbon in September 1935. For administrative and other reasons there was a considerable delay in promulgating the Lisbon decision. It was ultimately promulgated in Opinion 156, published in 1944 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 239–250). By the ruling so given the name *Cynthia* Fabricius was given precedence below the name *Vanessa* Fabricius. At the same time the name *Vanessa* Fabricius, endorsed as having precedence above *Cynthia* Fabricius, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 601. The action required in this case was completed in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 629252) when in its *Direction 4* the Commission endorsed the name *Cynthia* Fabricius as a name "to be used by any specialist who may consider that the type-species of this genus is generically distinct from *Papilio atalanta* Linnaeus, 1758, but not to be used in preference to the name *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807". The name *Cynthia* Fabricius was thereupon placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 805.

Although prior to the rulings by the Commission set out above, the name *Cynthia* Fabricius had occasionally been used as the equivalent of *Vanessa* Fabricius, it had been much more widely used erroneously for a quite different group in the family Nymphalidae. This arose from the acceptance of the invalid action by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 152) in selecting *Papilio arsinoe* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 100, pl. 160, figs B, C.). In consequence, that species was long without a valid name objectively applicable to it; this deficiency was made good on the publication of the name *Vindula* Hemming, 1934.

CYRENIA Westwood, [October 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 434, *nota*, pl. 72,

2. Type-species by monotypy : **Cyrenia martia** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 434, *nota*, pl. 72, fig. 2.

CYRESTIS Boisduval, 1832, *in d'Urvilie, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Ent. 1 (Lép.) : 117. Type-species by selection by Scudder (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 152) : **Papilio thyonneus** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* 3 (19) : 46, pl. 220, figs E, F.

CYRINA Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 8 : 39. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Hesperia cyrina* Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (18) 4 : 450.

The name *Cyrina* was introduced as a replacement for *Creteus* de Niceville, 1895, because the latter was a junior homonym of *Creteus* Westwood, [1852]. The situation as regards these names was changed when the revised Code was published in 1961, for Article 11(d) provides that a name published in a synonymy -as *Creteus* Westwood was published -does not acquire the status of availability thereby. The present position is therefore that the name *Creteus* Westwood possesses no status in nomenclature and in consequence does not invalidate the name *Creteus* de Niceville under the Law of Homonymy ; that *Creteus* de Niceville is seen to be an available name ; and that *Cyrina* Hemming, published as a replacement for de Niceville's *Creteus*, becomes invalid as a junior objective synonym of that name.

CYSTINEURA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Consid. gén. Lépid.* 1 : pl. 9 [=pl. 5B], fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio hersilia** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 265.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hersilia* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio dorcas* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 508).

CYTHAERIAS Weymer, 1890, *in Reiss & Stübel, Reisen in Sud.-Amer.*, Lepid. : 53 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Cithaerias* Hübner, [1819]).

CZAKIA Kremky, 1925, *Ann. zool. Mus. polon. Hist. nat.* 4 (3) : 192. Type-species by original designation : **Melinaea mneme** (Linnaeus) var. **mediatrix** Weymer, 1890, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 51 : 282.

It is currently considered--e.g. by Fox, 1960 (*Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 86 : 124-126) --that through a misinterpretation of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio mneme* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* 6 : 403), Weymer took the view that the taxon now regarded on the basis of the surviving type-specimens as the true *Papilio mneme* Linnaeus was still without a name and it was to this taxon that Weymer gave the name *mediatrix*.

DABASA Moore, 1888, *Descr. new ind. Lep. Coll. Atkinson* (3) : 283. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio gyas** Westwood, 1841, *Arcana ent.* (3) : 41, pl. 11, fig. 1-5.

DACALANA Moore, June 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 53 (1) : 36. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia vidura** Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 113 (figured by Horsfield in the same work as *Thecla vidura* on pl. 1, figs 6, 6a-3).

DACALANA Distant, [August] 1884, *Rhop. malayana* : 233, 240. Type-species by original designation : *Amblypodia vidura* Horsfield, [1829].

Distant said that Moore had informed him of his intention to establish this genus with the above species as type-species. Distant clearly believed that it was still only a manuscript name and in the work cited above he assumed full responsibility for its publication.

The name *Dacalana* Distant is invalid as a junior homonym of *Dacalana* Moore, published two months earlier. It is also a junior objective synonym of *Dacalana* Moore, having the same species as type-species.

DAEDALMA Hewitson, [1858], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [85]. Type-species by selection by Butler (1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **20** : 268) : **Daedalma dinias** Hewitson, [1858], *ibid.* **2** : [85], pl. [43], figs 1, 2, 3.

DAIMIO Murray, 1875, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **11** : 171. Type-species by monotypy : **Pyrgus tethys** Ménétries, 1857, *Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. imp. Acad. Sci. petrop.*, Cl. Ins., Lepid. (2) : 126, pl. 10, fig. 8.

DALAPA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 158. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis sudra** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 500, pl. 67, fig. 10.

DALCHINA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 143. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio sarpedon** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461.

The name *Dalchyna* Moore is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Graphium Scopoli*, 1777.

DALCHINIA Hampson, 1888, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **57** : 364 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Dalchyna* Moore, [1881] *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 143).

DALLA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 107. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1921, *Univ. Iowa Studies nat. Hist.* **9** (No. 4) : 58) : **Cyclopides eryonas** Hewitson, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 325.

DALLACHA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (14) : 58. Type-species by original designation : **Yphthima** [sic] **hyagriva** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 236.

When Moore introduced this generic name in Part 14 of volume 2 of his work, he did so in a brief key to genera, at the same designating a type-species. Later in the same year in Part 16 (1904) he gave an extended generic diagnosis.

DAMAS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer. Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 621. Type-species by original designation : **Goniloba clavus** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 195 (repaged separate as *Prodromus* . . **3** : 75).

DAMIS Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. **1** (Lép.) : 67. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. Lep.* (4) : 132) : *Papilio danis* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 111, pl. 70, figs E, F as defined by fig. E selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 132) to represent the lectotype of this species.

The name *Damis* Boisduval has been variously treated by later authors either as an Unjustified Emendation of, or as an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of, the name *Danis* Fabricius, 1807. It is certainly neither of these things, for Boisduval quite definitely attributed it to himself as a new name.

The first of the nominal species placed in this genus by Boisduval was his new nominal species *Damis sebae* Boisduval, [1832] (*loc. cit.* : 68). In the synonymy given for that species Boisduval cited the name of the nominal species *Papilio danis* Cramer, [1775]. Under Article 69(a) (i) a nominal species, the name of which is cited in the synonymy of the name of a nominal species treated as belonging to a new genus itself ranks as one of the originally included species of that genus. Accordingly, the nominal species *Papilio danis* Cramer ranks as one of the originally included species of the genus *Damis* Boisduval and, as shown above has been selected by myself (1964 : 132) as its type-species.

The interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio danis* Cramer was placed on a firm footing when in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (4) : 132) the specimen figured by Cramer under that name as figure E on plate 70 in volume 1 of the *Uitl. Kapellen* was selected to represent the lectotype of this species. Since, as shown above, *Papilio danis* Cramer was identified by Boisduval with his new species *Damis sebae*, the material on which Cramer's *Papilio danis* was based forms part of the series of syntypes of *Damis sebae* Boisduval. Accordingly, when I selected a lectotype for *Papilio danis* Cramer, I selected (*loc. cit.* : 132) the same specimen to represent

also the lectotype of *Damis sebae* Boisduval. By this action the name *Damis sebae* Boisduval became a junior objective synonym of *Papilio danis* Cramer.

The name *Damis* Boisduval is invalid, as being a junior objective synonym of *Danis* Fabricius, 1807, *Papilio danis* Cramer being the type-species of each of these genera.

DAMORA Nordmann, 1851, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscow* **24** (4) : 439. Type-species by monotypy : **Damora paulina** Nordmann, 1851, *ibid.* **24** (4) : 440, pl. 11, figs 1, 2 ♀.

At the species level the nominal species *Damora paulina* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the female of the taxon, of which the male is represented by the older-established nominal species *Argynnis sagana* Doubleday, [1847] (*Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 21, fig. 1 ♂). The name *paulina* Nordmann has in the past often been sunk as a junior subjective synonym of *sagana* Doubleday; more recently specialists have taken the subjective view that the taxa bearing these names are subspecifically distinct from one another.

DANAIDA Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24** (Tab.) : 185, 199. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 471.

Latreille gave a diagnosis of this genus on page 185, but did not there cite any nominal species as belonging to this genus. On page 199 however he cited the above species in a comparison between his taxonomic ideas with those of Fabricius.

The name *Danaida* Latreille is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Danaus* Kluk, 1802.

DANAIS Latreille, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 291. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758.

The name *Danais* Latreille is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Danaus* Kluk, 1802.

DANAOMORPHA Kremky, 1925, *Ann. zool. Mus. polon. Hist. nat.* **4** : 164, 167. Type-species by monotype : *Papilio gilippus* Cramer, [1775], *Uttl. Kappellen* **1** (3) : 41, pl. 26, figs E, F.

The name *Danaomorpha* Kremky is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Anosia* Hübner, 1816.

DANAUS Kluk, 1802, *Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* **4** : 84. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 222) : **Papilio plexippus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 471 as defined by the neotype designated by the Commission in *Opinion* 282, with the Restricted Locality "Kendall, New York State, U.S.A."

Both the generic name to be used for the nominal species *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758, and also the interpretation of that nominal species were formerly the subject of much discussion and confusion. The first of these difficulties was put at rest when it was discovered that the various names bestowed upon this genus by Latreille were all later in date than the previously overlooked name *Danaus* Kluk, 1802. That name was placed by the Commission in its *Opinion* 278 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 135–178) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 699.

The difficulty of interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus arose from the fact that when it was established in 1758, Linnaeus confused two entirely different species under this name. The first of these was the predominantly New World species known in North America as "The Monarch"; the second an Indo-Oriental species, of which specimens from Canton had been sent to Linnaeus by Osbeck. This second species was later given the name *Papilio genutia*.

At the time when this matter was brought before the Commission the specific name *plexippus* Linnaeus had already been widely used for both the above species and was still commonly so employed. It was evident therefore that, whatever decision the Commission might take as to the interpretation of the Linnaean species, a different specific name would have to be employed in future for one or other of the two species concerned. After replies had been received to a widely distributed questionnaire issued by the Office of the Commission, it was decided that the balance of advantage lay in favour of the application of the name *plexippus* Linnaeus to the New World species known as "The Monarch". The Commission accordingly

decided to use its Plenary Powers to secure this end. In order to obviate the risk of any further discussion on this matter the Commission decided to designate a neotype for the nominal species *Papilio plexippus* and to provide a figure of that neotype in the *Opinion* to be promulgated in this matter. As the species known as "The Monarch" possesses several recognized subspecies, particular care was taken by the Commission when selecting the specimen to be designated as the neotype, to select a specimen which had not only been taken in the United States but which also belonged to the subspecies normally found in that country, this precaution being necessary because the species concerned is extremely migratory and occasionally specimens of the subspecies occurring further south in America are taken in the United States. The specimen ultimately selected as the neotype was a male taken by H. S. Burnett at Kendall, New York State, which locality the Commission further decided to designate as the "Restricted Locality" of this species. The decisions described above were promulgated by the Commission in its *Opinion* 282 (1954, loc. cit. 6 : 225-268, 1 pl.). In the same *Opinion* the specific name *plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio plexippus* and as defined in the manner described above, was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 111.

DANAUS Latreille, 1809, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* 4 : 201. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 28) : *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, 1758.

The name *Danaus* Latreille is invalid, first, as a junior homonym of *Danaus* Kluk, 1802, and, second, as a junior objective synonym of that generic name.

DANAUS Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* 3 (Zool.) (1) : 723. Type-species by selection by Crotch (1872, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 60) : *Papilio brassicae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 467.

This name is invalid, as the *Lehrbuch*, in which it was published, has been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission in its *Opinion* 417 (1956, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 14 : 1-42), in which also the title of this work was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* as Title No. 33.

Even if the name *Danaus* Oken were not invalid for the foregoing reason, that name would have been invalid for two other reasons : (a) it is a junior homonym of *Danaus* Kluk, 1802 ; (b) it is junior objective synonym of *Pieris* Schrank, 1801.

DANIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 286. Type-species by subsequent tautonomy : **Papilio danis** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 : 111, pl. 70, figs E, F, a nominal species, of which, by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 105), the specimen figured by Cramer as fig. E on the plate cited above represents the lectotype, the same figure representing also the lectotype of the nominal species *Damis sebae* Boisduval, [1832], cited as belonging to this genus by Westwood (1852) on the occasion when nominal species were first placed in the present genus.

Danis is a genus established without cited nominal species. The first author to cite such a species was Westwood in 1852 (*in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 497). He then cited three such species, the first being *Damis sebae* Boisduval, [1832] (*in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. 1 (Lép.) : 67). When establishing this nominal species, Boisduval cited in synonymy the nominal species *Papilio danis* Cramer, the type-material of which therefore forms part of the syntypes of Boisduval's *Damis sebae*. Two lectotype-selections have been made in this case. First, the specimen figured by Cramer as figure E on plate 70 in volume 1 of the *Uitl. Kapellen* and named *Papilio danis* on page 111 of the same volume was selected by myself in 1964 to represent the lectotype of the nominal species *Papilio danis* Cramer. Second, the same figure was selected in the same paper to represent the lectotype of *Damis sebae* Boisduval, which thereby became objectively identical with *Papilio danis* Cramer, these two nominal species each having the same specimen as lectotype. Through the action described above the nominal species *Papilio danis* Cramer is the type-species of the genus *Danis* Fabricius by subsequent tautonomy.

For many years the name *Danis* Fabricius was not used, this being due in part, no doubt,

to the fact that for long there existed no rules for determining what species should be regarded as being eligible for designation as the type-species of a genus established without citation of nominal species and partly also to a reluctance, on the part of those who believed that Fabricius had in mind the species *Papilio danis* Cramer when he established this genus, to accept tautonymy between generic and specific names. In consequence the name *Thysanotis* Hübner, [1819] was used by various authors for *Papilio danis* Cramer, it being the type-species of that genus, but in more recent times the name *Danis* Fabricius has come into use, though not completely replacing its junior objective synonym *Thysanotis*.

DANISEPA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 296. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio radamanthus** [sic] Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 42.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio radamanthus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio dioctetianus* Fabricius, 1793, *ibid.* **3** (1) : 40. As these names were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends upon the choice made by the First Reviser. This appears to have been Doubleday who in 1847, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 88 accepted the specific name *radamanthus*, sinking *dioctetianus* as a junior synonym. The specific name *radamanthus* Fabricius, 1793, is therefore the oldest available name for the present taxon.

DANISEPPA Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 261 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Danisepa* Moore, 1883).

DAPIDODIGMA Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* **21** : 310. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio liger** Cramer, [1770], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (22) : 109, pl. 254, figs E, F.

DAPTONOURA Butler, 1869, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius* : 209. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lycimnia** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (9) : 13, pl. 105, figs E, F.

DARASANA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 42. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia perimuta** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 42.

DARATUS Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 84. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Choristoneura apicalis** Mabille, [1890], *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1889** : clvi.

Lindsey's designation of the above species was unnecessary and indeed invalid, because, as a substitute name, *Daratus* takes automatically as its type-species the species (*Choristoneura apicalis*) which is the type-species of the genus replaced, that is, the type-species of *Choristoneura* Mabille, [1890].

As explained in the note on *Choristoneura*, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Choristoneura apicalis* is currently regarded subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Astictopterus johnstonii* Butler, 1887.

DARDARINA Evans, 1937, *Revista Ent.*, Rio de J. **7** (1) : 88. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclopides dardaris** Hewitson, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 328.

DARPA Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 781. Type-species by monotypy : **Darpa hanria** Moore, [1866], *ibid.* **1965** (3) : 781, pl. 42, fig. 2.

DASYOMMA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 401. Type-species by monotypy : *Dasyomma fuscum* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *ibid.* **4** : 401.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Dasyomma* Macquart, 1841 (*Mém. Soc. Sci. Lille* **1840** : 309). It has been replaced by the name *Mydosuena* Moore, 1880.

DASYOPHTHALMA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 343. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 155) : **Morpho rusina** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 451.

DAVIDINA Oberthür, 1879, *Étud. ent.* **4** : 19. Type-species by monotypy : **Davidina armandi** Oberthür, 1879, *ibid.* **4** : 19, 108, pl. 2, fig. 1.

DEBIS Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 61, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Debis samio** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 61, fig. 3.

Two years after the publication of the above plate in August 1849 Westwood in his continuation of Doubleday's book published in March 1851 (: 358) the text relating to the genus *Debis* in which he designated *Papilio europa* Fabricius as type-species ; this was, of course, invalid, the type-species having been determined automatically by monotypy when Doubleday's plate 61, containing *Debis samio* only, was published in August 1849.

DECINEA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 266, 286. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia decinea** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 452.

DEJEANIA Oberthür, 1896, *Étud. ent.* **20** : 40. Type-species by monotypy : *Dejeania bicolor* Oberthür, 1896, *ibid.* **20** : 40, pl. 9, fig. 163 ♂.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of two older names. These are : (a) *Dejeania* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*Mém. Acad. Roy. Sci. Inst. Fr.* **2** : 33) ; (b) *Dejeania* [Blanchard], 1850 (*Cat. Coll. ent. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, Coléopt.* **1** : 96). (*Dejeania* Oberthür has been replaced by the name *Barca* de Niceville, 1902).

DELCHINA Swinhoe, 1885, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1885** : 146 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Dalchina* Moore, [1881]).

DELIAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 91. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 40) : **Papilio egialea** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (16) : 141, pl. 189, figs D, E ♀ ; [1779], *ibid.* **3** (22) : 115, 258, figs E, F.

When introducing the nominal genus *Delias*, Hübner took the view that Cramer had confused two species under the name *Papilio egialea* ; he thereupon established two new nominal species, the first of which he called *Delias tyche* and the second, *Delias apriate*. *D. tyche* was based on the female figured on Cramer's plate 189, while *D. apriate* was based on the male figured on Cramer's plate 258. Butler (1870) selected *Papilio egialea* Cramer as the type-species of *Delias*, but at that time this selection appeared to be of doubtful validity, if not to be actually invalid. This was because, first, it seemed doubtful whether *Papilio egialea* could properly be looked upon as ranking as one of the originally included species of the genus since Hübner had not accepted it as a taxonomically valid species, citing its name only in synonymy, and, second, because Hübner had rejected that name altogether, having established new nominal species upon the two parts (i.e. Cramer's pl. 189 and the same author's pl. 258 respectively) on which Cramer's *Papilio egialea* was based. When I considered this matter in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 124) I took the view that Butler's selection of *Papilio egialea* Cramer should be regarded as acceptable, as Hübner had included that name when introducing the genus *Delias*, but that, as Hübner had not accepted *Papilio egialea* Cramer as a taxonomically good species, the type-species ought to be cited under the name which Hübner had employed when citing *Papilio egialea* as a synonym. Of the two nominal species based by Hübner on parts (i.e. on syntypes of *Papilio egialea*), I then selected as the type-species of *Delias* the nominal species *Delias tyche*, the first of the two nominal species established by Hübner (i.e. the nominal species based on the female figured on Cramer's plate 189).

Since the action described above, the Paris Congress of 1948 gave a ruling that a nominal species cited in the synonymy of a species placed in a new genus is itself to rank as an originally included species, and this provision has now been incorporated in the revised Code published in 1961 (Article 69(a) (i)). Under this provision Butler's selection of *Papilio egialea* Cramer as type-species becomes completely acceptable and that nominal species becomes the unquestioned type-species.

From the taxonomic point of view it is of interest to note that it is now considered—contrary to the view expressed by Hübner—that the female figured on Cramer's pl. 189 (the type of *D. tyche* Hübner) and the male figured on his plate 258 (the type of *D. apriate* Hübner)

are in fact no more than the two sexes of a single species, namely *Papilio egialea* Cramer.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio egialea* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio aglaia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 465).

DELONEURA Trimen, 1868, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1868 : 81. Type-species by monotypy ; **Deloneura immaculata** Trimen, 1868, *ibid.* 1868 : 83, pl. 5, fig. 4.

DEORIS Moore, [1903], *Lep. ind.* 6 : 31. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio agetes** Westwood, 1843, *Arcana ent.* 2 (14) : 23, pl. 55, figs 1, 2.

DERAGENA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 272. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea proserpina** Butler, 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1866 : 300.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Euploea proserpina* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Danais eleutho* Godart, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 815).

DERAMAS Distant, March 1886, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 17 (99) : 252. Type-species by monotypy : **Deramas livena** Distant, March 1886, *ibid.* (5) 17 (99) : 252.

Distant published the name *Deramas* for a second time six months later in the same year (September 1886, *Rhop. malayana* : 450). This second publication of the name *Deramas* is irrelevant from the present point of view, the type-species of this genus having (as shown above) been settled by monotypy when the name was originally published in March 1886.

DERCAS Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 70. Type-species by monotypy : **Colias verhuelli** Hoeven, 1839, *Tijdschr. nat. geschied. physiol.* 5 (4) : 341, pl. 8, figs 3, 4.

When discussing the genus *Gonepteryx* Doubleday said that, if it were to be thought desirable to subdivide that genus, various names were available, including the name *Dercas*, which had already been indicated by Boisduval for *Colias verhuelli* Hoeven. Doubleday's information regarding the name *Dercas* must have been drawn from manuscript sources, for that name had not been published. Doubleday must therefore be treated as its author ; as the above species was alone cited by Doubleday, it is automatically the type-species of *Dercas* by monotypy.

DEROGENA Rebel, 1910, *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 85 : 416 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Deragena* Moore, 1883).

DESMOLYCAENA Trimen, 1898, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1898 : 7. Type-species by original designation : **Desmolycaena mazoensis** Trimen, 1898, *ibid.* 1898 : 7, 8, pl. 1, fig. 4 5.

DESMOZONA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. Lépid. 1 : pls 6 [=pl. 2B], 21, [=pl. 2C]. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 8 : 135) : **Desmozona acherois** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Consid. gén. 1 Lépid. : pl. 21, fig. 1.

DEUDORIX Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae 1 (text) : 16. Type-species by original designation : **Dipsas epijarbas** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 32.

DEUDORYX Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae 1 (text) : 47 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Deudorix* Hewitson, [1863]).

DIADEMA Boisduval, [1832], *in* d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. 1 (Lép.) : 133. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* 3 : 451) : *Papilio bolina* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 479.

This name is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Diadema* Gray, 1825 (*Ann. Phil.* 26 : 426). Formerly, there were two older homonyms, namely *Diadema* Schumacher, 1817, and *Diadema* Ranzani, 1817, but both of these were suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in its *Opinion 206* published in 1954, the purpose of that decision being to validate the Echinoderm name *Diadema* Gray referred to above.

DIAETHRIA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio clymena** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (2) : 38, pl. 24, figs E, F.

DIAEUS Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 413. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 84) : **Leucochitonea lacaena** Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [113], pl. [60], fig. 3.

DIAGORA Snellen, 1894, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **37** : 67. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Stylops* **3** : 143) : **Apatura japonica** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 27.

DICALLANEURA Butler, 1867, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1867** : 37. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 156) : **Argynnис pulchra** Guérin-Ménéville, 1829, *in Duperry, Voy. autour Monde "Coquille"*, Zool. **2** : pl. 16, figs 2, 3.

DICALLONEURA Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. zool.*, Univ. Index : 96 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Dicallaneura* Butler, 1867).

DICHELURA Mabille, 1902, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1902** : 179. Type-species by monotypy : *Dichelura tricuspidata* Mabille, 1902, *ibid.* **1902** : 180.

Mabille published this name as a new name for a second time in the following year ; this was in 1903 (*in Wytsman's Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 47), again placing only the above species in this genus.

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Dichelura* Agassiz, 1845 (*Nomencl. zool.*, Dipt. : 11), an emendation of *Dichelaera* Macquart, 1838.

DICHORA Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Survey* **8** (1) : 470. Type-species by monotypy : *Libythea labdaca* Westwood, [July 1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 68, fig. 6 ; *id.*, [August 1851], *in Doubleday, ibid.* (2) : 413 *nota*.

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Dichora* Paetel, 1875 (*Fam. Gatt. Moll.* : 69). It was replaced in 1925 by the name *Jera* Lindsey.

DICHORRAGIA Butler, [1869], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** (3) : 614. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias nesimachus** Boisduval, [1846], *in Cuvier, Règne anim.* (Disciples' ed.) **6** (vol. 4) : explic. pl. 139 bis.

The collation and dating of the Disciples' edition of Cuvier's *Règne Animal* present considerable difficulties. The date here attributed to the name of the type-species was kindly furnished by the late Dr. C. D. Sherborn, by whom it had been obtained from a copy of this work preserved in the Departmental Library of the Palaeontological (at that time, the Geological) Department of the British Museum (Natural History).

DICORRHAGIA Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. zool.*, Univ. Index : 97 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Dichorragia* Butler, [1869]).

DICOTHYRIS Karsch, 1893, *Berlin. ent. Z.* **38** : 203. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops*, **4** : 1) : **Mycalesis sambulos** Hewitson, [1877], *Ill. exot. Butts* **5** : [59], pl. [32], figs 63, 64.

DICRANASPES Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. zool.* **1**, Suppl. List : 107 ; *ibid.* **2**, Univ. Index : 97 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Dicranaspis* Mabille, 1878).

DICRANASPIS Mabille, 1878, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **21** : 24. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio idas** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (22) : 118, pl. 260, figs A, B.

The name *Papilio idas* Cramer is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Up to the year 1954 this name was a junior homonym of the name *Papilio idas* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 488), but in that year the latter name was suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the ruling given in its *Opinion* 269 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 1-24), the purpose of this action being to validate the slightly later nominal species *Papilio idas* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 284). It is therefore this last name which now invalidates the name *Papilio idas* Cramer, [1779], under the Law of Homonymy. The name *Papilio idas* Cramer has not been objectively replaced by any later name, because the taxon which it represents is subjectively treated currently on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the later-established nominal species *Papilio mercurius* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 86). It is by this name that the present taxon is currently known.

DICROGONIDIA [Stichel] Strand, 1932, *Folia zool. hydrobiol.*, Riga 4 (1) : 145.

This is no more than a ghost name which owes its appearance in the literature entirely to a mistake by Strand. The circumstances in which it made its appearance are as follows. In a list of generic names omitted from the *Nomenclator Animalium* then in process of being published by the Berlin Academy of Sciences Strand included what he believed to be a generic name *Dicronogonidia* Stichel, for which he gave the reference "Gen. Insect., fasc. 112, A. p. 54". The livraison of the *Genera Insectorum* cited deals with the butterfly family Riodinidae, and in it Stichel gave an account of the genus *Mesosemia* Hübner, this account beginning on page 37 and ending on page 63. In accordance with a common custom of his, Stichel divided this genus into a series of primary divisions which he called "Sectiones", subdividing these into a subsidiary category which he termed a "Cohors". To each member of these categories he applied a Latin or Latinized designation in the nominative plural. The word "Dicronogonidia" was attached to the second of three "Sectiones". It was not used as a generic name at all.

DICROSEMA Bryk, 1953, *Ark. Zool. (n.s.)* 5 : 143. Type-species by monotypy : **Dicrosema quadrifenestrata** Bryk, 1953, *ibid. (n.s.)* 5 : 143.

Evans, the only author to have commented on this nominal genus and species expressed the view (1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 478) that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Dicrosema quadrifenestrata* Bryk was the same as that represented by the nominal species *Anisochoria bahia* Evans, 1953 (*loc. cit.* 3 : 167, pl. 45, fig. E. 59. 5 (♂ genit.)), to which he sank *Dicrosema quadrifenestrata* Bryk as a junior synonym. He did not notice however that these names were both published in the same year and therefore that, in order to determine the relative precedence to be given to them, it would be necessary to know in what month each was published. This matter has now been examined with the following result : (i) The part of the *Ark. Zool.* containing the name *Dicrosema quadrifenestrata* Bryk was published on 12th August 1953 ; (ii) The volume of Evans's *Catalogue* containing the name *Anisochoria bahia* Evans was published on 27th November 1953. Accordingly, on the basis of Evans's subjective identification of the taxa represented respectively by these nominal species, the species here in question should be known by the specific name *quadrifenestrata* Bryk.

DIDONIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 17. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 156) : **Papilio vitellia** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (30) : 116, pl. 249, figs E, F.

The name *Didonis* Hübner was formerly widely used as though its type-species was the Nymphalid species *Papilio biblis* Fabricius, 1807, but this usage was incorrect, Scudder, the first author to select a type-species, having (as shown above) selected the Satyrid (Elymniine) *Papilio vitellia* Stoll. Fortunately, no ill-result was involved in the correction of this misusage : (i) because the name *Didonis* Hübner could not in any circumstances have been validly used for *Papilio biblis* Fabricius, 1775, since that species is the type-species of the older-established nominal genus *Biblis* Fabricius, 1807 ; (ii) because the fact that the true type-species of *Didonis* Hübner is an Elymniine Satyrid gives rise to no confusion, since according to modern taxonomic ideas *Papilio vitellia* Stoll, the type-species of *Didonis* Hübner is congeneric with *Elymnias jynx* Hübner (better known as *undularis* Drury), the type-species of the older-established nominal genus *Elymnias* Hübner, 1818. Thus, *Didonis* Hübner is a junior subjective synonym of *Elymnias* Hübner.

DIDYMAEFORMIS Verity, 1950, *Farfalle diurn. d'Ital.* 4 : 89, 90. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio didyma** Esper, [1777], *Die Schmett.* 1 (7) : 41, fig. 3.**DIESTOGYNA** Karsch, 1893, *Berl. ent. Z.* 38 (1/2) : 181. Type-species by original designation : **Aterica tadema** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [53], pl. [27], figs 10, 11, 12.**DILIPA** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, 1857, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 201. Type-species by monotypy : **Apatura** (?) **morgiana** Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 305 nota.

DINGANA van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa (Mem. Transvaal Mus., No. 8)* **2** : 70. Type-species by original designation : **Leptoneura dingana** Trimen, 1873, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1873** : 102, pl. 1, fig. 1.

DINOPLOTIS Stichel, 1911, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (B) : 293. Type-species by original designation : **Dinoplotis orphana** Stichel, 1911, *ibid.* **112** (B) : 293, pl. 27, fig. 78.

DIOGAS Ferreira d'Almeida, 1938, *O Campo*, Rio de Janeiro **9** (No. 102) : 41. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio erippus** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 4, pl. 3, figs A, B.

DION Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 592. Type-species by original designation : **Carystus gemmatus** Butler, 1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 86.

DIONANA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (11) : 271. Type-species by original designation : **Lethe (?) margaritae** Elwes, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 405, pl. 25, fig. 15.

DIONE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 31. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 157) : **Papilio juno** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 38, pl. 215, figs B, C.

DIOPETES Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* **21** : 317. Type-species by original designation : **Deudorix deritas** Hewitson, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1884** : 352.

DIOPHTALMA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 6, fig. 9, pl. 21, fig. 2. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.*, Boston **10** : 157) : **Diophtalma telegone** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Lépid. **1** : pl. 21, fig. 2.

DIOPHTHALMA Agassiz, 1846, *Nomencl. zool.*, Lep. : 22 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Diophtalma* Boisduval, [1836]).

DIORHINA Doubleday, 1847, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 3 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Diorina* Morisse, [1838]).

DIORINA Morisse, [1838], *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **6** (4) : 421. Type-species by monotypy : **Diorina laonome** Morisse, [1838], *ibid.* 6 (4) : 422, pl. 14, figs 5, 6.

Both the generic name *Diorina* and the specific name *laonome* were attributed by Morisse to Boisduval, by whom they had presumably been proposed in manuscript.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Diorina laonome* Morisse is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established *Papilio periander* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* **2** (16) : 139, pl. 188, fig. C).

DIORISTE Thieme, 1907, *Bevl. ent. Z.* **51** (2) : 171. Type-species by original designation : **Pronophila tauropolis** Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 66, fig. 1 ; *id.*, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 358.

DIPHORIDAS Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 423. Type-species by original designation : *Urbanus phalaenoides* Hübner, [1812], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [152].

The name *Diphoridas* is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Helias* Fabricius, 1807.

DIPSAS Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 74, fig. 7. Type-species by monotypy : *Dipsas ataxus* Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 74, fig. 7 ; *id.*, [1852], *ibid.* (2) : 480.

First, it must be noted that the name *Dipsas* has often been attributed to Doubleday, though in fact it was never validly published by that author. What happened was that this name was published by Doubleday in 1847 (*List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 25), but, as it there appeared it was invalid as a *nomen nudum*, Doubleday then citing under this name only two species, both of which were at that time only manuscript species. Both of these names—of which *Dipsas ataxus* was one—were attributed by Doubleday to Boisduval ; it is possible therefore that it was Boisduval, so well-known as a distributor of manuscript names, who

first devised the name *Dipsas*. Doubleday would no doubt have used this name in his *Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera* if he had not been prevented from doing so by his premature death. Thus it was left to Westwood to be the first validly to publish this name.

Westwood cited only one species, *Dipsas ataxus*, on plate 74 of his continuation of Doubleday's book, and (as stated above) that species is automatically the type-species of *Dipsas* by monotypy. This plate was published on 5th December 1851. The text relating to this name which appeared on page 480, was not issued until 4th March 1852. (For the determination of these dates see Hemming, 1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* 1 : 439-440.) In the text Westwood placed eleven nominal species in this genus, the first of these being *Thecla sita* Kollar, [1844], which he designated as type-species. This designation is invalid, because already three months earlier *Dipsas ataxus* had become the type-species of this genus through its name having been published on plate 74.

The name *Dipsas* Westwood is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the word "Dipsas" having been introduced as a generic name by three previous authors. These earlier names are the following : (a) *Dipsas* Laurentius, 1768 (*Syn. Rept.* : 89) ; (b) *Dipsas* Leach, 1814 (*Zool. Miscell.* 1 : 119) ; (c) *Dipsas* Rafinesque, 1820 (*Ann. gén. Sci. phys.*, Bruxelles 5 : 317).

DIRA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 60. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 157) : **Papilio clytus** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 268.

DIRCENNA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 17, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Dircenna iambe** Doubleday, [1847], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 17, fig. 2.

In the text (: 121) published in September 1847, that is, about two months after the publication of plate 17, Doubleday cited five nominal species under the name *Dircenna* ; but, apart from *Dircenna iambe*, none of these would have been eligible for selection as type-species, even if the name *Dircenna* had first been published in the text instead of on plate 17, for of the remaining four one was a manuscript species and the other three were only doubtfully referred to the genus.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Dircenna iambe* Doubleday is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Ceratinia jemima* Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* : 6, pl. [139], figs 807, 808.

DIS Mabille, 1889, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1889 : clxxxiv. Type-species by monotypy : **Dis annulatus** Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* 1889 : clxxxiv.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Dis annulatus* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Oxynetra hoppferi* Staudinger, [1888] in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Th.* 1 (Bd 1) : 294.

DISCOLAMPA Toxopeus, 1929, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 72 : 232. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaena ethion** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 3 ; *id.*, [1852], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 490.

The present name, together with certain other names published in the same paper, was marked by the formula "Tox.i.l. (Treubia 1929?)", thereby indicating (apparently) that Toxopeus regarded the publication of the name on this occasion as a mere anticipation of its substantive publication in the serial "Treubia." In fact, however, this and the other names concerned were never published in *Treubia* in 1929 or later, and it was in the present paper in the *Tijdschr. Ent.* that this and the other names were first published.

DISCOPHELLUS Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 30 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Dyscophellus* Godman & Salvin, [1893]).

DISCOPHORA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. 1 Lépid. : pl. 4 [=4a], fig. 12 (larva et pupa) (as *Discophorus*), pl. 12 [=8B], fig. 3 (as *Discophora*). Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 158) : **Papilio menetho** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 83-84.

As shown above, this name was published in two Original Spellings, *Discophora* and *Discophorus*, each of these spellings being used on the legend of a plate. In the six-page pamphlet entitled "Explication des Planches" only the spelling *Discophora* is used. When used by later authors, it was the "-a" termination which was used. The first author formally to act as First Reviser was Scudder who in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 158) deliberately adopted the spelling *Discophora*, at the same time rejecting the spelling *Discophorus*.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Discophora menetho* Boisduval is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio celinde* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 164, pl. 37, fig. 1).

DISCOPHORUS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. **1** Lépid. : pl. 4 [=pl. 4A], fig. 12 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Discophora* Boisduval, [1836]).

DISCOPHUS Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 30 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Dyscophus* Burmeister, 1878).

DISMENITIS Haensch, 1903, *Berl. ent. Z.* **48** : 207. Type-species by original designation : *Ithomia zavaleta* Hewitson, [1854], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [35], pl. [18], fig. 49.

DISMORPHIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 10. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 54) : **Papilio laia** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 68, pl. 232, figs C, D.

DISPAR Waterhouse & Lyall, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 8, 174, 197. Type-species by original designation (: 197) : **Telesio compacta** Butler, 1882, *Ann. mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **9** : 87.

DISPARIA Verity, 1943, *Farfalle diurn. d'Ital.* **2** : 21, 58. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio dispar* [Haworth], 1802, *Prodr. Lep. brit.* : 3 et nota.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Disparia* Nagano, 1916 (*Bull. Nawa ent. Lab.* **1** : 3).

DIXEIA Talbot, 1932, *Entomologist* **65** : 36. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris charina** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. **1** Lépid. : 525.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pieris charina* Boisduval is commonly treated on subjective taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Pieris doxo* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 123).

DOBERES Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 407. Type-species by monotypy : **Helias mexicana** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* (3) : 531, pl. 73, fig. 20.

DODONA Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [91]. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 158) : **Melitaea durga** Kollar, [1844], in Hügel's *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 441, pl. 13, figs 3, 4.

DODONIDIA Butler, March 1884, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **13** : 172. Type-species by original designation : **Dodonidia helmsii** Butler, 1884, *ibid.* (5) **13** : 172, fig. (underside).

The name *Dodonidia* was published as a new name twice in 1884 : first, in March in the serial cited above ; second, in July (*New Zealand J. Sci.* **2** (4) : 159).

Butler, in designating the type-species of this genus, specified the taxon concerned as *helmsii* Fereday, without mentioning a generic name. This arose from the peculiar circumstance that this name was actually published by Fereday without a generic name. The specific name *helmsii* was published in 1883 (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **15** : 193) under the formula "Genus (?) *helmsii*", Fereday explaining (: 195) that he did not venture to assign this species to any known genus. As published in this way, the name *helmsii* is invalid under Article 11(g) (ii), which requires that a species-group name must be published in combination with a genus-group name.

The first occasion on which the name *helmsii* was validly published in combination with a generic name was when it was so published by Butler in March 1884 in the *Annals*. Butler must therefore be treated as the author of this name which has to be dated from 1884. Butler did not give a re-description of *helmsii* but, in addition to providing a figure, he expressly incorporated by reference what had been written about this species by Fereday.

DOLESCHALIA Marschall, 1873, *Nomencl. zool.* : 288 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Doleschallia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860).

DOLESCHALLIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 399. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 158) : **Papilio bisaltide** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (9) : 9, pl. 102, figs C, D.

This generic name, as shown above, was first published by C. & R. Felder jointly in a paper published in December 1860. It must be noted however that it was also published as a new name by Cajetan Felder in the following year (1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 14). This latter paper has often been treated incorrectly as being the place where the name *Doleschallia* was first published.

When this nominal genus was first established, two nominal species were cited as belonging to it. Scudder, following Kirby (1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 193), treated these nominal species as representing a single taxonomic unit and accordingly considered this genus to be monobasic. Fortunately, this error on Scudder's part is of no consequence, for he unequivocally specified *Papilio bisaltide* Cramer, the second of the originally included species, as being the type-species.

DOLYMORPHA Holland, 1931, *The Butterfly Book* (new ed.) : 228. Type-species by monotypy : **Thecla jada** Hewitson, [1867], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 87 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 34, figs 67, 68 ♂.

DOPHIA Kirby, [1882], in *Zool. Rec.* **17** (year 1880) (Ins.) : 137 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Dophla* Moore, [1880]).

DOPHLA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio evelina** Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk. Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 132, pl. 28, fig. 2.

DORAMAS Toxopeus, 1929, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **72** : 217 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Deramas* Distant, 1886).

Toxopeus reported that the above misspelling had been published by Piepers but did not give a reference to the paper concerned.

DORARCHON Rothschild, 1918, *Novit. zool.* **25** : 219. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio apollinus** Herbst, 1798, in Jablonsky, *Natur-syst. Ins.*, Schmett. **9** : 156, pl. 250, figs 5-8.

DORICHA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 317. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio sylvestris** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 41.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Doricha* Reichenbach, 1853 (*J. Ornithologie* **1** Aufzählung Colibris : 12).

DORILA Gray, 1832, in Griffith's, *Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom* **15** (Class Ins. 2) : pl. 102. Type-species by monotypy : **Erycina (Dorila) asteris** Gray, 1832, *ibid.* **15** (Class Ins. 2) : pl. 102 ; no mention of this nominal species in the text.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Erycina (Dorila) asteris* Gray is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio dorilas* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (4) : 75, pl. 48, fig. C).

DORITIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 283. Type-species by selection by Dalman (1816 *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* **1816** (No. 1) : 60) : *Papilio apollo* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465.

The name *Doritis* is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Parnassius* Latreille, 1804. It should be noted for purposes of record that for many years the name *Doritis* was wrongly

used as though its type-species was *Papilio apollinus* Herbst, 1798, a nominal species bearing a name which is a senior subjective synonym of *Papilio thia* Hübner, [1805–1806], the name of the type-species of *Archon* Hübner, 1822, the generic name currently used for this species. There was never the slightest justification for treating the above species as the type-species of *Doritis* Fabricius, of which it was not one of the originally included species. It is likely that this practice had its origin in the fact that in 1819 Hübner (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 89) employed the name *Doritis* for *Papilio thia*, being followed uncritically by various authors, until in 1872 (*Cistula ent.* 1 : 66) Crotch actually went so far as to select *Papilio apollinus* Herbst as the type-species of *Doritis*.

DORITITES Rebel, 1898, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 107: 734–741, 745.

Rebel placed in this genus the single fossil species *Doritites bosniaskii* Rebel, 1898 (*loc. cit.* 107: 734–735), which is therefore the type-species by monotypy.

DOXOCOPA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* : (4) 49. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* 1871 : 30) : **Papilio agathina** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (14) : 109, pl. 167, figs E, F.

DRACAENURA Swinhoe, 1917, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) 20 : 158.

So far as the butterflies are concerned, this is no more than a ghost-name. What happened was that in the paper in the *Annals* referred to above Swinhoe described a Pyralid moth under the name *Dracaenura arfakalis* (: 158). Of the names included in this combination only the specific name *arfakalis* was new, the generic name *Dracaenura* being a name published by Meyrick in 1886 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1886 : 227). This generic name became a ghost-name in the family Nymphalidae through the above name being listed as belonging to the foregoing family—as a result of a confusion of the recording slips—when Swinhoe's new species *arfakalis* was noted in the *Zoological Record* (54 (year 1917) (Ins.) : 143).

DRAVIRA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (25) : 14. Type-species by original designation : **Potamis ulupi** Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 58 (1) : 125, pl. 10, fig. 2 ♂.

As is explained in the note on the name *Sincana* Moore, [1896], published in the same work, *Draaira* Moore has been given precedence over that name by a First Reviser choice made by myself in 1964 (*Ann. Lep.* (3) : 79).

DREPANULA Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1, Th. 2 (6) : 246. Type-species by monotypy : *Lemonias calvus* Staudinger, 1887, in Staudinger & Schatz, *ibid.* Bd 2 : pl. 92.

The name *Drepanula* Röber is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Drepanula* Frölich, 1828 (*Enum. Tort. Württ.* : 11).

DREPHALYS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 18, 34. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus helixus** Hewitson, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 20 : 320.

DRINA de Niceville, 1890, in Marshall & de Niceville, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* 3 : 20, 442. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina donina** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae 1 (text) : 39 ; 2 (plates) : pl. 17, figs 61, 62 ♀.

DRUCINA Butler, 1872, *Cistula ent.* 1 : [72]. Type-species by original designation : **Drucina leonata** Butler, 1872, *ibid.* 1 : [72].

DRUPADIA Moore, 30th June, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 53 (1) : 31. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina ravindra** Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 117, pl. 1, figs 11, 11a.

DRUPADIA Distant, August 1884, *Rhop. malayana* : 233, 236. Type-species by original designation : *Myrina ravindra* Horsfield, [1829].

Distant stated that *Drupadia* was a manuscript name of Moore's and that *Myrina ravindra* was the type-species ; and he took responsibility for the publication of this generic name. Actually, as shown above, Moore's paper containing the name *Drupadia* had been published on 30th June, that is, about one month before the publication of that name by Distant.

The name *Drupadia* Distant is invalid, first, as a junior homonym of *Drupadia* Moore, and, second, as a junior objective synonym of that name.

DRURYA Rippon, [1890–1898], *Icon. Ornithopt.* **1** : iv (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Druryia* Aurivillius, 1881).

DRURYIA Aurivillius, 1881, *Ent. Tidskr.* **2** : 44. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio antimachus** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 1, pl. 1.

DRUSILLA Swainson, 1820, *Zool. Illustr.* (1) **1** : pl. 11. Type-species by orginal designation : *Papilio jairus* Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 9, pl. 6, figs A, B.

The name *Drusilla* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Drusilla* Samouelle, June 1819 (*Entom. Compend.* : 177).

DRUSILLOPSIS Oberthur, 1894, *Étud. ent.* **19** : 16. Type-species by monotypy : **Drusillopsis dohertyi** Oberthur, 1894, *ibid.* **19** : 16, pl. 2, figs 3, 3a.

In the same volume Oberthur established a genus under the name *Hamadryopsis* (*loc. cit.* **19** : 17) with a single included species *Hamadryopsis drusillodes* (*loc. cit.* : 17) which is therefore the type-species of that genus by monotypy. Fruhstorfer in 1908 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **58** (6/7) : 217) subjectively identified on taxonomic grounds the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hamadryopsis drusillodes* Oberthur with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Drusillopsis dohertyi* Oberthur. As these names were published on the same date and in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This choice was made by Fruhstorfer in the paper cited above when he adopted the specific name *dohertyi* Oberthur, sinking the name *drusillodes* Oberthur as a junior synonym.

The relative precedence to be accorded to the generic names *Drusillopsis* Oberthur and *Hamadryopsis* Oberthur stands in a position exactly similar to that of the specific names *dohertyi* Oberthur and *drusillodes* Oberthur discussed above, these generic names having been published in the same work and on the same date. Fruhstorfer however did not make a First Reviser choice as between these names when (as described above) he made such a choice as between the specific names of the respective type-species of these genera, for the reason that he considered (though erroneously) that both these generic names were invalid, not having been provided with a diagnosis by their author (Oberthur). As however both these generic names are available names, a First Reviser choice is necessary, in order to determine the relative precedence to be accorded to them. The required First Reviser choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 77) when I chose the generic name *Drusillopsis* Oberthur, 1894, to take precedence over the name *Hamadryopsis* Oberthur, 1894.

DRUSILLOPSIS Fruhstorfer, 1908, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **58** (6/7) : 217. Type-species by monotypy : **Drusillopsis dohertyi** Oberthur, 1894.

As has been explained in the discussion of the name *Drusillopsis* Oberthur, 1894, Fruhstorfer rejected that name on the ground that it had been published without a generic diagnosis. Wishing however to use that name as the generic name for the nominal species *Drusillopsis dohertyi* Oberthur, he thereupon provided the genus with a diagnosis and republished the name as his own. When three years later ([1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 359), Fruhstorfer again dealt with the name *Drusillopsis*, he re-affirmed the view which he had expressed in 1908, by expressly citing himself as the author of this name.

The name *Drusillopsis* Fruhstorfer is invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of *Drusillopsis* Oberthur, 1894.

DRYADULA Michener, 1942, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1197** : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio phaetusa** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 478.

DRYAS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio paphia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481.

The name *Dryas* of Hübner's *Tentamen* is invalid, because the *Tentamen* has been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission by the ruling given in its *Opinion* 97 (1926,

Smithson. miscell. Coll. **73** (No. 4) : 19–30 ; republished in facsimile in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 355–366).

By a ruling given by the Commission in *Opinion* 278 (1954, *loc. cit.* **6** : 135–178) the name *Dryas* Hübner, [1806] (of the *Tentamen*) was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 75.

DRYAS Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pls [43], [44]. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 197) : **Papilio julia** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 509.

Hübner placed five nominal species in the genus *Dryas* in volume **1** of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, but only the two plates cited above were published in 1807 (see Hemming, 1937, *Hübner* **1** : 402). It was on plate [43] that *Papilio julia* Fabricius was figured.

DRYAS Boisduval, 1847, in Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 588. Type-species by monotypy : *Dryas leda* Boisduval, 1847, in Delegorgue, *ibid.* **2** : 588.

This name is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Dryas* Hübner, [1807].

DRYAS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* (2) : 305. Type-species by monotypy : *Limnas cinaron* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861 *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 101.

This name is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Dryas* Hübner, [1807]. It has been replaced by the name *Aculhua* Kirby, 1871.

DUBIELLA Evans, 1936, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **5** : 55. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio dubius** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (30) : 123, pl. 354, figs B, C.

Following upon an invalid type-selection made by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 145) the nominal species *Papilio dubius* Stoll was for long treated erroneously as being the type-species of the genus *Coeliades* Hübner, 1818. Attention was drawn to this mistake of Scudder's by myself in 1935 (*Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **83** : 436) when I selected *Papilio forestan* Stoll, [1782], to be the type-species of *Coeliades* Hübner. As a result of this correction, the nominal species *Papilio dubius* Stoll was left without a nomenclaturally available name. It was to make good this deficiency that in the following year Evans introduced the name *Dubiella*.

DUBIEREBIA Muschamp, 1915, *Mitt. Ent. Zürich* **1/6** (1) : 20. Type-species by monotypy : **Erebia myops** Staudinger, 1881, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **42** : 296.

DUCAPA Moore, [1900], *Lep. ind.* **4** (47) : 209. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Atella fasciata* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 236.

Moore introduced the name *Ducapa* to replace the name *Paduca* published by himself in November 1886 ; he took this action because he believed that his name *Paduca* was a junior homonym of the Hesperiid generic name *Paduka* Distant published in April 1886. Under the current revised Code (Article 56 (a)) a generic name differing in spelling by a single letter from another generic name is not to be treated as a homonym of that name. Accordingly, the names *Paduka* Distant and *Paduca* Moore are not to be treated as homonyms of one another ; there was in consequence no need for Moore to reject the name *Paduca* and to substitute for it the replacement name *Ducapa*.

For the reasons explained above, the name *Ducapa* Moore is invalid, as being a junior objective synonym of the nomenclaturally available name *Paduca* Moore, 1886.

DULCEDO Ferreira d'Almeida, 1951, *Arg. Zool. São Paulo* **7** : 501. Type-species by original designation : **Haetera polita** Hewitson, 1869, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1869** : 34.

DUNONIA Mabille, 1876, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **1** : 203 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Junonia* Hübner, [1819]).

DURBANIA Trimen, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 400. Type-species by monotypy : **Durbania amakosa** Trimen, 1862, *ibid.* (3) **1** : 402.

This generic name, which was based on the modern patronymic "d'Urban", was introduced

by Trimen in the form "D' Urbania". Under the current revised Code (Article 27) the use of an apostrophe in a zoological name is not permissible. In the present case the correct form is "Durbania".

DURBANIELLA van Son, 1959, *Novos Taxa ent.* No. **16** : 10. Type-species by original designation : **Durbania clarki** van Son, 1941, *J. ent. Soc. S. Afr.* **4** : 183.

DURBANIOPSIS van Son, 1959, *Novos Taxa ent.* No. **16** : 12. Type-species by original designation : **Durbania saga** Trimen, 1883, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 354.

DYCTIS Boisduval, 1832, *in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. **1** (Lép.) : 138. Type-species by monotypy : **Dyctis agondas** Boisduval, 1832, *in d'Urville, ibid.*, Faun. ent. **1** (Lép.) : 138, pl. 3, fig. 5.

DYGORIS Fox, 1945, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1295** : 10. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia dircenna** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : pl. 45, figs 4, 5 ; *id.*, [1867], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 360.

DYMASIA Higgins, 1960, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **112** : 454. Type-species by original designation : **Melitaea dymas** Edwards, 1877, *Canad. Ent.* **9** : 190.

DYNAMINE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 41. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 160) : **Papilio mylitta** Cramer, [1799], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (22) : 107, pl. 253, figs D, E.

DYNASTOR Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 58, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Dynastor napoleon** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 58, fig. 2.

In the text relating to this generic name, which was not published until 1851 (*ibid.* (2) : 346) and for which Westwood was responsible, *Dynastor napoleon* was again the only species cited as belonging to this genus.

DYNDIRUS Capronnier, 1874, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **17** : 32.

Capronnier's intention was to apply this generic name to some generic taxon in the family Satyridae. He gave no generic diagnosis and placed in this genus only a single nominal species—*Dyndirus nerces*—which was a manuscript species of Boisduval's. Capronnier gave no description for this nominal species which therefore, as published by him was no more than a *nomen nudum*. So also was the generic name *Dyndirus*, as published by Capronnier, for, as shown above, that author gave no diagnosis for this genus and cited under it only one species-name which was also a *nomen nudum*. Accordingly, the name *Dyndirus* Capronnier possesses no status in zoological nomenclature. It is cited here only for purposes of record, because it has found its way into various lists of names that have been published.

DYNOTHEA Reakirt, [1866], *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **5** : 222. Type-species by selection by Scudder (Feb. 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 246) : **Papilio lycaste** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 161.

Later in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 160) Scudder made a second type-selection for this genus, again selecting *Papilio lycaste* as type-species.

DYSCOPELLUS Godman & Salvin, [1893], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 319. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio sebaldus** Stoll, [1781], *in Cramer, Util. Kapellen* **4** (29) : 101, pl. 342, figs A, B.

The name *Dyscopellus* was introduced by Godman & Salvin to replace the name *Dyscophus* Burmeister, 1878, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

DYSCOPHUS Burmeister, 1878, *Descr. phys. Rép. Argentine* **5** (Lép.) (1) : 291. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio sebaldus* Stoll, [1781].

The name *Dyscophus* Burmeister is invalid, it being a junior homonym of *Dyscophus* Grandidier, 1872 (*Ann. Sci. nat. Paris, Zool.* (3) **15** (20) : 10) and also of *Dyscophus* Saussure, 1874 (*Miss. sci. Méxique Amér. centr.*, *Rech. Zool.* **6** : 430, 438). As shown above, it has been replaced by the name *Dyscopellus* Godman & Salvin.

DYSENIUS Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 67. Type-species by original designation : **Erycides albicilla** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg **23** : 169.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Erycides albicilla* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Erycides lilea* Reakirt, 1866 (Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. **1866** : 339). Further, this taxon is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia polybius* Fabricius, 1793 (Ent. syst. **3** (1) : 337).

DYSMATHIA Bates, [1868], J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool. **9** : 382. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston **10** : 160) : **Dysmathia portia** Bates, [1868], ibid., Zool. **9** : 383.

DYSMORPHIA Hübner, [1827–1831], Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett. **3** : 23 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Dismorphia* Hübner, 1816).

EAGRIS Guenée, 1863, in Maillard, Notes Ile Réunion **2** (Lép.) : 6, 19. Type-species by monotypy : **Thymele sabadius** Boisduval, 1833, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris **2** (2) : 211, pl. 9, fig. 2 (repaged separate as Faun. ent. Madagascar, Lép.).

The name of the type-species of this genus is one of the many which were originally devised by Boisduval and which were given an irregular currency by that author through being distributed as manuscript names. As shown above, it was actually published by Boisduval in 1833, but in the immediately preceding year (1832, in Griffith's Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom 15 : pl. 99 fig. 2) this name was applied to the same species by Gray. The name *Thymele sabadius* Boisduval, 1833, is thus a junior subjective synonym of *Hesperia sabadius* Gray, 1832.

EANTIS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), Hist. nat. Ins., Consid. gén. **1** (Lépid.) : pl. 13 [=pl. 9B], fig. 6. Type-species by monotypy : **Urbanus thraso** Hübner, [1807], Samml. exot. Schmett. **1** : pl. [151].

EARINA Speyer, 1839, Isis (Oken) **1839** : 98. Type-species by selection by Klots (Feb. 1933, Ent. amer., Brooklyn (n.s.) **12** (3) : 152, 179) : *Papilio rhamni* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) **1** : 470.

The name *Earina* Speyer is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815].

EBEPIUS Hemming, 1964, Annot. lep. (4) : 141. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Poultonia ochrascens** Neave, 1904, Novit. zool. **11** : 336, pl. 1, fig. 13.

The name *Ebepius* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Poultonia* Neave, 1904, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

EBRIETAS Godman & Salvin, [1896], Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop. **2** : 418. Type-species by original designation : **Achlyodes osyris** Staudinger, 1875, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien. **25** : 114.

EBUSUS Evans, 1955, Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus. **4** : 205, 219. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio ebusus** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, Util. Kapellen **4** (25) : 20, pl. 300, figs C, D.

ECAUDATI Koch, 1860, Stett. ent. Ztg **21** : 230. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, Entomologist **68** : 40) : *Papilio memnon* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) **1** : 460.

This name is invalid under 11 (f) by reason of having been published in the nominative plural instead of in the nominative singular.

Even if this name had been published in the required manner, it would have been invalid, for by the type-selection made in 1935 it became a junior objective synonym of *Iliades* Hübner, [1819].

ECESIA Weeks, 1906, *Ent. News* **17** : 195 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eresia* Boisduval, [1836]).

Weeks used this name when establishing a nominal species which he called *Ecesia klagesii* (: 195). He gave no indication whatever that he was establishing a new genus as well as a new species, and some other explanation must therefore be found for the appearance in print of the name *Ecesia*. Fortunately the explanation is not far to seek. The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ecesia klagesii* Weeks is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Nereis eunice* Hübner, [1807]. That taxon is currently treated subjectively as belonging to the genus *Phyciodes* Hübner, [1819]. Among the junior synonyms of the name *Phyciodes* is the objective synonym *Eresia* Boisduval, [1836], and it cannot be doubted that the so-called name *Ecesia* Weeks is no more than a misspelling of the name *Eresia* Boisduval.

ECHELATUS Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 378. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 85) : **Anastrus varius** Mabille, 1883, *Bull. C. R. ent. Soc. Belg.* **27** : liv.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Anastrus varius* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Achlyodes semipiternus* Butler & Druce, 1872 (*Cistula ent.* **5** : 114).

ECHENAIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 19. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 20) : **Lemonias alphaea** Hübner, [1808], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [37].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lemonias alphaea* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio thelepus* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 103, pl. 66, figs E, F).

This generic name has had an unlucky history through a mistake made by Scudder when in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 161) he selected as the type-species the nominal species *Echenais leucophaea* Hübner. This nominal species was included among those cited by Hübner as belonging to the genus *Echenais*, but—and this is what Scudder failed to notice—the name *Echenais leucophaea* Hübner was at that time a *nomen nudum*; it remained so until it was validated in 1821 (Hübner, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [13]). As a *nomen nudum* is ineligible for selection as the type-species of a genus, Scudder's selection of *Echenais leucophaea* as the type-species of the genus *Echenais* is invalid.

The name *Echenais* has been extensively used by later authors, often in the incorrect sense in which it was employed by Scudder, but often also as though its type-species was one or other of the remaining species treated as belonging to this genus by Hübner but now placed in other genera. When in 1937 Scudder's mistake came to light, I examined, in conjunction with my friend Mr. N. D. Riley, how best to minimize the inconvenience which would inevitably result to some extent, whichever of the nominal species placed by Hübner in the genus *Echenais* were now to be selected to be its type-species. The conclusion so reached was that the best solution would be to select as the type-species the nominal species *Lemonias alphaea* Hübner (which, as already explained, is now currently known by the specific name *thelepus* Cramer). That species is the type-species of the relatively little-known genus *Elaphrotis* Stichel, 1911; under the solution contemplated that generic name would become a junior objective synonym of *Echenais*. The advantage of solving the problem in this way was that, as only one species (the type-species) was considered on taxonomic grounds to belong to *Elaphrotis*, only that species would need to change its generic name, as contrasted with the much larger number of species which would be involved if any of Hübner's other originally included species were to be selected as the type-species. Action in this case was delayed by various causes, including the outbreak of war in 1939, with the result that (as already shown) it was not until 1943 that the selection of *Lemonias alphaea* as the type-species came to be published.

In order to complete the account of the problems arising in this case it must be noted that the

oldest available generic name for the species placed in the genus *Echenais* by those who incorrectly regard *Echenais leucophaea* as its type-species is the name *Adelotype* Warren, 1895.

ECHINARGUS Nabokov, 1945, *Psyche* 52 : 27. Type-species by original designation : *Lycaena isola* Reakirt, 1866, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 1866 : 332.

ECTIMA Doubleday, [November 1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 42, fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy : *Ectima iona* Doubleday, Nov. 1848, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 42, fig. 4.

Only the above species was cited on plate 42 on the first publication of the name *Ectima* and that species is therefore the type-species of this genus by monotypy. The relevant portion of the text ((1) : 227) was not published until July 1849 and it has therefore no bearing on the question of the species to be accepted as the type-species, a matter which (as shown above) had been settled by monotypy on the first publication of the name *Ectima* in December of the previous year.

ECTOMIS Mabille, 1878, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 21 : 31. Type-species by monotypy : **Ectomis adoxa** Mabille, 1878, *ibid.* 21 : 32.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ectomis adoxa* Mabille, which was established in July 1878, is currently identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with the taxon represented by the slightly older nominal species *Plesioneura cythna* Hewitson, April 1878 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 1 : 340).

EDALES Swinhoe, [1910], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* 8 (86) : 37. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena pandava** Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 84.

EDWARDSDIA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 2 : 142. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio w-album* Knoch, 1782, *Beitr. Insektenensch.* 2 : 85, pl. 6, figs 1, 2.

This generic name is invalid, being a junior homonym of *Edwardsdia* Costa, 1838 (*Fauna Regno Napoli*, Crust. Edwardsia 1) and also of *Edwardsia* Quatrefages, 1841 (*L'Institut* 1841 : 427). Later, this name was replaced by the name *Chattendenia* Tutt, [1908].

ECTION de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 9 (4) : 395. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia elia** Hewitson, [1866], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 2 : 489.

EGIALEA Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 145. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio damocles** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 41 (a taxon which through the lectotype-selections made by Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 90) is objectively identical with the nominal species *Papilio egialea* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (16) : 146, pl. 192, fig. D), the name of which through a First Reviser choice made by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 87) is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The present genus was established for what Aurivillius ([1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 13 : 74–76) called the “*Egialea* Group” of the genus *Amauris* Hübner, 1816. This was the only one of the groups so recognized by Aurivillius which had not already been recognized by earlier authors as constituting a separate genus.

Other things being equal it would have been natural to designate as the type-species of this genus the nominal species *Papilio egialea* Cramer, in view of the fact that the specific name of that species had formed the eponym of the group recognized by Aurivillius. At this point there arose an inseparable objection to the adoption of this course ; this was the discovery that through some hitherto undetected inadvertence Cramer had given the name *Papilio egialea* to two entirely different species in the same Part (Part 16) of his *Uitl. Kapellen*. These species were figured on Cramer's plate 189, figs D, E (: 141) and plate 192, fig. D (: 146) respectively. As already noted, the species represented on plate 192 is the African Amaurid here in question ; that represented on plate 189 is however a Pierid belonging to the genus *Delias* Hübner. The question as to which of these names should be given precedence over the other depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. At the time when I first had occasion to consider this matter no such choice had been made. I therefore considered which of these names it was the more important should be preserved in the interests of nomenclatorial stability. The position was found to be (a) that there was no synonym available to replace the name *egialea* Cramer, as

applied to the *Delias* species, but (b) that in the case of the Amaurid there was a junior synonym of only slightly later date, available, namely *damocles* Fabricius, 1793. In these circumstances it seemed clearly desirable that the specific name *agialea* Cramer should be preserved for the *Delias* species in preference to the Amaurid and (as shown above) I therefore made a First Reviser choice in this sense in 1964. Finally, it was noted that in the synonymy of *Papilio damocles* given by Fabricius in 1793 on the first publication of that name there was included a reference to Cramer's figure (fig. D) of the Amaurid *Papilio egialea* on his plate 192. Accordingly, in order to restore the existing position, so far as possible, I selected the specimen shown as fig. D on Cramer's plate 192 to represent the lectotype of the Amaurid species *Papilio egialea* Cramer, and at the same time (1964) selected the lectotype of *Papilio egialea* Cramer so established to represent the lectotype of the nominal species *Papilio damocles* Fabricius, 1793, these nominal species thus becoming identical with one another and their names objective synonyms of each other.

EGUMBIA Bethune-Baker, 1924, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) **14** : 135. Type-species by original designation : **Egumbia catori** Bethune-Baker, 1924, *ibid.* (9) **14** : 135.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Egumbia catori* Bethune-Baker has been identified subjectively by Stempffer with that represented by the nominal species *Epitola ernesti* Karsch, 1895 (*Ent. Nachr.* **21** : 290).

EICOCHRYSOPTA Bethune-Baker, 1924, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) **14** : 132. Type-species by original designation : **Eicochrysops eicotrochilus** Bethune-Baker, 1924, *ibid.* (9) **14** : 132.

EIEIDES Hübner, 1821, *Index exot. Lep.* : [3] (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eueides* Hübner, 1816).

EISIDES Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. zool.* : 119 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Eueides* Hübner, 1816).

Scudder made it clear that the spelling *Eisides* was a deliberate emendation by himself of the name *Eueides* Hübner (misspelled *Eieides* by Scudder) by citing that name in brackets (parentheses) after the spelling *Eisides*, at the same time giving a reference (though in incomplete form) to the place where Hübner's name *Eueides* was published.

ELAPHROTIS Stichel, 1911, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (B) : 294. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio thelephus** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 108, pl. 66, figs E, F.

For an understanding of the systematic position of this genus, the note given by way of explanation regarding *Echenais* Hübner, [1819] should be consulted.

ELBELLA Evans, 1951, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 4, 38. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] **scylla** Ménétriés, 1855, *Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. imp. Acad. sci. petrop.* (1) : 95, pl. 4, fig. 7.

ELINA Blanchard, 1852, in Gay, *Hist. fis. pol. Chile*, Zool. **7** : 28. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194) : **Elina vanessoides** Blanchard, 1852, in Gay, *ibid.*, Zool. **7** : 28, pl. 5, figs 5, 6.

ELODINA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 215. Type-species by selection by Butler (*Cistula ent.* **1** : 40) : **Elodina therasia** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 215.

ELODINESTHES Fruhstorfer, 1914, *Ent. Rundsch.* **31** (6) : 33. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Parelodina anticyra** Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 123.

Fruhstorfer introduced the name *Elodinesthes* as a replacement for *Parelodina* Fruhstorfer, [1910], which is invalid as a junior homonym of *Parelodina* Bethune-Baker, 1904.

ELPHINSTONIA Klots, 1930, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.* **25** : 87. Type-species by original designation : **Anthocharis charlonia** Donzel, 1842, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **11** (2) : 197, pl. 8, fig. 1 ♂.

ELSA Honrath, 1892, *Berl. ent. Z.* **36** (2) : 436. Type-species by monotypy : **Elsa morgenii** Honrath, 1892, *ibid.* **36** (2) : 436–437, pl. 15, fig. 5 ♂.

ELWESIA Evans, 1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **31** : 53, 429. Type-species by original designation : *Eogenes alcides* var. *lesliei* Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **21** (3) : 1007.

The species-group name *lesliei* was originally proposed by Elwes ; at the time when it was published—and the taxon was characterized—in 1912, Evans erroneously believed that it had been published by Elwes and attributed it to that author with the result that it had then none of the appearance of being a new name. Later, Evans realized what had happened in 1912 and correctly attributed this name to himself (1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europe Asia Australia* : 270).

The name *Elwesia* Evans is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Elwesia* Hampson, 1894 (*Fauna Brit. Ind., Moths* **2** : 171). It has been replaced by the name *Chitralia* Evans, 1932.

ELYMNIAS Hübner, 1818, *Zutrv. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 12. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 24) : **Elymnias jynx** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 12, pl. [7], figs 37, 38.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Elymnias jynx* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio undularis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 48, pl. 35, figs 2, 3). Further, it should be noted that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio undularis* Drury is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hypermenestra* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 40).

The name *Elymnias* has had a rather unfortunate history. First, Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 161, 162) fell into the error of selecting as the type-species a nominal species (*Papilio lais* Cramer, [1777]) which Hübner had placed in *Elymnias* in the *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* published in 1819 but which he did not include in that genus when he first published the name *Elymnias*. Although this selection was invalid, its acceptance—when it was accepted—did not lead to any taxonomic difficulty, as the taxon represented by the above nominal species is subjectively regarded as the same as that represented by the nominal species (*Elymnias jynx*) which is the true type-species of *Elymnias*.

When establishing the genus *Elymnias* in the *Zuträge* Hübner placed in it two nominal species ; these were *Elymnias jynx* Hübner and *Papilio protogenia* Cramer, [1777]. Both these names are treated subjectively as applying to a single taxon, *Papilio undularis* Drury, the name by which this species is, and has long been, known. The nominal species so named was formally selected as the type-species of *Elymnias* by Moore in 1894 (*Lep. ind.* **2** (18) : 145). This selection came to be generally accepted, but technically was invalid because Hübner did not cite *Papilio undularis* Drury as belonging to *Elymnias* when he established that genus in the *Zuträge* in 1818. The genus *Elymnias* remained without a valid type-species until (as already explained) *Elymnias jynx* Hübner was so selected by myself in 1943.

ELYMNIOPSIS Fruhstorfer, 1907, *Iris* **20** (3) : 171, 173–174. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 24) : **Papilio phegea** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 132.

The name *Papilio phegea* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio phegea* Borkhausen, 1788 (*Naturgesch. europ. Schmett.* **1** : 101). It has been replaced by the name *Elymniopsis lise* Hemming, 1960 (*Annot. lep.* (1) : 30).

ELYMNOTAENARIS Fruhstorfer, [1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* : 411. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 25) : **Morpho bioculatus** Guérin-Ménéville, [1831], in Duperry, *Voy. autour Monde "Coquille," Zool.* **2** (Pt 2) : 318 (where a back-reference is given to the description of this taxon on page 282 under the name *Hiades* [sic] *indra*).

ELZUNIA Bryk, 1937, *Parnassiana* **4** (3/8) : 20–21. Type-species by original designation : *Helicona* [sic] *bonplandii* Guérin-Ménéville, [1844], *Icon. Règne Anim. Cuvier* **3** (texte explic.) (Ins.) : 472–473.

Bryk's object in establishing this generic name was to provide a name for what Doubleday ([1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 99-100) had denominated as "Sectio I" of the genus *Tithorea* which he then established.

EMATURGINA Röber, 1903, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 64 : 347. Type-species by original designation: **Ematurgina mabilie** Röber, 1903, *ibid.* 64 : 347.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ematurgina mabilie* Röber is currently treated subjectively as being a subspecies of that represented by the nominal species *Baeotis bifasciata* Mengel, 1902 (*Ent. News* 13 : 77, pl. 8, figs 7, 8).

EMESIS [Illiger], 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg*, Halle, [Jena] 1807 No. 2 : 1180. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio phareus* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (15) : 113, pl. 170, fig. C.

This nominal genus is based exclusively upon the figures published in [1807] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [32]) under the name *Limnas pharea*. As Hübner's figures show, this was not a newly-established nominal species of Hübner's but was the species to which in 1777 Cramer had given the name *Papilio phareus*.

The present is one of a number of generic names published anonymously by Illiger in 1807 shortly before being published by Fabricius for entirely different species. *Papilio phareus*, the type-species of the present genus, is the type-species also of the well-known genus *Mesene* Doubleday, 1847. If it had been necessary to apply the ordinary rules in the present case, it would have been necessary to sink the name *Mesene* Doubleday as a junior objective synonym of *Emesis* [Illiger], while this would have been far more important—the extremely well-known *Emesis* Fabricius would have had to be abandoned as a junior homonym of *Emesis* [Illiger]. It was considered that these changes would give rise to an insupportable state of confusion. It was decided therefore that an approach should be made to the Commission with a request for the grant of relief under the Plenary Powers.

It was decided that the Commission should be asked to deal simultaneously with all the names published anonymously by Illiger in 1807 that are senior homonyms of well-known names published by Fabricius in the same year. Among these names were *Apatura* [Illiger] and *Brassolis* [Illiger], both of which have already been discussed in detail. It is not necessary therefore to pursue in detail the subsequent history of the name *Emesis* [Illiger]. The decision of the Commission in regard to these names was promulgated in *Opinion* 232 published in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 4 : 249-274). By the ruling given in this *Opinion* the name *Emesis* [Illiger], with the other names concerned, was suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of those of the Law of Homonymy.

In the same *Opinion* the name *Emesis* [Illiger], 1807, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 40.

EMESIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 287. Type-species by selection by Westwood, [1851] : **Hesperia ovidius** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 320.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia ovidius* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cereus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : Errata), a replacement nominal species established in the stead of *Papilio caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*ibid.* 1 (2) : 796), a nominal species, the name of which is invalid (through Linnaeus's own First Reviser choice in 1767 in the "Errata" cited above) as a junior homonym of *Papilio caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*loc. cit.* 1 (2) : 766), a name applied to a species of the family Pieridae.

Up till the publication in 1954 of the Commission's *Opinion* 232 the well-known name *Emesis* Fabricius, 1807, was invalid as a junior homonym of the slightly older name *Emesis* [Illiger], 1807. As shown in the discussion on that name the Commission in the above *Opinion* suppressed the name *Emesis* [Illiger] for all purposes, thereby validating the name *Emesis* Fabricius.

Consequent upon the action described above, the Commission in the same *Opinion* placed the name *Emesis* Fabricius, 1807, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 660.

ENANTIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 96. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 162) : **Papilio licinia** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (13) : 90, pl. 153, figs E, F.

ENDOPOGON Lacordaire, 1833, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **2** : 384. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 162) : **Papilio sesostris** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 34, pl. 211, figs F, G.

Scudder erroneously supposed that this name had first been published in 1864 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **14** : 292) by Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), and from the species placed in this genus by those authors he selected *Papilio sesostris* Cramer to be the type-species. It so happened that *Papilio sesostris* was one of the nominal species placed in the genus *Endopogon* Lacordaire, 1833, a taxon of the existence of which Scudder was unaware. When I considered this matter in 1939 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 136) I took the view—in the absence of any provision in the Code—that it would be illogical and confusing to accept as a valid type-selection for one genus a selection made for another genus consisting of the same name. In order therefore (as it seemed to me) to regularize the position, I thereupon selected *Papilio sesostris* to be the type-species of *Endopogon* Lacordaire. In the revised Code published in 1961 a provision (Article 67(g)) has been adopted under which a misconceived type-selection of the kind discussed above is nevertheless to be accepted, provided that the species selected for the later reputed genus was one of those included in the genus when first established. In the present case therefore the selection of *Papilio sesostris* as type-species ranks from the action of Scudder in 1875.

ENDYMION Swainson, 1831, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** (18) : pl. 85. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio regalis** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 114, pl. 72, figs E, F.

ENISPE Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 40, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Adolias euthymius** Doubleday, 1845, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **16** : 179.

The relevant portion of the text was written by Westwood and was published in [1850] (*in* Doubleday, *loc. cit.* (2) : 292). In it also *Adolias euthymius* was the only species placed in the genus *Enispe*.

ENODIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 61. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 26) : **Oreas andromacha** Hübner, [1809], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [89].

ENOPE Moore, 1857, *in* Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 228. Type-species through Section (1) (replacement names) of Article 67 by selection by Butler in 1868 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 195) as the type-species of the replacement genus *Neope* Butler, 1867 : *Lasiommata* (?) *bhadra* Moore, 1857, *in* Horsfield & Moore (*loc. cit.* (1) : 227).

The name *Enope* Moore, 1857, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Enope* Walker, 1854 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 208). It was replaced three times between 1866 and 1871, namely by the names *Neope* Moore, [1866]; *Neope* Butler, 1867; *Blanaida* Kirby, 1871. The name *Neope* Moore, [1866], is a nomenclaturally available name and is accordingly the oldest available name for the present genus.

Neither when Moore established the genus *Enope* in 1857 nor when he introduced the replacement name *Neope* in 1866, did he designate a type-species. Nor was a type-species designated by Butler when (in ignorance of Moore's use of the name *Neope*) he himself introduced a replacement name consisting of the same word. Kirby also omitted to designate a type-species when in 1871 he introduced the replacement name *Blanaida*. The first author to designate a type-species for any of these objectively identical genera was Butler who in 1868 realized that *Neope*, as introduced by himself in the previous year (1867) was without a type-species and made good that deficiency by selecting as the type-species the nominal species *Lasiommata bhadra* Moore, one of the two originally included species of *Enope* Moore, 1857. By this action of Butler's the above species became automatically the type-species of *Enope* Moore, 1857, and of the replacement name *Neope* Moore, [1866].

ENOSIS Mabille, 1889, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1889** : ix. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 130) : **Enosis dognini** Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* **1889** : ix.

ENTHEUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 114. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio peleus** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 409.

The taxon represented by the nominal species **Papilio peleus** Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species **Papilio priassus** Linnaeus, 1758, (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 487).

EOPHENES Mabille, 1909, in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **1** : 349. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia alcides** Herrich-Schaeffer, (1852), *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europ.* **6** : 38.

The figures of **Hesperia alcides** were not published until (1854) (*loc. cit.* **1** : pl. *Hesp.* 7, figs 41, 42).

EOLIMENITIS Kurentsov, 1950, *Byull. mosh. Obshch. Isp. Prir. (Ser. biol.)* **55** (No. 3) : 37-45. Type-species by monotypy : **Limenitis eximia** Moltrecht, 1909, *Ent. Z.* **22** : 184.

EOOXYLIDES Doherty, Dec. 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 410 et nota. Type-species by monotypy : **Oxylides tharis** Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 22, pl. [152], figs 883, 884.

Doherty explained that he had intended to establish for the above species a new genus under the name *Marshallia*, that when he discovered that there was already such a name [*Marshallia* Zittel, 1878], he had decided to establish the same genus under the name *Indoxylides*, and that at this stage he had informed de Niceville of what he proposed to do. Doherty went on to say that his communication must have reached de Niceville too late for inclusion in his key of the Lycaenidae, in which instead de Niceville had introduced another new name, *Eooxylides*. On this latter point Doherty must have relied on information, for, as shown below, *Eooxylides* de Niceville was not published until February 1890, whereas *Eooxylides* Doherty appeared in December 1889.

EOOXYLIDES de Niceville, February 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 19, 432. Type-species by original designation : *Oxylides tharis* Geyer, [1837].

This name is invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, *Eooxylides* Doherty, December, 1889. Further particulars will be found in the note on the last-mentioned name.

EPAMERA Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **8** : 141. Type-species by original designation : **Iolaus sidus** Trimen, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 176.

EPARGYRES Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [146] (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Epargyreus* Hübner, [1819]).

EPARGYREUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 105. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 70) : **Papilio tityrus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 532.

When establishing the genus *Epargyreus*, Hübner did not recognize *Papilio tityrus* Fabricius as the name of a taxonomically good species, but he did cite that name in the synonymy of one of the species (*Papilio clarus* Cramer, [1775]) which he did so recognize. Accordingly, under the revised Code (Article 69(a) (ii)) *Papilio tityrus* ranks as one of the originally included species of the genus *Epargyreus*, and Scudder's selection of that species in 1872 to be the type-species was perfectly valid.

The name *Papilio tityrus* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the older name *Papilio tityrus* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 77). The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio tityrus* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio clarus* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (4) : 66, pl. 41, figs E, F). Under the Commission's Opinion 516 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44) names published by Fabricius in 1775 take precedence, other things being equal, over names published by Cramer in the same year. In the present case however the specific name *tityrus* Fabricius is, as already explained, invalid under the Law of Homo-

nomy; accordingly, as the oldest available specific name, *clarus* Cramer is (subjectively) the valid name for the present species.

EPEUS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 601. Type-species by monotypy: *Epeus veleda* Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 601, pl. 103, figs 21, 22, 23 ♂.

The name *Epeus* Godman is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Epeus* Peckham, 1885 (*Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci.* 6 : 334) and also of *Epeus* Kuwert, 1898 (*Novit. zool.* 5 : 311).

The name *Epeus* Godman, which was published in February 1901, was replaced by Godman with the name *Eprius* in November of the same year.

EPHIRIADES Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anzeiger : 5 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ephyriades* Hübner, [1819]).

EPHYRIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 111. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 164) : **Papilio otreus** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (28) : 78, pl. 328, fig. F.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio otreus* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio philemon* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 534). Further, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio philemon* Fabricius is currently regarded subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio arcas* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* 1 : index et 38, pl. 19, figs 5, 6).

EPICALIA Doubleday, 1844, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 1 : 90. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 27) : *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 480.

In the note on the name *Catonephele* Hübner, [1819] particulars have been given regarding certain lectotype-selections made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 96) which have a direct bearing not only upon the status of the name *Catonephele* but also upon that of the present genus. The action then taken included the selection of the specimen shown on fig. 3 of plate 68 of Daubenton's "Planches enluminées d'Histoire Naturelle" to represent the lectotype (a) of *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius, 1775, and (b) of *Papilio acontius* Linnaeus, 1771 (*Mantissa Plant.* : 537) this action being rendered possible by the fact that fig. 3 (together with fig. 4) on Daubenton's plate 68 was cited in the synonymy given at the time of the original publication of each of the above names. Under the foregoing lectotype-selections the name *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius becomes a junior objective synonym of the name *Papilio acontius* Linnaeus. Quite apart from this, the name *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius was already invalid under the Law of Homonymy by being a junior homonym of the name *Papilio antiochus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 : 1068).

Under another of the lectotype-selections made in the paper referred to above (: 97) the lectotype of *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius, one of the nominal species on which Hübner based the nominal species *Catonephele eupalemaena* ([1919], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 40), was selected to represent the lectotype of that nominal species also. As the result of this lectotype-selection the nominal species *Catonephele eupalemaena* Hübner became an objective synonym both of *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius and of *Papilio acontius* Linnaeus. Since *Catonephele eupalemaena* Hübner is the type-species of *Catonephele* Hübner, [1819], while the objectively identical nominal species *Papilio antiochus* Fabricius is, as shown above, the type-species of *Epicalia* Doubleday, 1844, it follows that the name *Epicalia* Doubleday is invalid, as a junior objective synonym of *Catonephele* Hübner, each of these genera having as its type-species a nominal species having the same specimen as its lectotype.

EPICALIA Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 40. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 27) : *Papilio numilia* Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (7) : 128, pl. 81, figs E, F.

This is another case in which owing to dilatoriness Boisduval was anticipated by another author (in this case, Doubleday) in publishing a name distributed by himself long before as a

manuscript name. When publishing this name in 1870 Boisduval certainly looked upon himself as its author, treating it as a new name then published for the first time.

The name *Epicalia* Boisduval is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Epicalia* Doubleday, 1844.

EPICALLIA Erichson, 1848, in Schomburgk, *Reisen Britisch-Guiana* **3** : 598. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio ancaeus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 486.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Epicallia* Hübner, [1820] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (12) : 182), a name bestowed on a genus of moths.

It is possible that Erichson had heard of the then-manuscript name *Epicalia* Boisduval and that the present name is only an accidental misspelling of that name.

EPIDEMIA Boisduval, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 127. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus epixanthe** Boisduval & Leconte, [1833], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amér. sept.* **1** (15) : 127, pl. 18, figs 4, 5 ♂.

EPIGEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 62. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 198) : *Papilio ligea* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 473.

The name *Epigea* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Erebia* Dalman, 1816.

EPILERIA Rebel, 1902, in Rebel, Weymer & Stichel, *Berl. ent. Z.* **46** (2/3) : 292. Type-species by monotypy : **Ithomia (Epileria) singularis** Rebel, 1902, in Rebel, Weymer & Stichel, *ibid.* **46** (2/3) : 292, pl. 4, figs 4, 5.

EPIMASTIDIA Druce, 1891, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1891** : 365. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena (Thysonotis) inops** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 244.

EPIMEDE Houlbert, 1922, in Oberthur, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* **19** (2) : 132, 142, 160. Type-species by original designation : **Halimede menetriesi** Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris* **174** : 707.

The name *Halimede menetriesi* was introduced quite unnecessarily as a replacement for the name *Arge halimede* Ménétriés, 1858, Oberthur & Houlbert taking the view (erroneously) that, following the erection for this species of a genus bearing the name *Halimede*, the specific name *halimede* Ménétriés could no longer be maintained. As originally published, the nominal species *Arge halimede* Ménétriés was a composite; the specimen described as the male of this species belongs to the taxon which has always been known by the name *halimede* Ménétriés, and is now the lectotype of the nominal species so named by Ménétriés; the specimen treated by Ménétriés as the female of his *Arge halimede* is actually a male and belongs to an entirely different species, namely the taxon bearing the name *Melanargia meridionalis* Feld., var. *epimede* Staudinger, 1892 (*in Romanoff, Mém. Lép.* **6** : 196). [The earlier name *Melanargia halimede* var.? *meridionalis* (*epimede* Staudinger *in litt.*), 1887, though commonly used, is invalid, because it was published in synonymy.]

It will be seen from the particulars given above that the name *Halimede menetriesi* Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, the type-species of the present genus, is a junior objective synonym of *Arge halimede* Ménétriés, 1858 (*Bull. phys. math. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* **17** : 216) ♂ nec "♀" [which is a ♂ of *Melanargia meridionalis* Feld., var. *epimede* Staudinger, 1892].

EPIMETES Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 77. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 199) : *Papilio polymnia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 466.

The name *Epimetes* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Mechanitis* Fabricius, 1807.

EPINETES Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 164 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Epimetes* Billberg, 1820).

EPINEPHELE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 59. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 194) : **Papilio janira** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 475.

On the same page (: 475) as that on which the name *Papilio janira* was first published, Linnaeus published also the name *Papilio jurtina*, which systematists are agreed applies to the female of the species to the male of which Linnaeus had given the name *janira*. On the basis of this subjective synonymy, the question arose which of these names should be used as the name for the species in question and which should be sunk as a junior subjective synonym or treated as the name of a different subspecies of the same species. Both these names have been extensively used as the specific name for the collective species; the name *janira* was predominantly so employed for about a hundred years but in the last third of the XIXth century the so-called principle of page precedence began to attract an increasing number of adherents with the result that the name *janira* was widely displaced by the name *jurtina* Linnaeus, Species No. 104, as contrasted with *janira* which was his Species No. 106. Throughout the XIXth century the name *jurtina* was used to the virtual exclusion of the name *janira*. This matter was re-examined by myself shortly after the Copenhagen Congress of 1953, when the First Reviser principle was definitely adopted, my purpose being to ascertain who had been the First Reviser in this case and when and where that First Reviser choice had been made. This investigation showed that a definite First Reviser choice of *janira* as a name to take precedence over the name *jurtina* had been made by Fabricius as early as 1778 (*Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 44). Thus, under the Code the specific name *janira* was due to replace the name *jurtina*, thereby overthrowing the practice of the previous eighty years.

The prospect of confusion arising from this pointless piece of name-changing was considered so objectionable that it was decided to seek the assistance of the Commission. The application so agreed upon was submitted to the Commission in June 1956 and was published in October of the same year (Hemming, 1956, *Bull. zool. Nom.* 12 : 279–286). In this application the Commission was asked to give directions under its Plenary Powers that the specific name *jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio jurtina*, was to be accorded precedence over the name *janira* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio janira*. This application was approved by the Commission which promulgated its decision in its Opinion 506 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 18 : 177–196). In this Opinion the specific name *jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the above combination and endorsed as a name having precedence over the name *janira* Linnaeus, 1758, also published in combination with the generic name *Papilio*, was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1492. On the same *Official List* the name *janira* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the combination *Papilio janira*, endorsed as a name taking precedence below the name *jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in combination with the same generic name, was also placed, with the Name No. 1493.

Thus, on the basis of the subjective identification of the nominal species discussed above the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of the genus *Epinephele* Hübner is *Papilio jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758.

EPINEPHILA Stephens, 1850, *Cat. Spec. Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus.* 5 (Lepidoptera) : 7 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Epinephele* Hübner, [1819]).

EPINEPHILE Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 76 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Epinephele* Hübner, [1819]).

EPINOSIS Schause, 1913, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1913 (3) : 366. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila angularis** Möschler, 1876, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 28 : 335.

EPIPHILE Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 1 : 90. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 165) : **Temenis orea** Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [30].

EPIPHILE Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 40. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 27) : *Epiphile epicaste* Hewitson, [1857], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [47], pl. [24], figs 3, 4.

This is another case in which Boisduval put a manuscript name into irregular circulation and owing to his dilatoriness was anticipated in publishing it by another author (in this case Doubleday). When at last Boisduval did publish this name (in 1870), he attributed it to himself and treated it as a new name.

The name *Epiphile* Boisduval is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Epiphile* Doubleday, 1844.

EPIPHYES Dyar, 1905, *J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* **13** : 132. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila carolina** Skinner, 1892, *Ent. News* **3** : 222.

EPISCADA Godman & Salvin, [1879], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 40. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia salvinia** Bates, 1864, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **1** : 34.

EPITHOMIA Godman & Salvin, [1879], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 32. Type-species by original designation : **Dircenna callipero** Bates, 1863, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1863** : 243, pl. 29, fig. 4.

EPITOLA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 68, fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Epitola elion** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 68, fig. 5; id., [1852], *ibid.* (2) : 471.

In the text (: 471) published in 1852 as well as on plate 68 published in the previous year Westwood placed in this genus only the single species *Epitola elion*, which would therefore have been the type-species by monotypy even if the text had been published at the same time as plate 68.

EPITOLINA Aurivillius, 1895, *Ent. Tidskr.* **16** : 205. Type-species by monotypy : **Teriomima dispar** Kirby, 1887, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **19** : 367.

EPITYCHES Ferreira d'Almeida, 1938, *Brasil-med. Rio de Janeiro* **52** : 412. Type-species by original designation : **Tritonia eupompe** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 25, pl. [121], figs 699, 700.

The name *Epityches* is a junior objective synonym of *Tritonia* Geyer, [1832], but it is nevertheless an available name, because *Tritonia* Geyer is itself invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

EPIZOMIA Staudinger, [1884], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* **2** (4) : pl. 27. (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Epithomia* Godman & Salvin, [1879]).

EPRIUS Godman, [Nov. 1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 741. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : **Epeus veleda** Godman, [Feb. 1901], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **3** : 601, pl. 103, figs 21, 22, 23 ♂.

Godman introduced the name *Eprius* as a replacement for *Epeus* Godman, published earlier in the same year, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

EQUES Kirby, 1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 1, Butts **2** : 290. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio nireus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 464.

Eques is one of the terms used by Linnaeus for subdivisions of his genus *Papilio* which for a long time caused confusion in nomenclature owing to disagreement among systematists as to whether these terms should be regarded as of subgeneric status as from Linnaeus. It was not until 1936 (*Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (No. 8) : 1-2; republished in facsimile in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 465-466) that doubts on this subject were finally dispelled, the Commission in that year promulgating its *Opinion 124*, in which it ruled that these intermediate terms possessed no status in nomenclature.

Kirby (1896) was the first author to use the term *Eques* as a generic name in a strictly binomial sense, and it must therefore be attributed to him. *Eques* Kirby is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Eques* Bloch, 1793 (*Nat. ausl. Fische* **7** : 90).

ERACON Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 365. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 86) : **Arteurotia binternata** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* **11** : 217, fig. 4.

ERCHIA Walker, 1854, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 357. Type-species by monotypy : *Erchia extranea* Walker, 1854, *ibid.* **2** : 357.

Walker used the name *Erchia* as a new generic name twice in the same volume, namely the present name *Erchia* (: 357) and *Erchia* (: 321), this latter being applied to a genus of Dioptid moths. For names such as these published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. In this case the First Reviser was Kirby when in 1892 (*Syn. Cat. Lep. Het.* **1** : 410) he gave precedence to Dioptid *Erchia* (: 321) over the present *Erchia*, introducing for the latter the replacement name *Pseuderchia*.

In introducing the present name, Walker erroneously supposed that its type-species, *Erchia extranea*, was a Geometrid moth, whereas in fact it is a Riodinid butterfly. In consequence of the way in which these names were published by Walker, they have been completely overlooked in the literature of the butterflies. The true nature of these taxa only came to light recently in the course of work in the British Museum (Natural History), as I was informed by Mr. N. D. Riley when he kindly drew my attention to these hitherto unknown names. If the discovery of these ancient names had led to the upsetting of names in current use, there would have been a very strong case for asking the Commission to reject them as *nomina obliterata*. Fortunately, however, such action is not required in the present case :— (i) The generic name *Erchia* Walker, as applied to the Riodinid butterfly, is (as shown above) invalid under the Law of Homonymy. (ii) The nominal species *Erchia extranea* Walker (the type-species of *Erchia*) is subjectively treated as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Limnas barca* Hewitson, [1853] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [120], pl. 60, fig. 12), and in consequence the specific name *extranea* Walker falls as a junior subjective synonym of *barca* Hewitson. (iii) The generic name *Pseuderchia* Kirby, 1892, typified as indicated above, is a junior subjective synonym of *Melanis* Hübner, [1819] a genus commonly but incorrectly known by the name *Lymnas* Blanchard.

EREbia Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1816** (No. 1) : 58. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio ligea* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 473.

Dalman, who wrote of this genus "Generis Typus : *P. ligea*", was one of the earliest authors to designate type-species of new genera in this explicit way.

EREBINA Bryk, *Ark. Zool.* **36A** (No. 3) : 15. Type-species by original designation : **Erebina simplex** Bryk, 1944, *ibid.* **36A** (No. 3) : 15, pl. 1, fig. 4 ♂.

EREBIOLA Fereday, 1879, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **16** : 128. Type-species by original designation : **Erebiola butleri** Fereday, 1879, *ibid.* **16** : 129, pl. 1, fig. 4 ♂.

EREBOMORPHA Elwes, 1899, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1899** : 351. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio parmenio* Röber, 1809, *Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **2** : 306, pl. 19 (2 figs.)

The name *Erebomorpha* Elwes is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Erebomorpha* Walker, 1860 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **21** : 494).

ERESIA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Nat. Hist. Ins.*, Consid. gén. **1** (Lépid.) : pl. 11 [= pl. 7B], fig. 8. Type-species by monotypy : **Nereis eunice** Hübner, [1807], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [9].

The genus *Eresia* was founded solely upon the figure cited above. At the foot of the plate there appeared only the name "*Eresia eunica*" without any author's name cited, but in the six-page leaflet entitled "Explication des Planches" Boisduval added the name of Hübner as that of the author of the specific name. Boisduval's figure represents a specimen of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Nereis eunice* Hübner. It is clear therefore that it was this nominal species which Boisduval placed in his genus *Eresia* and not a new nominal species of his own. (Boisduval spelled the specific name *eunice* as *eunica*; as he gave no explanation of this variant spelling, it ranks not as an Unjustified Emendation but as an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling.)

ERESINA Aurivilius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **31** (No. 5) : 253, 282.
Type-species by original designation : **Durbania corynetes** Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1890,
Rhopal. exot. **1** (14) : 57, pl. II, figs 7, 8 ♂.

The generic name of the type-species was printed in the old-fashioned and now incorrect form "D'Urbania".

ERESINOPSIDES Strand, 1911, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **77**, No. I (1) : 193. Type-species by original designation : **Eresinopsides bichroma** Strand, 1911, *ibid.* **77**, No. I (1) : 193.

ERETIS Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : lxxi. Type-species by monotypy : **Eretis melania** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* **35** : lxxi.

ERETRIS Thieme, 1905, *Berl. ent. Z.* **50** : 131. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 24) : **Pronophila decorata** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 470, pl. 67, fig. II.

ERGOLIS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén. **1** (Lépid.) : pl. 4 [= pl. 4A], fig. 4 (larva et pupa). Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio ariadne** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 407.

ERIBOEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 46. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 166) : **Papilio ethoecles** Cramer, [1777], *Utt. Kapellen* **2** (10) : 34, pl. II, figs D, E.

Under the present Code (Article 69(a) (i)) *Papilio ethoecles* Cramer ranks as one of the originally included species of *Eriboea*, for, although Hübner did not include it among what he regarded as taxonomically good species, he did however so include the nominal species *Eriboea ethoeclessa* then introduced (: 47) as a replacement for *Papilio ethoecles*.

The correct interpretation of the present nominal genus is now well understood—see Hemming, 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 95)—but in view of the former widespread misuse of this name, a brief note is required. From the taxonomic point of view it must be noted that two fairly closely allied genera of Charaxid Nymphalids are involved. These are:—(a) *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816; (b) the Oriental genus typified by the nominal species *Papilio athamas* Drury, [1773]. First, it must be noted that *Papilio ethoecles* Cramer, the type-species of *Eriboea*, is currently referred to the genus *Charaxes*; on the basis of this subjective taxonomic view the name *Eriboea* Hübner is treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer. The second of the genera referred to above was erroneously referred by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 170) and later by Moore ([1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** : 29) to the Riodinid genus *Eulepis* Billberg, 1820. This mistake arose from the fact that, in establishing the Riodinid genus, Billberg included a manuscript species to which he applied the name *athamas* which Scudder misinterpreted as being the Nymphalid *Papilio athamas* Drury. Röber in [1909] (*in Seitz, Grossschmett. Erde* **1** : 169, *nota*) realized that this use of the name *Eulepis* Billberg was incorrect and that some other name must be found for the genus containing *Papilio athamas* Drury. Unfortunately, Röber picked out for this purpose the name *Eriboea* Hübner, seeking to justify this choice by advancing an argument—actually, entirely fallacious—that *Papilio athamas* Drury was the type-species of that genus. Now that Röber's action has been accepted as having been misconceived, the name *Polyura* Billberg, 1820 (type-species: *Papilio pyrrhus* Linnaeus, 1758) has been correctly brought into use for the genus here in question.

ERICIDES Westwood, [1852], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 509 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Erycides* Hübner, [1819]).

ERIDAMUS Burmeister, 1875, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (3) **3** : 51–59. Type-species by selection by Evans (1952, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 44) : **Goniuris tmolis** Burmeister, 1875, *ibid.* (3) **3** : 64, pl. I, figs 1 (larva), 8, 9 (portions of larva).

Burmeister's paper is exceptionally obscure and badly constructed, and it is not surprising therefore that the generic name *Eridamus* has been almost completely overlooked by later authors. Burmeister included two nominal species in this genus, but neither was selected as the type-species until the publication of Evans' book in 1952. Evans erroneously believed

that Burmeister had placed only one species in this genus and therefore that the species in question, namely *Goniurus tmolis* was automatically the type-species by monotypy. Notwithstanding this misunderstanding on Evans' part, his explicit statement that the above was the type-species ranks as a valid type-selection under Article 69(a) (iii) of the Code.

The appearance in the literature of this long-forgotten name would have justified the submission to the Commission of a request for it to be rejected as a *nomen oblitum*, if its acceptance would have displaced some name in current use. Fortunately, this is not the case, *Goniurus tmolis*, the type-species of *Eridamus*, being currently considered on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with *Papilio tityrus* Fabricius, 1775, the type-species of *Epargyreus* Hübner, [1819]. By this lucky chance the unwanted name *Eridamus* Burmeister disappears as a junior subjective synonym of *Epargyreus* Hübner.

ERIKSSONIA Trimen, 1891, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1891** : 91. Type-species by monotypy : *Erikssonia acraeina* Trimen, 1891, *ibid.* **1891** : 92, pl. 9, figs 18, 20 ♂, 19 ♀.

ERINA Swainson, 1833, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** (29) : pl. 134. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio erinus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 525.

ERIOPOLIAS Watson, 1895, *Entomologist* **28** : 167. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio edusa* Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 23.

The name *Papilio edusa* Fabricius, 1787, is invalid, because it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio edusa* Fabricius, 1777 (*Gen. Ins.* : 255).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio edusa* Fabricius, 1787, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio croceus* Fourcroy, 1785 (*Ent. paris.* : 250), which is considered to be the oldest available name applicable to this species.

ERIONOTA Mabille, 1878, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **21** : 34. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 72, 86) : **Papilio thrax** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 794.

ERITES Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 392. Type-species by monotypy : **Hipparchia medura** Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : pl. 5, figs. 8, 8a.

ERITES Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 48 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eretis* Mabille, 1891).

ERNICORNIS Capronnier, 1874, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **17** : 22. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1876], in *Zool. Rec.* **11** (year 1874) (Ins.) : 379) : **Papilio euritea** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (24) : 157, pl. 280, fig. C.

EROESSA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 56. Type-species by monotypy : **Pieris chilensis** Guerin-Ménéville, [1830], in Duperry, *Voy. autour Monde " Coquille "*, *Zool.* **2** (Pt 2) (Div. 1) : pl. Ins. 15, fig. 1.

Guerin's text relating to the type-species was not published until [1838], but in the meanwhile a description of "*Anthocharis chilensis*" [sic] had been published by Boisduval ([1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, *Consid. gén.* **1** (Lépid.) : 566). Guerin's own description of this species, again under the name *Pieris chilensis*, appeared in the same volume as that in which his plate showing this species had been issued; the page concerned bore the number "174", but, as reference to the volume shows, this was a misprint for "274".

ERONIA Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [130]. Type-species by monotypy : **Eronia cleodora** Hübner, [1821], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [130].

EROPUS Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, *Lep. Rhop.* **2** : pl. 88, figs 27, 28, 29. Type-species by monotypy : *Antigonus aegides* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 135—repaged separate as *Prodromus* **3** : 49.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Eropus* Grouvelle, 1895 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **64** : 162).

In the text (: 428) Godman & Salvin explained in a footnote that after plate 88, bearing the

name *Eropus* had been drawn they had ascertained that the generic name had already been published as the name for a different genus. They accordingly thereupon introduced the replacement name *Theagenes* for the present genus.

ERORA Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 53. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla laeta** Edwards, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. **1862** : 55.

EROTION Billberg, 1820, Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb. 80. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio cupidus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

The name *Eration* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Helicopis* Fabricius, 1807.

ERSCHOFFIA Tutt, [1907], Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts **2** : 142. Type-species by original designation : *Thecla lunulata* Erschoff, Mém. Soc. Amis Sci. nat. Moscou **11** (No. 2) : 7, pl. 1, fig. 5 ♀—usually cited under the title of Erschoff's paper, there published, as "Fedschenko Reise Turkestan".

The name *Erschoffia* Tutt is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Erschoffia* Swinhoe, 1900 (Cat. east. Lep. Het. Oxford Univ. Mus. **2** : 221). It has been replaced by the name *Pseudethecla* Strand, 1910.

ERYCIDES Hübner, [1819], Verz. bekannt. Schmett. (7) : 110. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 67) : **Papilio pigmalion** Cramer, [1779], Util. Kapellen **3** (21) : 87, pl. 245, figs A, B.

The type-species of this genus is usually treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with *Papilio palemon* Cramer, [1777], the type-species of *Phocides* Hübner, [1819] (*loc. cit.* (7) : 103). On this basis the names *Erycides* and *Phocides* are subjective synonyms of one another and as they were published in the same work on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This was Godman & Salvin who in 1893, Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop. **2** : 292 adopted the name *Phocides*, sinking *Erycides* as a junior synonym.

ERYCINA Fabricius, 1807, Mag. f. Insektenk. (Illiger) **6** : 286. Type-species by selection by Crotch (1872, Cistula ent. **1** : 66) : *Papilio lysippus* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

The name *Erycina* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Erycina* Lamarck, 1805 (Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris **6** (36) : 413).

The type-species of the present genus is also the type-species of the later-established genus *Riodina* Westwood, [1851], in which it is now placed.

ERYCINIDIA Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, Novit. zool. **12** : 457. Type-species by monotypy : **Erycinidia gracilis** Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, ibid. **12** : 457.

ERYNNIS Schrank, 1801, Fauna boic. **2** (1) : 152, 157. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 71) : **Papilio tages** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

ERYPHANE Boisduval, 1870, Consid. Lépid. Guatemala : 58 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Eryphanis* Boisduval, 1870).

ERYPHANIS Boisduval, 1870, Consid. Lépid. Guatemala : 57. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio automedon** Cramer, [1775], Util. Kapellen **1** (4) : 65, pl. 41, figs A, B.

When establishing this genus (: 57) Boisduval used the spelling "Eryphanis" and it cannot reasonably be doubted that this was the spelling which he wanted to employ. However, on the following page (: 58) two other spellings were used by what appears to have been due to inadvertence or more probably bad type-setting and bad proof-reading. The spellings in question were "Euryphanis" and "Eryphane". Under the Code all three of these spellings rank as Original Spellings and the question of the one to be accepted as the Correct Original Spelling depends on the choice of the First Reviser. The First Reviser in this case was Scudder who in 1875 (Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston **10** : 168) choose the spelling "Eryphanis" to be the Correct Original Spelling, sinking the spellings "Euryphanis" and "Eryphane" as synonyms.

ERYTHIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 24. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Aci.*, Boston **10** : 168) : **Papilio labdacus** Stoll [1780], *in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 90, pl. 336, figs G, H.

Hübner cited the above species as *Erythia labdaca*, citing immediately after that name the above reference to *labdacus* in the *Uitl. Kapellen*. Sometimes Hübner adopted a new variant spelling for the name for some species, citing immediately after that variant spelling the name in its original spelling, with its reference. There is however no reason to believe that this is what he did on the present occasion, for in the case of adjectival specific names he had the habit of changing the termination where that was necessary in order to make the word concerned agree in gender with the name of the genus in which he placed the species concerned. This is no doubt what he did on the present occasion, changing the name *labdacus* to *labdaca* to make it agree in gender with the name *Erythia* which he used for the genus in which he placed that species. (Actually, in making this change, Hübner was in error, for the word "Labdacus" is a Proper Name and not an adjective.)

ESAKIOZEPHYRUS Shirozu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* **1** (4) : 376. Type-species by original designation : **Dipsas icana** Moore, [1875], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1874** (4) : 575, pl. 67, fig. 3 ♂.

ESOPTRIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 45. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 168) : **Papilio bolina** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 479.

The type-species of the present species is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with *Papilio pipleis* Linnaeus, 1758 (a taxon subjectively identified with *Papilio pandarus* Linnaeus, 1758), the type-species of *Hypolimnas* Hübner, [1819]. As the names *Esoptria* and *Hypolimnas* were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends upon the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 225) by Kirby who adopted the name *Hypolimnas*, sinking the name *Esoptria* as a synonym.

ESTHEMOPHELES Röber, 1903, *Stett. ent. Ztg.* **64** : 344. Type-species by original designation through Section (a) (i) (formula "gen. n., sp.n.") of Article 68 ; **Esthemopheles lamprolensis** Röber, 1903, *ibid.* **64** : 344.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Esthemopheles lamprolensis* Röber is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be an infra-subspecific form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Uraneis ucubis* Hewitson, [1870] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [91], pl. [49], fig. 4).

ESTHEMOPSIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 306. Type-species by monotypy : **Esthemopsis clonia** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 306, pl. 38, figs 11, 12.

ETEONA Doubleday, 1848, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.*, Appendix : 21. Type-species by monotypy : **Euterpe tisiphone** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins. Consid. gén.* **1** (Lépid.) : 411.

ETEONE Staudinger, [1887], *in* Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 1) (19) : 232 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eteona* Doubleday, 1848).

ETESIOLAUS Stempffer & Bennett, 1959, *Bull. Inst. franç. Afr. noire* **21** (A) (1) : 319. Type-species by original designation : **Iolaus catori** Bethune-Baker, 1904, *Ann. Mag. nat Hist.* (7) **14** : 233.

The name *Etesiolaus* first appeared in print in 1958 (*loc. cit.* **20** (A) (4) : 1253) in a key to the subgenera dealt with in that paper, but, as there published, this generic name was invalid, for no type-species was designated, and indeed no species was cited at all.

ETHELIDA Westwood, [1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 431. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 431) : **Zeonia heliconides** Swainson, 1833, *Zool. Ill.* (2) **3** : pl. 111.

The name *Ethelida* was published by Westwood in the synonymy of *Zeonia* Swainson, where it was said to be a manuscript name of Boisduval's. Under Article 11(d) of the present revised Code names published in synonymies do not acquire the status of availability through being so published. The name *Ethelida* Westwood is therefore invalid.

At a time when the Code contained no provision relating to the status of a name published in the foregoing fashion it appeared to me to be desirable to dispose of the name *Ethelida* by selecting as its type-species the nominal species *Zeonia heliconides* Swainson, 1833, the type-species of the genus *Zeonia* Swainson, and this I did in 1941. Thus, even if the name *Ethelida* Westwood had not been published in a synonymy, it would have been invalid as being a junior objective synonym of *Zeonia* Westwood, 1833.

ETHION Shirozu & Saigusa, 1962, *Nature Life Southeast Asia* 2 : 63-64. Type-species by original designation : *Lycaena ethion* Westwood, [Dec. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 3 [text (*loc. cit.* (2) : 490) published in April 1852].

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Discolampa* Toxopeus, 1929.

ETHOPE Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (3) : 770. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Mycalesis** (?) **himachala** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 234.

Moore introduced the name *Ethope* as a replacement for *Theope* Moore, 1857, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

EUASPA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 53 (No. 1) : 29. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina milionia** Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae 1 (text), Suppl. : 5; 2 (plates), Suppl. : suppl. pl. 3, figs 79, 80 ♂.

EUBAGIS Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. 1 (Lép.) : 70. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio athenon** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 484.

EUCALIA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* 28 (No. 3) : 25. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 8 : 134) : **Diadema anthedon** Doubleday, 1845, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 16 : 181.

The name *Diadema anthedon* is commonly treated subjectively as a senior subjective synonym of *Papilio dubius* Palisot de Beauvois, [1813-1820], the name of the type-species of the genus *Euralia* Westwood, [1850]. On the basis of this synonymy the name *Eucalia* Felder—which appears to have been a genuine new name and not an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Euralia* Westwood—would be treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Euralia*—if it were not for the fact that the taxon represented by the foregoing nominal species is subjectively treated on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio pipeus* Linnaeus, 1758 (itself subjectively identified with *Papilio pandarus* Linnaeus 1758), the type-species of the older-established nominal genus *Hypolimnas* Hübner, [1819].

EUCHARIA Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatema*: 14. Type-species by selection by Kirby, [1871], in *Zool. Rec.* 7 (year 1870) (Ins.) : 395 : *Papilio ganimedes* [sic] Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 64, pl. 40, figs C, D.

The name *Eucharia* Boisduval is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Eucharia* Hübner, [1820] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (12) : 181) and also of *Eucharia* Koch, 1835 (*in Panzer, Ins. germ.* (134) : pl. 8).

EUCHEIRA Westwood, 1834, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1 (1) : 44. Type-species by monotypy : **Eucheira socialis** Westwood, 1834, *ibid.* 1 : 44, pl. 6.

EUCHLOE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (66) : 94. Type-species by designation by the Commission under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 177 : **Euchloe ausonia** Hübner, var. **esperi** Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 506.

This nominal genus was for a long time a cause of difficulty, owing to the fact that the included nominal species selected as the type-species by Butler in 1870 (*Cistula ent.* 1 : 53) was misidentified by Hübner when he established this genus. The entry for this species made

by Hübner read as follows:—“*Euchloë belia* Esp. Pap. 92.11. Hüb. Pap. 417.418”. This entry was perfectly comprehensible in Hübner's day and for long afterwards, the species being the black-tipped white Pierid figured by Esper on the plate cited by Hübner. The first author to apply the name *belia* to this species was Stoll in 1782 (*in Cramer, Util. Kapellen* 4 (34) : 225, pl. 397, fig. A). Unluckily, the name *belia* so used was not a new name introduced by Stoll; it was a name published by Linnaeus in 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 761). The Stoll/Esper/Hübner interpretation of the specific name *belia* remained unchallenged until in 1869 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* 5 : 271) Butler pointed out that the species to which in 1767 Linnaeus gave the name *belia* was totally distinct from that to which it had been applied by Stoll. The name *Papilio belia* of Linnaeus was based on a pale-cream-coloured white-tipped insect taken in North Africa which was in fact the female of the brilliant yellow orange-tipped species to the male of which Linnaeus has given the name *Papilio eupheno* (: 762). Butler's discovery left the South of France insect, which Esper had figured, without a name. This deficiency was made good in 1871 when Kirby gave the name *esperi* to that taxon.

Serious confusion would have arisen if, following Butler's (1869) discovery, the genus *Euchloe* Hübner had been interpreted as though, when citing the specific name *belia* he had correctly applied that name to the yellow orange-tipped North African species (i.e. *eupheno* Linnaeus) and not to the white black-tipped species figured by Esper, for in 1833 the yellow-orange-tipped species had been separated from *Euchloe* by Boisduval, Rambur and Graslin. Thus, if—in defiance of the clear intention of Hübner—it had been assumed that the specific name *belia* had been correctly interpreted by Hübner, the effect would have been that the name *Anthocharis* would have become a junior subjective synonym of *Euchloe*, the white black-tipped group of species being thus left without a generic name. This would have been highly confusing, because it would have involved the transfer of the name *Euchloe* from the white species to the yellow species.

In the circumstances it was decided that this was pre-eminently a case where the Commission should be asked to give a ruling that the species to be accepted as the type-species of *Euchloe* should be the species intended by Hübner (the author of this generic name) and not the species to which the name which he used (*belia*) properly applies. An application in this sense was submitted to the Commission by myself in 1935. This application was approved by the Commission, whose decision was promulgated in *Opinion* 177 in June 1946 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 533–544). Later, in *Opinion* 270 (1954, *loc. cit.* 6 : 25–40) the Commission placed the generic name *Euchloe* Hübner on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 687. In the same *Opinion* the Commission placed the group name *esperi* Kirby, 1871, as published in the combination *Euchloe ausonia* Hübner, var. *esperi*, the species-group name adopted by the Commission when designating the taxon so named as the type-species, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 90.

EUCHRYSOPOPS Butler, 1900, *Entomologist* 33 : 1. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia cnejus** Fabricius, 1798, *Supp. Ent. syst.* : 430.

EUCORA Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 24 (1262) : 400. Type-species by original designation : *Eucora sanarita* Schaus, 1902, *ibid.* 24 (1262) : 400.

The name *Eucora* Schaus is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Eucora* Hübner, [1823] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (18) : 278). See *Eucorna* Strand, 1932.

EUCORMA Seitz, [1924], *Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 1030, 1088. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Eucora sanarita* Schaus, 1902.

This name was published in an obscure and unsatisfactory manner, but it is considered that it must be regarded as having been introduced by Seitz deliberately as a replacement for *Eucora* Schaus which (as shown above) is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. The name *Eucorma* appeared twice in the above volume: first, on page 1030 in the “Additions” section this name was applied without comment to *Eucora sanarita* Schaus. So published, the spelling *Eucorma* might have been an inadvertent Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eucora* Schaus. In the alphabetical index at the end of the volume (: 1088) there appears in addition to the

entry "*Eucora*", an entry which reads "*Eucorma* = *Eucora*". It is true that this rather cryptic entry could have been intended to denote that the spelling *Eucorma* was a misspelling of the name *Eucora*, but it seems more likely that it was intended to draw attention to the deliberate introduction of the spelling "*Eucorma*" in replacement of the spelling "*Eucora*". Fortunately, it is not necessary to pursue further the question as to whether the spelling was introduced deliberately or not; for, even if it were agreed that the spelling "*Eucorma*" was intentional, the name so spelled would have been invalid, as it would have been a junior homonym of the name *Eucorma* Jordan, [1908] (in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **10** : 30).

EUCORNA Strand, 1932, *Folia zool. hydrobiol.*, Riga **4** (1) : 146. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 27: **Eucora sanarita** Schaus, 1902.

The name *Eucorna* Strand was introduced as a replacement for the name *Eucora* Schaus, 1902, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

EUDAEMON Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 26) : *Papilio claudia* Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 263.

When I dealt with this matter in 1934 (: 26), I took the view that, as Moore (1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 286) had treated *Eudaemon* Billberg as a junior synonym of the name *Trepsichrois* when he selected *Papilio claudia* Fabricius as the type-species of *Trepsichrois*, he could properly be treated as having at the same time selected that species to be the type-species of *Eudaemon* also. I now consider however that that argument was fallacious, but the above species is undoubtedly the type-species of this genus, it having been unequivocally specified as such by myself in 1934.

The name *Papilio claudia* Fabricius, as applied to the present species, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the older name *Papilio claudia* Cramer, 1775 (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 109). The oldest name that is both available under the Code and subjectively applicable to the present species is *mulciber* Cramer, [1777] *Papilio mulciber* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (11) : 45, pl. 127, figs C, D).

EUDAMIDAS Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 386. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 86) : **Papilio melander** Cramer, [1780], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (23) : 141, pl. 270, fig. H.

The taxon represented by *Papilio melander* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio menippus* Fabricius, 1776 (*Gen. Ins.* : 272).

EUDAMUS Swainson, 1831, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** : pl. 48. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio proteus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

The name *Eudamus* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Urbanus* Hübner, [1807].

EUDAPHNE Reuss, 1922, *Archiv. Naturgesch.* **87** (1921) A.11 : 221. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio laodice* Pallas, 1771, *Reise durch Verschied. prov. Russisch. Reichs* **1** : 470.

The name *Eudaphne* Reuss is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Argynome* Hübner, [1819].

EUDRYAS Reuss, 1926, *Int. ent. Z.* **20** : 253. Type-species by original designation : *Argynnus childreni* Gray, 1831, *Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (1) : 33.

Early in the following year (Jan. 1927, *Dtsch. ent. Z.* **1926** (5) : 435) Reuss again published *Eudryas* as a new name, once more designating the above species as type-species.

The name *Eudryas* Reuss is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the same word having been used as a generic name by four different authors. The names concerned are:— (i) *Eudryas* Boisduval, [1836] (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Consid. gén.* **1** (Lépid.) : pl. 14 [= pl. 10 B], fig. 9; (ii) *Eudryas* Harris, 1841, *Ins. Massachusetts* : 310; (iii) *Eudryas* Fitzinger, 1843, *Systs. Rept.* : 26; (iv) *Eudryas* Gistl, 1848, *Nat. Thierr.* : viii.

The name *Eudryas* Reuss has been replaced by the name *Childrena* Hemming, 1943.

EUEIDES Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 11. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 169) : **Nereis dianasa** Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [8].

EUERCIINA Seitz, [1917], *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 666 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euerycina* Saunders, 1859).

EUERYCINA Saunders, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : 97. Type-species by monotypy : *Erycina calphurnia* Saunders, 1850, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **5** (9) : 221.

The name *Euerycina* Saunders is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Rodinia* Westwood, [1851].

UGLYPHUS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 80. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio chiron** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 452.

Prior to 1958 there existed no means of determining the relative precedence to be accorded to certain books and papers on the Lepidoptera published on unknown dates in the year 1775. These works included the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius and a paper by von Rottemburg published in volume 6 of the serial publication *Der Naturforscher*. This difficulty affected the name to be used for the type-species of the present genus, namely *Papilio chiron* Fabricius, owing to the fact that that binomen was bestowed by von Rottemburg in the serial cited above upon an entirely different species. In 1958 however this matter was settled by the promulgation by the Commission of its Opinion 516 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44), in which it ruled under its Plenary Powers, *inter alia*, that the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius was to be given precedence over the paper by von Rottemburg in the serial *Der Naturforscher*. Accordingly, the name *Papilio chiron* Fabricius, 1775, takes precedence before the name *Papilio chiron* Rottemburg, 1775, and, as the oldest available name for the type-species of *Euglyphus* Billberg, is the valid name for that species.

EUGONIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 36. Type-species by selection by Grote (1873, *Canad. Ent.* **5** : 144) : **Papilio angelica** Stoll, [1782] in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 204, pl. 388, figs G, H.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio angelica* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio c-aureum* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 477).

It must be noted at this point that the nominal species *Papilio c-aureum* Linnaeus is the type species of the genus *Polygonia* Hübner, [1819]. The names *Eugonia* Hübner and *Polygonia* Hübner are thus subjective synonyms of one another, and, as they were published on the same date and in the same work—these names actually appearing on the same page—the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. Up to the year 1934 Grote's type-selection of *Papilio angelica* in 1873 for the genus *Eugonia* was completely overlooked and the genus was treated as having a quite different species, *Papilio polychloros* Linnaeus, as its type-species, authors following in this matter the invalid selection of that species made by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 170). These two species had never been treated as being congeneric with one another by any author who accepted either the genus *Eugonia* or the genus *Polygonia*. In consequence, no First Reviser choice was made as between these names; nor was there any cause for such a choice until in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 71) I drew attention to the fact that in consequence of Grote's selection of *Papilio angelica* Stoll as the type-species of *Eugonia* Hübner it had become necessary to determine the relative precedence to be accorded to the names *Eugonia* and *Polygonia*. I thereupon acted on the so-called principle of page and line precedence and accordingly adopted the name *Polygonia* Hübner, sinking the name *Eugonia* Hübner as a synonym of *Polygonia*. The correct course would have been simply to make an express First Reviser choice as between these names, but as the action then taken complies in all respects with that required of a First Reviser, it ranks as such under the Code. The position is there-

fore that the name *Eugonia* Hübner ranks as a junior subjective synonym of *Polygonia* for all who regard the respective type-species of those genera to be congeneric with one another.

EUGRAMMA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 776.

The name *Eugramma* was proposed by Billberg as a replacement for the name *Cethosia* Fabricius, 1807. That name is however an available name under the Code and therefore in no need of replacement. The name *Eugramma* Billberg is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Cethosia* Fabricius.

The name *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1767, the type-species of this genus was invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio cydippe* Linnaeus, 1761, until in 1958 it was validated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in *Opinion* 501. Full particulars of the action so taken have been given in the note of the name *Cethosia* Fabricius, 1807.

EUGRAPHIS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 75. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio hypsipyle** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 265.

Until the early years of the XIXth century the type-species of the present genus was known by the name *Papilio polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Ankiündung syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 162), but later the use of this name was discontinued, it being believed that it was invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio polyxena* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 85). The relative precedence to be accorded to the names published in 1775 by Denis & Schiffermüller, Cramer and others remained a matter of doubt until in 1958 the Commission promulgated its *Opinion* 516 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1-44), in which it gave directions under its Plenary Powers, *inter alia*, that precedence be given to the names published in that year by Denis & Schiffermüller over those so published by Cramer. Thus, under the ruling given in this *Opinion* the name *Papilio polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, takes precedence over the name *Papilio polyxena* Cramer, [1775]. Accordingly, on the basis of the foregoing subjective synonymy the specific name *polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is now firmly established as the oldest available name applicable to the present species and is its valid name.

EUKORAMIUS Bryk, 1935, *Das Thierreich* 65 : 630, 673-674. Type-species by monotypy : **Parnassius imperator** Oberthür, 1883, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1883 : lxxvii.

Prior to the valid publication of this name in 1935 in the work cited above, it had been published by Bryk in 1934 (*Parnassiana* 3 (3) : 43), but, as there published this name is invalid, for, although Bryk designated a type-species (*Parnassius imperator*) he gave no diagnosis or other indication whatever, the provision of which is an indispensable condition for the valid publication of a generic name after 1930.

EULACEURA Butler, [1872], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1871 (3) : 726. Type-species by original designation : **Apatura osteria** Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 305, *nota*.

EULACURA Butler, 1879, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* (2) Zool. 1 (8) : 541 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eulaceura* Butler, [1872]).

EULEPIS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 80. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio caricae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 484.

This name was introduced by Billberg as a replacement for *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807. This action was quite uncalled for, as the name *Nymphidium* is an available name not in any sense in need of replacement. In consequence the name *Eulepis* Billberg is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807.

For the extraordinary misuse for a genus of Charaxid Nymphalids of the name *Eulepis* which, as shown above, is a junior objective synonym of the name *Nymphidium*, a well-known genus of Riodinids, see the explanation given in the immediately following entry.

EULEPIS Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 170. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio athamas* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 5, pl. 2, fig. 4 (2 figs).

The name *Eulepis* as applied by Scudder to the well-known Charaxid Nymphalid, was formerly widely used. That this should have occurred was due entirely to an extraordinary mistake made by Scudder when discussing the genus *Eulepis* Billberg, 1820, established by its original author as a (quite unnecessary) replacement for *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807, one of the oldest and best-known genera in the family Riodinidae. The circumstances which gave rise to this mistake have been discussed in part in the note on the generic name *Eriboea* Hübner, [1819], which became implicated in this case through a further error made in 1909 by Röber, when attempting to provide a remedy for Scudder's original mistake. The facts in their immediate bearing on the name *Eulepis* as used by Scudder are set out below.

Billberg, as has already been explained, established the nominal genus *Eulepis* as a replacement for the genus *Nymphidium* Fabricius, and in consequence it takes automatically (under Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67) as its type-species the species which is the type-species so replaced, that is, *Papilio caricae* Linnaeus, 1758. Overlooking the replacement character of *Eulepis*, Scudder observed that the only specific name cited by Billberg as that of an included species consisted of the word "athamas". This was no more than a manuscript name and therefore ineligible for selection as the type-species. Overlooking again the fact that for the above reason the specific name *athamas*, as cited by Billberg, possessed no status in nomenclature and ignoring the fact that Billberg placed the genus *Eulepis* among the Lycaenids (with which at that time the Riodinids were commonly united), Scudder concluded that the name *athamas*, as used by Billberg, applied to the Charaxid Nymphalid *Papilio athamas* Drury, which he thereupon stated was the type-species of *Eulepis* by monotypy.

It was in these circumstance that the Charaxid genus *Eulepis* came into existence. Scudder unequivocally accepted this as a properly established genus. It cannot be ignored on account of the mistakes which led to its establishment, for, as has been explained in the note on the name *Eriboea* Hübner, [1819], it has played an important part in the literature. It must however be attributed to Scudder and be treated as having been first published in 1875. Following upon the correction of Scudder's mistake, the nominal species *Papilio athamas* Drury, which is considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with *Papilio pyrrhus* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type-species of the genus *Polyura* Billberg, 1820. Accordingly, the name *Eulepis* Scudder is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Polyura* Billberg, 1820.

The name *Eulepis* Scudder, 1875, is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Eulepis* Billberg, 1820.

EULIPHYRA Holland, 1890, *Psyche* **5** : 423. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 132) : **Euliphyra mirifica** Holland, 1890, *ibid.* **5** : 423.

EULIPHYRODES Romieux, 1937, *Mitt. schweiz. ent. Ges.* **17** (3) : 120-123. Type-species by original designation : **Euliphyrodes katangana** Romieux, 1937, *ibid.* **17** (3) : 123.

EUMAEA Geyer, [1834], in Hübner, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : pl. [18]. Type-species by monotypy : **Eumaea debora** Geyer, [1834], in Hübner, *ibid.* **3** : pl. [18].

Geyer, like his predecessor Hübner and many other early authors, gave no indication as to whether the generic names that he used were new names or, in the case of similar names, emendations of older names. In the present instance, the name used by Geyer—*Eumaea*—might very well have been from Geyer's point of view an emendation of the earlier name *Eumaeus* Hübner, [1819], having regard especially to the fact that even today the taxon represented by the nominal species *Eumaea debora* Geyer is subjectively regarded on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with *Rusticus minijs* Hübner, [1809], the type-species of the genus *Eumaeus* Hübner, [1819]. However, it cannot be claimed that Geyer provided any clear evidence that his *Eumaea* was intended to be an emendation and accordingly under Article 32 (a) (ii) of the Code it cannot be treated as an emendation; nor does Geyer's

volume contain anything which would support the view that the spelling which he used was an inadvertent Incorrect Subsequent Spelling. It is necessary therefore to conclude that under the Code *Eumaea* Geyer should be treated as having been a new name deliberately introduced by that author. Luckily, from the practical standpoint the matter is of no importance, since, for the reasons explained above, the name *Eumaea* would not be required for taxonomic purposes, being at the best no more than a junior subjective synonym of *Eumaeus* Hübner, [1819].

EUMAEUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 67. Type-species by monotypy : **Rusticus minijas** Hübner, [1809], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [97].

EUMARGARETA Grote, 1898, *Canad. Ent.* 30 : 201, 202. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : *Nymphalis coresia* Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 359.

Grote introduced the name *Eumargareta* as a replacement for *Megalura* Blanchard, 1840, which, following Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 212) he erroneously supposed was invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

For the foregoing reason the name *Eumargareta* Grote is invalid, being a junior objective synonym of *Megalura* Blanchard, 1840.

EUMEDONIA Forster, 1938, *Mitt. münchen. ent. Ges.* 28 : 113. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio eumedon** Esper, [1780], *Die Schmett.* 1 (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 16, pl. 52, figs 2 ♀, 3 ♂.

There is an older nominal species, *Papilio chiron* Rottemburg, 1775 (*Der Naturforscher* 6 : 27), which is subjectively considered on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio eumedon* Esper, [1780]. In consequence, for some years the specific name *chiron* Rottemburg was used as the oldest name for this species. There is however also another nominal species bearing this name which, like the name published by Rottemburg, was also published in 1775. The nominal species in question is *Papilio chiron* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 452), which (as already noted) is the type-species of the nominal genus *Euglyphus* Billberg, 1820. Prior to 1958 there was always a doubt as to which of these names should be treated as having precedence over the other. In that year however the Commission promulgated its *Opinion 516* (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1-44), in which it gave rulings under its Plenary Powers as to the relative precedence to be accorded to various works, including Rottemburg's paper in *Der Naturforscher* and Fabricius's *Syst. Ent.*, published in 1775. Under that ruling the *Syst. Ent.* takes precedence over Rottemburg's paper. Accordingly, the name *Papilio chiron* Rottemburg, 1775, takes precedence after the name *Papilio chiron* Fabricius, 1775. In consequence, the name *Papilio eumedon* Esper [1780], is definitely established as the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the present species.

EUMENIA Godart, [1834], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 826. Type-species by monotypy : **Eumenia toxea** Godart, [1824], *ibid.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 826.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Eumenia toxea* Godart is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Rusticus minijas* Hübner, [1809], the type-species of *Eumaeus* Hübner, [1819], of which therefore the name *Eumenia* Godart, [1824], is on the basis of the foregoing subjective synonymy a junior subjective synonym.

EUMENIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 58. Type-species by selection by Grote (1873, *Canad. Ent.* 5 : 62) : **Papilio autonoe** Esper, [1784], *Die Schmett.* 1 (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 167, pl. 86, figs 1 ♂, 2, 3 ♀.

EUMESIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* Lep. Rhop. (3) : 504. Type-species by monotypy : **Eumesia semiargentea** Felder (C.), & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.* Lep. Rhop. (3) : 505, pl. 69, figs 17, 18.

Evans (1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 18, 19, 43) treated this generic name in a strange and entirely incorrect manner. He accepted (: 43) the nominal species *Eumesia semiargentea* as representing a taxonomically distinct species. In spite of this he rejected

(: 19) the generic name *Eumesia* on the ground that the holotype of its type-species (*Eumesia semiargentea*) now in the British Museum was a specimen which had lost its head and on which in place of the missing head the head of some Satyrid species had been gummed. Evans's ground for rejecting this generic name was that the substitution of this false head on the holotype vitiated the generic diagnosis given by the authors of this name. This action was misconceived, there being nothing in the Code to authorize the rejection of a generic name on such grounds. Moreover, Evans's contention was incorrect in fact, for only part of the original diagnosis was concerned with the characters of the head. Quite apart from this consideration, Evans forgot that prior to 1931 it was not necessary for an author to provide any diagnosis for a new genus, provided that he included in the genus one or more duly established nominal species. This condition was duly complied with by the authors of this generic name. The name *Eumesia* is therefore an available name, and accordingly Evans's action in rejecting it was invalid.

EUNICA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 61. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston, 10 : 171) : **Papilio monima** Stoll, [1782], *in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (33) : 202, pl. 387, figs F, G.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio monima* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio amelia* Cramer, [1777], the type-species of the genus *Evonyme* Hübner, [1819]. The names *Eunica* and *Evonyme* were published on the same page of the *Verzeichniss* and the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends therefore on the choice of the First Reviser. This was Kirby (1871, *Syn. Cat. Diurn. Lep.* : 198) who adopted the name *Eunica*, sinking *Evonyme* as a junior synonym.

EUNICE Geyer, [1832], *in Hübner, Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 4 : 39. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 8 : 134) : *Eunice taurione* Geyer, [1832], *in Hübner, ibid.* 4 : 39, pl. [135], figs 783, 784.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Eunice taurione* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio monima* Stoll, the type-species of *Eunica* Hübner, [1819]. The position as regards this pair of generic names is thus exactly similar to that of *Eumaea* Geyer and *Eumaeus* Hübner which has been fully discussed in the note on the name *Eumaea* Geyer. For the reasons there explained, the name *Eunice* may have been an intentional emendation by Geyer of the name *Eunica* Hübner; it may also be no more than an inadvertent Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of Hübner's *Eunica*. There is however no evidence provided by Geyer which would bring the name *Eunice* within the definition laid down in the Code either for an Emendation or for an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling. The name *Eunice* must therefore be treated nomenclaturally as a new name introduced by Geyer intentionally.

From a practical point of view the exact status to be accorded to the name *Eunice* Geyer is of academic interest only, for in any circumstances the name *Eunice* Geyer would be invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the word "Eunice" having been used as a generic name by two authors before it was so used by Geyer. The names in question are : (i) *Eunice* Rafinesque, 1816 (*Analyse Nature* : 135); (ii) *Eunice* Schinz, 1822 (*in Cuvier, Thierreich* 2 : 310).

EUNOGYRA Westwood, [October 1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 72, fig. 11. Type-species by monotypy : **Eunogyra satyrus** Westwood, [1851], *in Doubleday, [Oct. 1851]*, *in Doubleday, ibid.* (2) : pl. 72, fig. 11.

The text relating to this name (: 463) was published a little later (in December 1851), and in it also Westwood placed only the nominal species *Eunogyra satyrus* in the genus *Eunogyra*.

EUOMMA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 425. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio crithea* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 29, pl. 16, figs 5, 6.

The name *Euomma* was introduced as a replacement for *Jaera* Hübner, [1819], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

This generic name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Euomma* Boheman, 1858 (*Eugenies Resa* Dl. 2, Zool. 1, Ins. : 101). It has been replaced by the name *Catuna* Kirby, 1871.

EUPAMIDES Hübner, [1819]. *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 101.

The sole species placed in this genus by Hübner is not a butterfly.

EUPHAEDRA Hübner, [1819]. *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 39. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 172) : **Papilio cyparissa** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 63, pl. 39, figs D, E.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio cyparissa* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with *Najas themis* Hübner, [1807], the type-species of the genus *Najas* Hübner, [1807]. On the basis of this subjective synonymy the generic name *Euphaedra* Hübner is a junior subjective synonym of *Najas* Hübner, which, as shown above, has twelve years' priority. It would be most objectionable however if the name *Euphaedra* which is very well-known and has been used continuously since 1871 (Kirby, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 247) for the genus of African Limenitids concerned, were to be replaced by the name *Najas* which has never been so used and has indeed only been brought to light in comparatively recent years. In the circumstances the Commission has been asked to reject the name *Najas* Hübner, thereby clearing the path for the continued use of the name *Euphaedra* Hübner, which, pending the outcome of the foregoing application is here accepted (in accordance with Article 50 of the Code) in preference to the older name *Najas* Hübner.

EUPHOEADES Hübner, [1819]. *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 83. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 65) : **Papilio glaucus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 460.

At this point attention must be drawn to the nominal species *Papilio turnus* Linnaeus, 1771, (*Mantissa Plant.* 2 : 536), which represents a taxon which is currently considered on taxonomic grounds to be a form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758. The relevance of this point to the present case resides in the fact that *Papilio turnus* Linnaeus is the type-species of the nominal genus *Jasoniades* Hübner, [1919], the name of which was published on the same page (83) of the *Verzeichniss* as the name *Euphoeades* Hübner. In these circumstances the relative precedence to be accorded to these two generic names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. In this case the First Reviser was myself when in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 147) I chose the name *Euphoeades* Hübner to take precedence after the name *Jasoniades* Hübner, of which therefore *Euphoeades* Hübner was thus made a junior subjective synonym.

EUPHYDRYAS Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 48. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio phaeton** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 1 : index et 42, pl. 21, figs 3, 4 ♀.

EUPHYES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 80. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia metacomet** Harris, 1862, *Treatise Ins. injur. Veget.* (Flint's ed.) : 317.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia metacomet* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia* (?) *vestris* Boisduval, 1852 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) 10 : 317).

EUPITHES Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 287. Type-species by tautonymy through Section (d) of Article 68 : *Pallene eupithes* Doubleday, [Nov. 1848].

The name *Eupithes* was published by Westwood as a manuscript name of Doubleday's, being placed by Westwood in the synonymy of *Harma* Doubleday, [1848]. As a name published in a synonymy, the name *Eupithes* Westwood possesses under Article 11 (d) no status in zoological nomenclature.

EUPLAEA Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. 1 (Lépid.) : 93 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euploea* Fabricius, 1807).

EUPLEA Kirby, [1879], in *Zool. Rec.* **14** (year 1877) (Ins.) : 128 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euploea* Fabricius, 1807).

EUPLOEA [Illiger], 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg.* [Jena] Halle **1807** (No. 2) : 1180, 1181. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 19) : *Limnas nemertes* Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [26].

The name *Euploea* [Illiger] is one of twelve well-known names in general use as from the date of their publication by Fabricius in 1807, which it was discovered in 1939 had been published with different included species in an anonymous paper of Illiger's that slightly predated that of Fabricius. A full account of this unfortunate discovery has been given in the note on the name *Apatura* [Illiger] (the first in alphabetical order of the names concerned). It is necessary here only to note that in the interest of nomenclatorial stability the Commission was asked to suppress under its Plenary Powers all these Illiger names, thereby validating their Fabrician counterparts. This application was approved by the Commission, its decision being promulgated in its *Opinion* 232 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 249–274). In that Opinion the name *Euploea* [Illiger], was suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy and was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 41.

EUPLOEA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 280. Type-species by designation by the Commission under the Plenary Powers in *Opinion* 163 : **Papilio corus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 41.

Fabricius cited three nominal species as belonging to the genus *Euploea*; from these Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 172) selected the second, *Papilio similis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479) to be the type-species of this genus. Three years later (1878, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, *Zool.* **14** : 291) Butler selected as the type-species of this genus the nominal species *Papilio core* Cramer, [1780] (*Util. Kapellen* **3** (23) : 133, pl. 266, figs E, F.) Quite apart from Scudder's earlier action, this selection would have been invalid, because it was not one of the species cited by Fabricius as belonging to his genus. Butler did not realize this because he erroneously identified *Papilio core* Cramer with *Papilio corus* Fabricius, which was the third of three species originally included by Fabricius. Butler's mistake was noted by Moore who in 1883 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 288) specified *Papilio corus* Fabricius as the type-species. With negligible exceptions, very few in number, the name *Euploea* has been used as though the type-species were *Papilio corus* Fabricius by all writers since the publication of Moore's paper in 1883.

In these circumstances nothing would be more confusing than the fact that by Scudder's selection the genus *Euploea* Fabricius is a Danaid, whereas it is universally understood as being a Euploeid. It was for this reason that, when I was preparing my book on the Generic Names of the Holarctic Butterflies (1934), I included (: 24) a recommendation that the Commission should be asked to prevent the otherwise unavoidable and widespread confusion by using its Plenary Powers to designate *Papilio corus* Fabricius as the type-species of the genus *Euploea*, thereby providing a valid basis for the usage of this name in the enormous literature which has grown up around it. This application was submitted to the Commission in October 1934, and in due course the action proposed was approved by the Commission. Various causes contributed to delay in the promulgation of the Commission's decision which did not take place until 1945 when it was published in *Opinion* 163 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 335–346). In the same *Opinion* the name *Euploea* Fabricius, 1807, defined as above, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 611.

After the foregoing application had been submitted to the Commission it was discovered that certain of the generic names published by Fabricius in the *Mag. f. Insektenk.* had been published a few weeks earlier by Illiger in an anonymous paper in the *Allgem. Lit. Ztg* the names so published being employed for the most part in a sense quite different from that in which they were used in Fabricius's well-known paper. One of the names so published by Illiger was *Euploea*, the publication of this name making the well-known name *Euploea*

Fabricius invalid under the Law of Homonymy. To protect this from happening the Commission—as has already been explained—suppressed the name *Euploea* [Illiger] under its Plenary Powers, thus validating the name *Euploea* Fabricius.

EUPLOEAMIMA Holland, 1887, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **14** : 113. Type-species by original designation : **Zethera diademooides** Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (4) : 824, pl. 51, fig. 3.

EUPLOEOPSIS de Niceville, 1886, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** (5) : 433. Type-species by selection by Kirby (1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. **2** : 280) : **Papilio telearchus** Hewitson, 1852, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **2** : 22, pl. 6, fig. 3.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio telearchus* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Zelima paradoxa* Zinken, [1831], (*Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **15** (1) : 162, pl. 15, figs 9, 10).

EUPOLEA Hulstaert, 1931, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **193** : 97 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euploea* Fabricius, 1807).

EUPSYCHE Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 112. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla m-album** Boisduval & Leconte, [June 1833], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amér. sept.* (9) : 86, pl. 26, figs 1, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 4 (larva), 5 (pupa).

EUPSYCHELLUS Röber, 1891, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **34** : 316. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaena dionisius** Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. **1** (Lépid.) : 82.

EUPTERA Staudinger, 1891, *Iris* **4** (1) : 98. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 27) : **Euptera sirene** Staudinger, 1891, *ibid.* **4** (1) : 98, pl. 1, fig. 6.

EUPTICHIA Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 12 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euptychia* Hübner, 1818).

EUPTOIETA Doubleday, [May, 1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 168. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 43) : **Papilio claudia** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 109, pl. 69, figs E, F.

EUPTYCHIA Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 20. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1937, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **6** : 150) : **Euptychia mollina** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 20, pl. [19], figs 105, 106.

At a time when it was erroneously supposed that the name *Euptychia* was first published by Hübner in the *Verzeichniss* ([4) : 54], which was then treated as having been published in 1816, whereas in fact the greater part of the butterfly section, including signature 4 here in question, is now considered not to have been published until 1819. Butler selected (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194) *Papilio herse* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 15, pl. 10, figs C, D) as type-species and *Euptychia* came to be accepted as the name for the large Neotropical genus of which the above species is a member. When it came to be realized that the name *Euptychia* was first published in the *Zuträge* in 1818 (that is, one year before the relevant portion of the *Verzeichniss*), it became impossible to maintain *Papilio herse* as the type-species, as it was not one of the two species placed in *Euptychia* in the *Zuträge*. Fortunately, one of those species, *Euptychia mollina* Hübner, belonged to the same general group, and its selection as type-species by myself in 1937 gave a valid basis for the current interpretation of this genus.

EURALIA Westwood [1850] in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. lep.* (2) : 81. Type-species by selection by Scudder 1875, (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 173) : **Papilio dubius** Palisot de Beauvois [1813–1830], *Ins. Afr. Amer.* : 238, pl. 6, figs. A, Aa.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio dubius* Palisot de Beauvois is currently treated subjectively as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal

species *Diadema damocrina* Trimen, 1869 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **26** : 505, *nota*). In turn, the taxon represented by the last-mentioned nominal species is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be an infra-subspecific form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Diadema anthedon* Doubleday, 1845 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **16** : 281).

EUREMA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 96. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* : 35) : **Papilio delia** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (23) : 144, pl. 273, fig. A.

Hübner introduced the name *Eurema demoditas* (: 96) as a replacement name for *Papilio delia* Cramer, [1780], which he cited in the synonymy of his new nominal species. As shown above, *Papilio delia* Cramer was selected as the type-species by Butler in 1870. As this nominal species is objectively identical with *Eurema demoditas*, one of the originally included species of this genus, Butler's selection was accepted by subsequent authors, though by some—e.g. by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 135) it was then considered necessary to cite the type-species of a genus under the name used for that species by the original author; in consequence, *Eurema* Hübner was cited as having *Eurema demoditas* Hübner as its type-species. However, by a resolution taken by the International Congress of Zoology in Paris in 1948 it was decided that when on the establishment of a nominal genus, an author cited synonyms for the names of any of the species which he included in that genus, the names so cited in synonymy are themselves to be accepted as the names of originally included species. This decision was incorporated into the revised Code, published in 1961, where it appears in Article 69(a) (i). Accordingly, as it was under the name *Papilio delia* Cramer that the type-species of this genus was selected by Butler, it is the nominal species so named which should be cited as the type-species of this genus.

The name *Papilio delia*, as applied to the present species, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio delia* [Denis & Schiffermüller, 1775] (*Ankündung syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 179). Accordingly, as the oldest available name objectively applicable to the present species, the name *Eurema demoditas* Hübner is the name which should be used.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Eurema demoditas* Hübner [1819], is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Pieris daira* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1 : 137)). The exact dates on which in 1819 the relevant portion of Hübner's *Verzeichniss* and the first part of Godart's contribution to the *Ency. méth.* were respectively published are not known. Accordingly, there is no certain evidence as to the relative precedence which should be accorded to the names *Eurema demoditas* Hübner and *Pieris daira* Godart respectively. In these circumstances, some choice is necessary for practical purposes. In this case this choice is not difficult, for the species-group name *daira* Godart is well-known and has been used extensively, while the name *demoditas* is not. Preference is therefore here given to the name *daira* Godart over the name *demoditas* Hübner. Accordingly, the name *daira* Godart is here treated as the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the present species and therefore as being its valid name.

EUREMA Doubleday, 1844, *List. lepid. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 83. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 223) : **Papilio lethe** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 80,

The name *Eurema* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Eurema* Hübner [1819].

EURHINIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 405. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 27–28) : **Papilio polynice** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 4, pl. 195, figs D, E.

The authors of this name placed in this genus three new nominal species and one long-established nominal species, *Papilio polynice* Cramer. Of these four taxa, the three new nominal species are now currently identified as forms of the fourth. Scudder, when dealing with this name in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 173–174), unfortunately

adopted a suggestion made to him by Kirby that the name *Eurhinia* was "evidently given to supplant" the name *Rhinopalpa* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, which, as Scudder explained (*loc. cit.* 10 : 263) was regarded by Kirby and himself as being invalid as being a name composed of a compound word of hybrid origin (partly Latin; partly Greek). Acting on this hypothesis, Scudder treated *Rhinopalpa fulva* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, the type-species of *Rhinopalpa* as being also the type-species of *Eurhinia*. At this point it must be noted, first, that the ground on which Scudder (and Kirby) rejected the name *Rhinopalpa* has no justification under the Code, and, second, that there is nothing whatever in the original description of *Eurhinia* to suggest that that name was a replacement name for *Rhinopalpa*. Scudder's action in selecting the (non-included) nominal species *Rhinopalpa fulva* to be the type-species of *Eurhinia* is therefore invalid. The genus *Eurhinia* remained without a validly selected type-species until, in 1943, I selected *Papilio polynice* Cramer to be type-species. [It may be noted that Scudder's incorrect action did not, according to current taxonomic ideas, materially affect the interpretation of the genus *Eurhinia*, for the taxon represented by *Rhinopalpa fulva* is currently considered to be a subspecies of that represented by the nominal species *Papilio polynice* Cramer.]

EURIDES Godman & Salvin, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** : 130 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eueides* Hübner, 1816).

EURIPHENE Boisduval, 1847, in Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 592. Type-species by monotypy : **Euriphene coerulea** Boisduval, 1847, *ibid.* **2** : 592.

The name *Euriphene* Boisduval was for long thrust on one side in favour of the Unjustified Emendation *Euryphene* published for it by Westwood in 1850 and employed by that author and many of his successors for an entirely different group of species. The species formerly attributed to the nomenclaturally non-existent genus *Euryphene* Westwood are now placed in the genus *Bebearia* Hemming, 1960. The phantom name *Euryphene* Westwood was sometimes given a false air of existence by being attributed not to Westwood but to Boisduval, 1847. This misattribution still further increased the general confusion by leading to the abandonment of the true *Euriphene* Boisduval, 1847, the species belonging to which (including the type-species) coming to be known by the later name *Diestogyna* Karsch, 1893. (The latter is in fact no more than a junior subjective synonym of *Euriphene* Boisduval.)

The interpretation of the nominal species *Euriphene coerulea* Boisduval was initially somewhat handicapped by the fact that by some mistake Boisduval gave "Natal" as its type-locality. This was corrected by Aurivillius in 1898 (*K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm, **35**, No. 5 : 204, *nota 1*) who drew attention to the fact that Boisduval's type-specimen, preserved in the British Museum, bore the label "Cote de Guinée". Another reason which may have added to the difficulties in this case may have been that by some oversight Aurivillius omitted to refer to it when dealing with the African Fauna in Seitz's *Grossschmetterlinge der Erde* (vol. **13**). This species appears to be well-characterized and to be plentiful where it occurs in West Africa, there being a long series of it in the British Museum.

EURIPUS Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Euripus halitheresa** Doubleday, [1848], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 2.

In the text, written by Westwood after Doubleday's death and published in 1850 (: 293) a second species was cited as belonging to this genus, but this has no nomenclatorial significance, in view of the fact that (as shown above) the type-species of this genus had been determined by monotypy two years earlier when plate 41 was published.

This is an available name, Corbet (1943) having been in error in rejecting it as a junior homonym of *Eurypus* Kirby, 1819 (see Article 56(a)). The replacement name *Idrusia* then published by Corbet is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Euripus* Doubleday.

EUROTO Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 549. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphilia compta** Butler, 1877, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 152.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila compta* is currently treated sub-

jectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Apaustus valerius* Möschler, 1878, the type-species of the genus *Morys* Godman, 1900. As the generic names *Euroto* and *Morys* were published on the same date and in the same volume, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This appears to have been Evans (1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 165-166) who gave preference to the name *Morys*, sinking *Euroto* as a junior synonym.

EURYADES Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1864, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 14 : 327, 376. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 174) : **Papilio corethrus** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén., 1 (Lep.) : 314, pl. 17 [= pl. 1. C], fig. 2.

There is a genus in Sponges which also bears the name *Euryades* and was published in the same year as the butterfly genus here under consideration : this was *Euryades* Duchassaing & Michelotti, 1864, (*Natuurk. Verh. holland. Maatsch. Wet. Haarlem* (2) 21, Artic. 3 : 106). As these two names are homonyms of one another, it is necessary to determine which should be given precedence over the other. So far as I am aware, this question has only once been debated in the literature ; this was in a paper published in 1932 (*Folia zool. hydrobiol.*, Riga 4 (1) : 146), in which Strand stated that he had been unable to find out with certainty which of these names was the first to be published. In the circumstances he adopted the name for the butterfly genus. When I came to consider this matter, I consulted Dr. A. Diakonoff of the Rijkmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden, who thereupon consulted the Hollandsche Maatschappij Wetenschappen. The Librarian of that Institution, Miss E. Dorhout Mees very kindly undertook a detailed examination of the records which included printers' bills, communications from the block-makers for the plates, etc. This investigation showed that the bill for the printing of plate I was dated 26th September 1864 and that for plate 25 20th December 1864. Miss Mees points out that it must have been after these dates that these plates were transmitted to the printers who were to make the issue ready for publication ; she concludes therefore at best the part concerned cannot have been published before some date between Christmas 1864 and New Year's Day 1865. I am very much obliged to Miss Mees for help in settling the present problem and I accept her findings, subject only to the reservation that possibly publication did not take place until a few days after New Year's Day, 1865. The butterfly genus *Euryades* on the other is contained in a paper presented to the *Zool.-bot. Ges.* on 1st June 1864 and there is no reason whatever to suppose that the Felders' paper in it was not published until the very end of the year in question. In these circumstances, the generic name *Euryades* Felder & Felder can confidently be treated as having been published before the name *Euryades* Duchassaing & Michelotti.

EURYBIA [Illiger], 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg. Halle* [Jena] 1807 (No. 2) : 1180. Type-species by monotypy : **Limnas halimede** Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [27].

The present generic name was published in an anonymous paper of Illiger's, most of the new generic names in which were long-overlooked senior homonyms of well-known names published a little later in 1807 by Fabricius in Illiger's *Magazin für Insektenkunde*. If these senior homonyms had been brought into use, the Fabrician counterparts being sunk as junior homonyms, very great confusion would have resulted. In order to prevent this from happening, these senior homonyms were suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers, its ruling on this subject being promulgated in *Opinion* 232 published in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 4 : 249-274). In addition, there were three new names published in this paper of Illiger's but no reference to *Eurybia* was included.

The name *Eurybia* was used in the same or very similar senses by no less than four different authors in the period 1809-1819 but none of these clearly indicated that they looked upon himself as the author of this name ; it seems likely that it was a manuscript name then in circulation. It is virtually certain that it was Illiger himself who was the first to think of employing the word "*Eurybia*" as a generic name. At the time of the discovery of Illiger's paper of 1807, it was felt that there were not sufficient grounds for asking the Commission to

suppress at the same the Illigerian names which preoccupied the Fabrician names. Indeed, it was felt that there would be a positive advantage in being able to attribute the name *Eurybia* to Illiger, if only because if adopted from this early date the risk of it being found not to be the first publication of the name—a contingency which had already led to the supercession of several of the later names, each of which had, for a time been considered to be the oldest version of the name *Eurybia*—would be avoided.

To sum up, the name *Eurybia* [Illiger], 1807, is a nomenclatorially available name and in consequence invalidates under the Law of Homonymy all later generic names consisting of the same word. The rejection of the name *Eurybia* of all later authors in favour of the name *Eurybia* does not involve any change in the taxonomic application of this name.

EURYBIA Latreille, 1809, *Gen. Crust. Ins.* **4** : 198. Type-species by selection by Crotch 1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 67 : *Papilio salome* Cramer, [1775]. *Util. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 18, pl. 12, figs G, H.

In introducing this nominal genus, Latreille observed that it had been proposed by Illiger, but he did not appear to be aware that it had already been published by that author. There seems to be no doubt that Latreille looked upon himself as publishing this name for the first time and as published, it is treated as such.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio salome* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio nicaeus* Fabricius, 1775 *Syst. Ent.* : 482. The name *Papilio nicaeus* Fabricius takes precedence over the name *Papilio salome* Cramer published in the same year under the ruling that the *Syst. Ent.* is to be given precedence over the parts of Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 516 published in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44).

The name *Eurybia* Latreille is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Eurybia* [Illiger], 1807.

EURYBIA Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) (1) : 733. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 30) : *Papilio salome* Cramer, [1775]. *Util. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 18, pl. 12, figs G, H.

The name *Eurybia* Oken is invalid:—(a) because the *Lehrbuch* of Oken, in which it was published, was rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission in its *Opinion* 417 published in 1956 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **14** : 1-41); and (b) because it is a junior homonym of *Eurybia* [Illiger], 1807. Moreover, its type-species is the same species as that of *Eurybia* Latreille, 1809, to which, if it had been available it would have fallen as a junior objective synonym.

EURYBIA Hoffmannsegg, 1818, in Wiedemann, *Zool. Mag.* **1** (2) : 100. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 174) : *Papilio nicaeus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 482.

Scudder, when selecting the above species as type-species, erroneously attributed the paper in Wiedemann's *Zool. Mag.* to Illiger instead of to Hoffmannsegg. (He was not aware of Illiger's paper of 1807.)

The generic name *Eurybia* Hoffmannsegg is invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Eurybia* [Illiger], 1807.

EURYBIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 17. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 174) : *Papilio nicaeus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 482.

Like the name discussed immediately above, the name *Eurybia* Hübner is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Eurybia* [Illiger], 1807.

EURYCUS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Consid. gén.*, **1** (Lépid.) : 391, 392. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Cressida heliconides* Swainson, 1832, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** (21) : pl. 94.

Boisduval introduced the name *Eurycus* as a replacement for *Cressida* Swainson, 1832, which he rejected on the ground of tautonomy with the specific name of the nominal species

Papilio cressida Fabricius, 1775. Nomenclaturally (though not taxonomically) Boisduval was in error, for, as has been shown in the note on the name *Cressida* Swainson, the type-species of that genus is the nominal species *Cressida heliconides* Swainson, but the taxon represented by that nominal species is considered on taxonomic grounds to be the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cressida* Fabricius.

Boisduval did not cite the nominal species *Cressida heliconides* Swainson, when establishing the genus *Euryalus*, but, as *Euryalus* was introduced as a replacement for *Cressida*, it automatically takes as its type-species the nominal species which is the type-species of the genus bearing the replaced name.

EURYGONA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Consid. gén., 1 (Lépid.) : pl. 3 [= pl. 3 A], fig. 2; pl. 21 [= pl. 5 C], fig. 3. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston, 10 : 175) : **Eurygona phoedica** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Consid. gén., 1 (Lépid.) : pl. 21 [= pl. 5 C], fig. 3.

EURYLAIS Boisduval, 1861, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (4) 1, *Bull.* : xxxix.

This generic name is a *nomen nudum* and accordingly possesses no status in zoological nomenclature. It is included here, only because references to it have occasionally been made in the literature. The history of this name is as set out below.

The name *Eurylaus* in the combination *Eurylaus daphnis* was included in a list of names stated to have been attached to specimens taken by Lorquin in the Philippines and exhibited at a meeting of the Entomological Society of France held on 23rd October 1861; it was stated in this report that these names would be included in a forthcoming paper of Boisduval's in the Annals of the Society. This expectation was not realized and these names never acquired status in zoological nomenclature.

In 1886 (*Reis. Philipp.* 5 (Schmett. Philipp.), Ins., Rhop. 1 : 7 *nota 1*) Semper discussed the question of the identity of the taxon which Boisduval had intended to name *Eurylaus daphnis*, and concluded that it was that to which in 1861 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 300) Felder (C.) had given the name *Danais anapis*, which later became the type-species of *Aianthis* Fruhstorfer, [1910]. It may reasonably be inferred that Boisduval realized that the taxon *Danais anapis* named by Felder in the same year as that in which he had exhibited Lorquin's collection from the Philippines was the same as that which, at the time when he made that exhibit, he intended to call by the name *Eurylaus daphnis* and that it was for this reason that he abandoned his plan to publish that binomen.

EURYMUS Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 134. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 469.

When it was realized that under the Code the type-species of the genus *Colias* Fabricius, 1807, was *Papilio rhamni* Linnaeus, 1758, and therefore that that generic name could not be used any longer for *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus and the other "Clouded Yellows" (the "Sulphurs"), the name *Eurymus* Horsfield was adopted by those specialists—a minority only—who decided to abandon the use of the name *Colias* for this group. The reluctance to give up the name *Colias* for this group and instead to use it for the "Brimstones" in place of the name *Gonepteryx* Leach was so strong that ultimately the Commission was asked to use its Plenary Powers to designate *Papilio hyale* as the type-species. As has been explained in the note under the name *Colias*, this request was approved by the Commission by its *Opinion* 146 published in 1943. Thereupon, the name *Eurymus* Horsfield became a junior objective synonym of *Colias* Fabricius, 1807.

For quite another reason, and one which had been overlooked by those specialists who at one time used the name *Eurymus* Horsfield for *Papilio hyale* and its allies, that generic name was—and always had been—invalid, for it was a junior homonym of the name *Eurymus* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 117).

Horsfield stated that the name *Eurymus* was a manuscript name of Swainson's; two years after the appearance of Horsfield's Catalogue, it was actually published by Swainson (1831, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 2 (13) : pl. 60).

EURYPHAEDRA Staudinger, 1891, *Iris* **4** (1) : 102. Type-species by monotypy : **Euryphaedra thauma** Staudinger, 1891, *ibid.* **4** (1) : 102.

EURYPHANIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 58 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Eriphanis* Boisduval, 1870).

EURYPHENA Feisthamel, 1850, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **8** : 251 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euriphene* Boisduval, 1847).

EURYPHENE Feisthamel, 1850, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **8** : 252, 254 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euriphene* Boisduval, 1847).

EURYPHENE Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 285 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Euriphene* Boisduval, 1847).

Westwood attributed the name *Euriphene* to Boisduval and placed in this genus six species, exclusive of five which he attributed to it doubtfully, assigning to each a mark of interrogation. One of the species unhesitatingly placed by Westwood in this genus was *Euriphene coerulea* Boisduval, the type-species of Boisduval's genus *Euriphene*. In citing this binomen Westwood correctly spelled it with an "i" in the second syllable. It is thus abundantly clear that Westwood was fully aware that Doubleday considered correctly that Boisduval was the author of this name and also that that author had spelled the second syllable with an "i" and not with a "y". Thus, it is to Westwood alone that the "y" spelling in this work must be attributed. Accordingly, the name *Euriphene* Westwood, [1850], ranks (as stated above) as an Unjustified Emendation of the name *Euriphene* Boisduval, 1847. As this name of Boisduval's is nomenclaturally available, Westwood's emendation *Euriphene* is objectively invalid, its type-species being automatically the same species as that of *Euriphene* Boisduval, namely *Euriphene coerulea* Boisduval.

The emendation *Euriphene* Westwood had a most unfortunate subsequent history, being erroneously treated as though it had been published by Westwood as the name for a new genus of his own, quite distinct from *Euriphene* Boisduval. Initially, no doubt this was largely due to the fact that the generic diagnosis provided by Westwood did not apply to *Euriphene coerulea* (the type-species of *Euriphene* Boisduval), but did apply to *Papilio cocalia* Fabricius, 1793, another of the species placed by Westwood in what he called *Euriphene* Boisduval. It was used in this sense, for example, by Röber ([1888], in Schatz) and by Reuter ([1898]), both of whom attributed this name, as *Euriphene*, to Boisduval, placing in it only *Papilio cocalia*. Between the publication of the these works by Röber and Reuter, the process of misunderstanding was carried a further stage by Karsch who in 1895 established the genus *Diestogyna* for a species (*Aterica tadema* Hewitson), which exhibits the same generic characters as does *Euriphene coerulea*, the true type-species of *Euriphene* Boisduval, with the result that for many years thereafter that species was misplaced in Karsch's genus. The last phase was reached in 1898 (*K. svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm **31** (No. 5) : 191-202) when Aurivillius, while retaining Westwood's invalid spelling *Euriphene*, broke the last link between this generic name and Boisduval, expressly attributed it to Westwood, but published it as "Eurytheme Westwood". Thus, it was that the mythical genus *Euriphene* Westwood came into existence. This extraordinary muddle only came to light when the present work was in preparation. It has been remedied by the provision of the name *Behearia* Hemming, 1960 (type-species : *Euriphene iturina* Karsch, 1894) for the species hitherto placed in the non-existent genus *Euriphene* Westwood, [1850].

EURYPHURA Staudinger, 1891, *Iris* **4** (1) : 105. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 28) : **Euriphene porphyron** Ward, 1871, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **8** : 118.

EURYPTERUS Mabille, 1877, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** (179) : 612. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1879], in *Zool. Rec.* **14** (year 1877) (Ins.) : 139) : *Eurypterus gigas* Mabille, 1877, *ibid.* **2** (179) : 162.

The name *Eurypterus* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Eurypterus* De Kay, 1826 (*Ann. Lyceum nat. Hist. New York* **1** (12) : 375).

EURYTELA Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **2** (2) : 202 (separate as *Faune ent. Madagascar Bourbon Maurice Lép.* : 54). Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 175) : **Papilio dryope** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 125, pl. 78, figs E, F.

Prior to Scudder's selection of the above species as type-species, Blanchard in 1850 (*Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 444) selected *Papilio hiarba* Fabricius, 1793, but that selection was invalid, as that species was not one of those included in the genus Boisduval in 1833.

EURYTIDES Hübner, [1821], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [92]. Type-species by monotypy : **Eurytides iphitas** Hübner, [1821], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [92].

Hübner included two plates of species assigned by him to the genus *Eurytides* in vol. 2 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.* These are the plates now known as pls [91] and [92]. Of these, pl. [91] depicted a new nominal species *Eurytides dolicaon* Hübner; pl. [92] (as shown above) represented another new nominal species *Eurytides iphitas*. The relative dates of publication of the various portions of Hübner's *Samml. exot. Schmett.* were not known when the position of the name *Eurytides* was considered by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 175) and in consequence that author had no option but to treat the two plates discussed above as having been published on the same date as one another. On this basis Scudder selected *Eurytides dolicaon* Hübner (figured on pl. [91]) as the type-species of this genus. The discovery of Hübner's surviving manuscripts however made it possible firmly to establish the dates of issue of the plates of Hübner's *Sammlung* (Hemming, 1937, *Hübner* **1** : 327–437). Of the plates here in question this evidence showed (*loc. cit.* : 408) that pl. [91] (*E. dolicaon*) was published in 1823 and that pl. [92] (*E. iphitas*) in 1821. It was thus established that the plate depicting *Eurytides iphitas* was published two years before that depicting *Eurytides dolicaon*. Accordingly, as shown above, *Eurytides iphitas* Hübner is the type-species of this genus by monotypy. (It may be noted that the two species discussed above are closely allied to one another and according to current taxonomic ideas are certainly congeneric.)

EUSCHEMON Doubleday, 1846, in Stokes, *Discoveries Australia* **1** : 513. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia rafflesia** MacLeay, [1827], in King, *Narr. Surv. Australia* **2** : 463.

EUSCHOEMON Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 36 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euschemon* Doubleday, 1846).

EUSELASIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 24. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 175) : **Euselasia gelaena** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (2) : 24.

The name *Euselasia gelaena* Hübner is a replacement name for *Papilio gelon* Stoll, [1787] (*Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 23, pl. 5, fig. 2). The name *Papilio gelon* Stoll is a nomenclaturally available name, and there was no justification for its replacement by Hübner by the name *Euselasia gelaena*, which is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym.

EUTERPE Swainson, 1831, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** (16) : pl. 74. Type-species by monotypy : **Euterpe terea** Swainson, 1831, *ibid.* (2) **2** (16) : pl. 74.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Euterpe terea* Swainson is identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio tereas* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 38). Indeed, it can hardly be doubted that the spelling "terea" used by Swainson is a variant, either intentional or accidental, of the spelling "terreas" used by Godart.

EUTHALIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 41. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 176) : **Papilio lubentina** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (13) : 92, pl. 155, figs C, D.

In the early nineteen-thirties there were differences of opinion among specialists on the question whether *Papilio lubentina* Cramer, the type-species of the present genus should on taxonomic grounds be treated as being congeneric with *Symphaedra alcandra* Hübner, [1819],

the type-species of the genus *Symphaedra* Hübner. For those who took the view that these species were congeneric with one another, the names *Euthalia* and *Symphaedra* were subjective synonyms of one another. As these names were published on the same date and in the same work (*Euthalia* on page 41; *Symphaedra* on page 40), the question arose as to which of these names should be given precedence over the other. This was a question on which at that time there was no clear provision in the Code, some authors adopting the First Reviser Principle (a course which in retrospect is now seen to have been correct), while others, including the majority of lepidopterists, guided themselves by the so-called Page Precedence Principle. Thus, from the standpoint of this last group of specialists the name *Euthalia* Hübner would be a junior subjective synonym of *Symphaedra* Hübner for any worker who might identify with one another the genera bearing these names. From the point of view of stability in nomenclature, the rejection of the name *Euthalia* in favour of the name *Symphaedra* would have been open to very strong objection : the genus *Euthalia* is a large and highly characteristic genus of Indo-Oriental Nymphalids, while *Symphaedra*, as hitherto interpreted, consists of a single species occurring in Ceylon, Southern India and Sikkim.

To obviate the risks described above, it was decided to ask the Commission to give a ruling which would protect the name *Euthalia* Hübner from the danger of attack by the name *Symphaedra* Hübner on grounds of priority. An application in this sense was submitted to the Commission jointly by myself and Mr. N. D. Riley in October 1934. It was approved by that body at its meeting held at Lisbon in September 1934 but various causes combined to delay the promulgation of *Opinion* 167, containing that decision, until 1945 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 399-410). By the ruling given in that *Opinion* it was directed that the Law of Priority should not be invoked to secure precedence for the name *Symphaedra* Hübner over the name *Euthalia* Hübner, and the name *Euthalia* Hübner, so endorsed, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 613.

EUTHALEOPSIS Fruhstorfer, [1913], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 9 : 695 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Euthaliopsis* Neervoort van de Poll, 1896).

EUTHALIOPSIS Neervoort van de Poll, 1896, *Notes Leyden Mus.* 17 : 205. Type-species by monotypy : **Adolias action** Hewitson, [1862], *Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [59], pl. [30], figs 6, 7.

EUTHECTA Bennett, 1954, *Entomologist* 87 : 170. Type-species by original designation : **Euthecta cooksoni** Bennett, 1954, *ibid.* 87 : 711, 182, fig. 1 (♂ genit.)

EUTHYMELE Mabille, 1878, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 21 : 24. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 86) : **Hesperia mercatus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 332.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia mercatus* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio fulgerator* Walch, 1775 (*Der Naturforscher* 7 : 115, pl. 1, figs 2a, 2b).

EUTHYMUS Scudder, 1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* 1871 : 77. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio phyleus* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 1 : index et 25, pl. 13, figs 4, 5 ♂.

The name *Euthymus* Scudder is invalid, because it is a junior homonym of *Euthymus* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 127). Even if *Euthymus* Scudder had not been invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it would still have been invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hylephila* Billberg, 1820.

EUTOCUS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 599. Type-species by original designation : **Eutocus phthisia** Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 600, pl. 103, figs 18, 19, 20 ♂.

The taxon represented by *Eutocus phthisia* Godman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Apaustus facilis* Plötz, 1884 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* 45 : 158).

EUTRESIS Doubleday, [October 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 111. Type-species through Section (a) (i) of Article 68 : **Eutresis hypereia** Doubleday, [1847], *ibid.* (1) : 112.

Doubleday gave a very full diagnosis for the genus *Eutresis*, in which he stated that he had erected this genus for a single species only; he added that this species occurred in Venezuela and that he had given to it the name *Eutresis hypereia*. He gave also a reference to the then unpublished "Suppl. Plate", on which this species was to be depicted in fig. 2. That plate however was not published until August 1852. As will be seen from the date, this plate formed part of the continuation of the *Gen. diurn. Lep.*, for which Westwood assumed responsibility after Doubleday's death. As will be seen from the foregoing particulars, Doubleday did not give a description in 1847 for *Eutresis hypereia* in addition to the combined description which he furnished for this new genus and species. The detailed combined description provides however an adequate "indication" for that nominal species, which ranks therefore as from 1847 and not from the later date (August 1852), on which the Supplementary Plate depicting it was published by Westwood. The type-species of the genus *Eutresis* would rank as having had its type-species determined by monotypy under Section (c) of Article 68, if it were not for the fact that the earlier provision in Section (a) (i) (the so-called "gen. n., sp. n." clause) of the same Article had not already determined this matter.

EUTYCHIDE Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 544. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia physcella** Hewitson, 1866, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 2 : 498.

The type-species was redescribed and figured in [1873] (*Ill. exot. Butts* 5 : [103], pl. [54], figs. 44, 45) by Hewitson who there gave a back-reference to the description in the *Transactions*.

EVUANESSA Scudder, 1889, *Butts Eastern U.S. Canada* (1) (3) : 387. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio antiopa** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 476.

The name *Euvanessa* was introduced by Scudder as a replacement for the name *Scudderia* Grote, 1873, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

EVANSIELLA Hayward, 1948, *Acta zool. lilloana* 5 : 101. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia cordela** Plötz, 1882, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 43 : 328.

EVEIDES Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 35 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Eueides* Hübner, 1816).

EUXANTHE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 39. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio eurinome** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (6) : 109, pl. 70, fig. A.

EVENA Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 269. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* 1 : 428) : **Papilio crithea** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 29, pl. 15, figs 5, 6.

The selection of *Papilio crithea* Drury in 1941 as type-species made the name *Evena* Westwood a junior objective synonym of *Catuna* Kirby, 1871.

Since the type-selection discussed above, the name *Evena* Westwood has become invalid for quite a different reason. The name *Evena* was attributed by Westwood to Boisduval and published in the synonymy of the name *Jaera* Hübner, [1819]. Under the current revised Code it is provided (in Article 11 (d)) that the publication of a name in a synonymy does not confer any status of availability upon that name. Under this provision the name *Evena* Westwood is invalid and would moreover have been invalid, whatever species had been selected as type-species.

EVENUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 78. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 176) : **Papilio endymion** Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* 2 : 115.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio endymion* Fabricius is currently

treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio regalis* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* 1 (6) : 114, pl. 72, figs E, F).

EVERES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 69. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* 1871 : 56) : **Papilio amyntas** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankundung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 185.

The name *Papilio amyntas* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio amyntas* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 79).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio amyntas* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio argiades* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise durch verschiedene Provinz. Russisch. Reichs* 1 : 472).

EVIDES Agassiz, 1846, *Nomencl. zool., Index univ.* : 147, 153 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Eueides* Hübner, 1816).

The spelling *Evides* was used by Agassiz for a second time in 1848 (*loc. cit.* (12 mo Ed.) : 440, 442).

Agassiz explicitly introduced the spelling *Evides* as an emendation of *Eueides* Hübner, citing the latter name when bringing forward the spelling *Evides*; also when citing the name *Eueides*, he gave a forward reference to his new spelling *Evides*.

EVONYME Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 61. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 176) : **Papilio amelia** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (12) : 61, pl. 136, figs B, C.

The generic name *Evonyme* was published in the same work (on the same page) and on the same date as the generic name *Eunica*. In consequence, the relative precedence to be accorded to these generic names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. As explained in the note on the name *Eunica*, the First Reviser in this case was Kirby who in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 198) adopted the name *Eunica*, placing the name *Evonyme* in synonymy.

EXOMETAECA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 130 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Exometoeca* Meyrick, 1888).

EXOMETOECA Meyrick, 1888, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* (2) 2 (4) : 833. Type-species by monotypy : **Exometoeaca nycteris** Meyrick, 1888, *ibid.* (2) (2) (4) : 833.

EXOMYTOECA Waterhouse, 1902, *Index zool.* 1880–1900 : 140 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Exometoeca* Meyrick, 1888).

EXOPLISIA Godman & Salvin, [1886], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 1 : 450. Type-species by monotypy : **Amarynthis hypochalybe** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 98.

Exoplisia is currently treated as the oldest available name—indeed, the only such name—applicable to a taxonomically valid genus of the family Riodinidae.

It must be noted however that Stichel on several occasions—the latest being in 1930 (*in Strand's Lep. Cat.* 40 : 442)—treated the name *Exoplisia* as a junior subjective synonym of *Nelone* Boisduval, 1870. This practice was entirely without justification, for as early as 1875 Scudder (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 225) had selected the only distantly related species *Papilio fatima* Cramer to be the type-species of this genus. It may perhaps be worth noting that of the seven nominal species placed in *Nelone* two were then described as species of this genus and that one of these names (*prasithea*) is currently treated as being a junior subjective synonym of *Amarynthis hypochalybe*, the name of the type-species of *Exoplisia*. The name *Nelone* was used in the sense of *Exoplisia* several times after its publication by Boisduval in 1870, but this practice ceased after Scudder had selected *Papilio fatima* Cramer to be the type-species in 1875 and the name *Nelone* did not re-appear in the literature until Stichel began his mistaken efforts in 1910 (*in Fasc. 112A of Wytsman's Gen. Ins.*) to employ it as though it were a senior synonym of *Exoplisia* Godman and Salvin.

FABIUS Duncan, 1837, in Jardine's *Nat. Lib. Ent.* 5 (Foreign Butts) : 167. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio hippona** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 265.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hippona* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio fabius* Cramer, [1776] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 141, pl. 90, figs C, D.)

FABRICIANA Reuss, 1920, *Ent. Mitt.* 9 : 92 *nota*. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio niobe** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 481.

Apparently forgetting that he had published this name in 1920, Reuss published it again as a new name in 1922 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* 87 (1921) (A) 11 : 197), again designating *Papilio niobe* as type-species.

The Commission, by its Ruling given in *Opinion* 501 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 18 : 1–64) placed the name *Fabriciana* Reuss on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as name No. 1244.

FALCAPICA Klots, 1930, *Bull. Brooklyn ent. Soc.* 28 : 83. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio genutia** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 193.

The name *Falcapica* Klots was introduced as a replacement for the name *Midea* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. *Papilio genutia* is the type-species of *Midea* and is therefore automatically the type-species of the replacement genus *Falcapica* Klots. Klots in addition designated *Papilio genutia* as type-species, but this action was unnecessary, since, as explained above, that species was automatically the type-species of this genus as from the moment the name *Falcapica* was published.

The name *Papilio genutia* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio genutia* Cramer, [1779] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (18) : 23, pl. 206, figs C, D), which applies to a species of an entirely different group (Oriental Danaids).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio genutia* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Mancipium midea* Hübner, [1809] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [142]). It is by the specific name *midea* Hübner that this species is now known.

FALCUNA Stempffer & Bennett, 1963, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* 13 (6) : 174. Type-species by original designation : *Liptena libyssa* Hewitson, 1866, *Exot. Butt. Pentila & Liptena* pl. 1, figs 5, 6.

FALGA Mabille, 1897, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* 66 : 211. Type-species by selection by Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 609 : **Carystus jeconia** Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1870 : 501.

Mabille stated that he established this genus for an insect, of which he had received a specimen from Dr. Staudinger under the manuscript specific name *mirabilis*. He went on to say that he was convinced that this insect was the same as that which Butler had in 1870 described under the name *Carystus jeconia*, though Staudinger's *mirabilis* differed in certain respects from Butler's description of his *jeconia*. He concluded however that it would be safe to identify these nominal taxa with one another; he accordingly adopted the name *jeconia* Butler, placing Staudinger's manuscript name *mirabilis* in the synonymy of *jeconia*. Fortunately, it is not necessary for the present purpose to pursue the taxonomic question of the identity of Staudinger's *mirabilis*, for the nominal species *Carystus jeconia* Butler, the identity of which is fully understood, was unequivocally placed by Mabille in his genus *Falga* and was definitely selected as type-species by Godman in 1901.

FAUNIA Poey, 1847, *Mem. Soc. econ. Habana* (2) 3 : 178. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio orphise* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 67, pl. 42, figs E, F.

The name *Faunia* Poey is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Faunia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*Mém. prés. Acad. Sci., Paris* 2 : 279).

FAUNIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 55. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 198) : **Papilio eumeus** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 4, pl. 2, fig. 3.

FAUNULA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 488. Type-species by monotypy : **Faunula leucoglene** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 488.

FAVONIUS Sibatani & Ito, 1942, *Tenthredo* **3** (4) : 327. Type-species by original designation : **Dipsas orientalis** Murray, 1875, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **11** : 169.

FAVRIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 218. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia cribellum** Eversmann, 1841, *Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou* **1841** (1) : 25.

FELDERIA Semper (G.), 1888, in Semper (C. G.), *Reis. Archipel. Philipp.* (2) (No. 5) (Schmett.) **1** (3) : 88. Type-species by selection by de Niceville (1893, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **8** (1) : 46) : *Felderia phlegethon* Semper (G.), 1888, in Semper (C. G.), *ibid.* (2) (No. 5) (Schmett.) **1** (3) : 90, pl. 17, figs 6, 7 ♂, 8, 9 ♀.

The name *Felderia* Semper is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Felderia* Walsingham, 1887 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 165). It has been replaced by the name *Cynitia* Snellen, 1895.

FELDERIA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 142. Type-species by original designation : *Thecla w-album* Knoch var. *eximia* Fixsen, 1887, in Romanoff, *Mém. Lépid.* **3** : 271, pl. 13, fig. 2.

Like *Felderia* Semper, 1888, discussed immediately above, the name *Felderia* Tutt is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Felderia* Walsingham, 1887. It has been replaced by the name *Thecliolia* Strand, 1910.

FELICENA Waterhouse, 1932, *Austr. Zool.* **7** : 99. Type-species by original designation : **Thymele dirpha** Boisduval, 1832, in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faune ent. **1** (Lep.) : 162.

FENISECA Grote, 1869, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **2** : 308. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia tarquinius** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. Syst.* **3** (1) : 319.

FESTIVUS Crotch, 1872, *Cist. ent.* **1** : 62. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio plexippus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 471.

The term "Festivus" is one of a number of words used by Linnaeus (1758, *loc. cit.* : 470) to denote groups of species within the genus *Papilio*. Many years later these terms were the cause of considerable confusion owing to claims being advanced on their behalf that they should be treated as having acquired the status of subgeneric names as from the date on which they were originally published in the XVIIIth century. This unsatisfactory situation persisted until the foregoing claim was categorically rejected by the Commission in its *Opinion* 124 (1936, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (No. 8) : 1-2 ; republished in facsimile in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 465-466)). In the meantime some of these terms had been published in genuine binomial form by authors who attributed them wrongly to Linnaeus but who must themselves be treated as the authors, since it was through their action alone that these terms acquired status in nomenclature. In the present case the first author of this kind was Crotch and the name *Festivus* must therefore be attributed to him. The type-species of *Festivus* Crotch is *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, by designation by Crotch.

The name *Festivus* Crotch is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Danaus* Kluk, 1802.

FIXSEНИA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 142. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla herzi** Fixsen, 1887, in Romanoff, *Mém. Lépid.* **3** : 279, pl. 13, fig. 4 ♀.

FLACCILLA Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 593. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio aecas** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Utt. Kapellen* **4** (29) : 102, pl. 343, figs A, B.

The name *Flaccilla* Godman was formerly considered to be invalid as a junior homonym of *Flacilla* Koken, 1896 (*Jahrb. geol. ReichsAnst.* **46** : 92), and, as such, was replaced in 1939 by

Aecas Hemming. However, under a provision adopted by the Copenhagen Congress in 1953 and now embodied in the revised Code in Article 56 (a) a one-letter difference in spelling serves to prevent any two generic names from being treated as homonyms of one another. Under this provision, therefore, the name *Flaccilla* Godman is not a homonym of *Flacilla* Koken, but is an available name.

FLOS Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 412. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio apidanus** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (12) : 63, pl. 137, figs F, G.

Following an erroneous type-selection made by Scudder in 1875, *Papilio apidanus*, the type-species of the present genus, was incorrectly treated for many years as being the type-species of the genus *Amblypodia* Horsfield, [1829]. The subsequent history of the name *Amblypodia* Horsfield and the associated names *Arhopala* Boisduval and *Horsfieldia* Riley has been explained in detail in the note given under the name *Amblypodia*.

FRESNA Evans, 1937, *Cat. African Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 164. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia netophha** Hewitson, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **1** : 345.

FREYERIA Courvoisier, 1920, *Iris* **34** : 234. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaena trochylus** Freyer, 1845, *Neuere Beitr. Schmett.* **5** (74) : 98, pl. 440, fig. 1 ♂.

FRITILLA Capronnier, 1874, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **17** : 20.

Capronnier's intention was to apply this name to some taxon of generic rank in the family Riodinidae. He gave no generic diagnosis and placed in this genus only a single nominal species—*Fritilla meleagris*—which was a manuscript species of Boisduval's. Capronnier gave no description for this nominal species, furnishing only a few brief observations on the habits of the species which are quite insufficient to permit the identification of this nominal species. The name of this nominal species is thus a *nomen nudum*; in consequence, so also is the generic name *Fritilla* as published by Capronnier, in view of the fact that (as explained above) he gave no generic diagnosis for this taxon. The name *Fritilla* Capronnier (like the name *Dyndirus* Capronnier published in the same paper) thus possesses no status in zoological nomenclature. It is cited here only for the purposes of record, because it has found its way into various lists of names that have been published.

FULDA Evans, 1937, *Cat. African Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 86. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia coroller** Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **2** (2) : 214, pl. 9, fig. 8 (separate as *Faune ent. Madagascar*, Lép. : 66, pl. 9, fig. 8).

FULVIA Higgins, [1959], *Lepid. News* **12** (5/6) : 162. Type-species by original designation : **Melitaea fasciata** Hoppfer, 1874, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **35** : 349.

The name *Fulvia* Higgins is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Fulvia* Gray, 1853 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (2) **11** : 40) and also of *Fulvia* Adams, 1957 (*Gen. Rec. Moll.* **2** : 547). It has been replaced by the name *Higginsius* Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 139.

FUTURONERVA Bryk, 1928, *Ent. Z.* **42** : 50. Type-species by original designation : **Futuronerva absurda** Bryk, 1928, *ibid.* **42** : 50.

The name *Futuronerva* and *Futuronerva absurda*, together with the associated family name *Futuronervidae*, represent one of the most extraordinary episodes in the nomenclature of the butterflies, for, as observed by Klots in 1933 (*Ent. amer.*, Brooklyn (n.s.) **12** (3) : 153), the type-species of the nominal species *Futuronervea absurda*, the foundation on which the whole of this ridiculous systematic edifice rests, is no more than a teratological female specimen with deformed venation belonging to the common Palaearctic Pierid *Papilio crataegi* Linnaeus, 1758, the type-species of the genus *Aporia* Hübner, [1819].

GAEIDES Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 126. Type-species by original designation : **Chrysophanus dione** Scudder, 1869, *Trans. Chicago Acad. Sci.* **1** (2) : 330.

GALERGA Mabille, 1897, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **66** : 210. Type-species by monotypy : **Galerga hyposticta** Mabille, 1897, *ibid.* **66** : 210.

GALLIENIA Oberthur, 1916, *Étud. Lép. comp.* **11** (texte et planches) : 205–207. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lèp.* (4) : 120) : *Melanitis masoura* Hewitson, 1875, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **11** : 227.

The name *Gallienia* Oberthur is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Gallienia* Brongniart, 1896 (*Bull. Soc. philomat. Paris* (8) **8** : 124, 131). It has been replaced by the name *Masoura* Hemming, 1964.

GALLIO Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 85, 111. Type-species by original designation : **Stomyles gallio** Mabille, 1905, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** : 132.

GAMANA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 220. Type-species by selection by Kirby [1884], in *Zool. Rec.* **20** (year 1883) (Ins.) : (167) : **Idea daos** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : pl. 24 [= pl. C], fig. 3.

GAMATOBIA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 262. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea aethiops** Butler, 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1866** : 285.

GAMIA Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 84. Type-species by original designation : **Proteides galua** Holland, 1891, *Ent. News* **2** : 3.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Proteides galua* Holland is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Proteides shelleyi* Sharpe, 1890 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **6** : 349).

GANDACA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* **7** (75) : 33. Type-species by original designation : **Terias harina** Horsfield, [1829], *Descri. Cat. lèp. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 137.

GANGARA Moore, [1882], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 164. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio thrysus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 532.

GANORIS Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetensAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1816** (No. 1) : 61. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio brassicae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

The name *Ganoris* Dalman is invalid, as being a junior objective synonym of *Pieris* Schrank, 1801.

GANYRA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 178) : **Papilio amaryllis** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 189.

The name *Papilio amaryllis* Fabricius is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Papilio amaryllis* Stoll, [1782] (in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 210, pl. 391, figs A, B). The oldest available specific name subjectively considered on taxonomic grounds as being applicable to the present species is *Pieris josephina* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 158).

GARERIS Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 156. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis sanatana** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lèp. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 231.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Mycalesis sanatana* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio francisca* Stoll, [1780] (in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 75, pl. 326, figs E, F).

GARGA Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **3** : 216. Type-species by monotypy : **Garga olena** Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* (2) **3** : 216.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Garga olena* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Conognathus platon* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 181).

GARSAURITIS Ferreira d'Almeida, 1938, *Brasil-med.*, Rio de Janeiro **52** : 413. Type-species by original designation : **Ceratinia xanthostola** Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** (3) : 525.

GASTROCHAETA Holland, 1894, *Ent. News* 5 : 28. Type-species by monotypy : *Gastrochaeta mabillei* Holland, 1894, *ibid.* 5 : 28.

This generic name was published as a new name in two papers of Holland's, the first (cited above) was published in January 1894, the second, a paper in the *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1896, part 1 : 37, was published in June 1896.

In the first of these papers Holland attributed the specific name *mabillei* to Mabille, not being aware that in fact that name had never been published and was only a manuscript name; the particulars furnished by Holland serve however to validate this name, which accordingly is attributable to Holland.

The name *Gastrochaeta* Holland is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Gastrochaeta* Dujardin, 1841 ((Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Zoophytes Infusoires* : 384). It has been subjectively replaced by the name *Meza* Hemming, 1939 (type-species : *Hesperia meza* Hewitson, 1877).

GE de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 9 (4) : 373. Type-species by original designation : **Ge geta** de Niceville, 1895, *ibid.* 9 (4) : 37, pl. Q, fig. 51 ♂.

GECANA Swinhoe, [1912], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* 9 (106) : 230. Type-species by original designation : **Ismene fergusonii** de Niceville, 1892, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 7 (3) : 345, pl. J, fig. 6 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ismene fergusonii* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Ismene jaina* Moore, [1866] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (3) : 782).

GEGENES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 107. Type-species proposed for designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers : **Papilio pumilio** Hoffmannsegg, 1803, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 3 : 202 (as defined by the specimen figured as fig. 2 on plate 5 of Cyrilli's *Ent. neap.* published in 1787 and there misidentified as *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 536), that specimen having been selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 112 to represent the lectotype of the present species).

The genus *Gegenes* was established on the basis of bibliographical references to the works of previous authors. Three nominal species were cited by Hübner as belonging to this genus, but the names cited for the second and third were *nomina nuda* and the first—which he cited as *pygmaeus* Fabricius is therefore under the Code the type-species by monotypy. It is at this point that difficulty arises, because Hübner, like all his contemporaries, confused two species under the name *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius, and it was the species to which that name does not properly apply that Hübner looked upon himself as placing in the genus *Gegenes*, as is clearly shown by the fact that the previously published figures which he cited in the synonymy of what he called *pygmaeus* Fabricius represent not that species but the species which at that time was commonly misidentified with it. *Gegenes* Hübner is therefore a genus based upon a misidentified type-species.

The true *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius is an Oriental species currently placed in the genus *Aeromachus* de Niceville, 1890. Its type-specimen is now in the British Museum.

The specimen misidentified with the above species occurs in Southern Europe and Western Asia. The first author to make the mistake of identifying this species with *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius was Cyrilli when in 1787 he figured (*loc. cit.* : pl. 5, fig. 2) a specimen taken at Amalfi. This mistake was repeated by Esper in 1793, *Die Schmett.*, Suppl. Band 1 Abschn. Tagschmett. : 34, pl. 99, fig. 3 ♂, and in the period 1800–1803 by Hübner himself (*Samml. europ. Schm.* : pl. *Pap.* 91, figs 458 ♂, 459, 460 ♀). It was these figures of his own which Hübner cited in the synonymy of *pygmaeus* Fabricius at the time when he established the genus *Gegenes*.

Long before the publication of the *Verzeichniss* however, the fact that the name *pygmaeus* Fabricius was not properly applicable to the European species was recognized by Hoffmannsegg when in 1803 he established the nominal species *Papilio pumilio*, basing it upon the figures published by Hübner, Esper and Cyrilli, to which reference has already been made. As recorded at the head of the present note I selected in 1964 the figure published by Cyrilli to

represent the lectotype of *Papilio pumilio*. The syntype represented by Cyrilli's figure was selected for this purpose in preference to one of those represented by the figures published by Esper or Hübner, partly because Cyrilli was the first author to publish a figure of this species and partly because the exact locality in which the specimen figured was taken was known.

Great confusion would result if it were necessary to accept the true *Papilio pygmaeus* Fabricius as the type-species of *Gegenes* Hübner, for this would involve the transfer of the name *Gegenes* from its long-accustomed position in the group currently known as the "Gegenes Group" in the family Hesperiidae to the only distantly related group in the same family currently known as the "Astictopterus Group", where it would replace the well-established name *Aeromachus* de Niceville. In order to avoid these most undesirable transfers, the Commission has been asked to use its Plenary Powers under Section (1) (misidentified type-species) of Article 70 to designate *Papilio pumilio* Hoffmannsegg to be the type-species of the genus *Gegenes* Hübner, thereby both giving effect to Hübner's intention when establishing this genus and providing a valid basis for the long-established use of that name. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80, the present case is here treated provisionally as though the application submitted had already been approved by the Commission.

GEHENNA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 92, 108. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia abima** Hewitson, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **19** : 83.

The taxon represented by the nominal species which is the type-species of the present genus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with *Isoteinon satwa* de Niceville, the type-species of the genus *Zographetus* Watson. The generic names *Gehenna* and *Zographetus*, being names published on the same date (and in the same work) depend for their relative precedence upon the choice made by the First Reviser. In this case the First Reviser was Evans (1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia Brit. Mus.* : 299) who gave preference to *Zographetus* over *Gehenna*, sinking the latter as a junior subjective synonym.

GEHLOTA Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (1) : 131. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 49) : **Plesioneura sumitra** Moore, [1766], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 787.

GEIROCHEILUS Edwards, 1874, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **5** : 18 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Gyrocheilus* Butler, 1867).

GEITONEURA Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **19** : 164. Type-species by selection by Butler (Feb. 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 196) : **Satyrus klugii** Guérin-Ménéville, [1831], in Duperry, *Voy. autour Monde*, "Coquille", Zool. **2** (Pt 2) (Div. 1), pl. 17, fig. 2 ; *id.*, [1838], *ibid.* Zool. **2** (Pt. 2) (Div. 1) : 280.

Butler, who established this genus in 1867 without a designated type-species, selected the above species as type-species twice in 1868, first, in February cited above, and, second, in July (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 166).

GELOTOPHYE Ferreira d'Almeida, 1940, *Rev. Ent.*, Rio de Janeiro **11** (3) : 760. Type-species by original designation : **Thyridia mystica** Zikán, 1931, *Ent. Rundsch.* **48** : 102.

GERIDUS Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 5 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Gerydus* Boisduval, [1836]).

GEROSIS Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 44, 49. Type-species by monotypy : **Coladenia hamiltoni** de Niceville, 1888, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **57** : 291, pl. 13, fig. 8.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Coladenia hamiltoni* de Niceville is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Satarupa phisara* Moore, 1874, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 50.

GERYDUS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon) *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 23 [= pl. 7C], fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio symethus* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (13) : 84, pl. 149, figs B, C.

The name *Gerydus* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Miletus* Hübner, [1819].

GESTA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 171, 200. Type-species by original designation : **Thanaos gesta** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1863, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **17** : 142.

GIDEONA Klots, 1933, *Ent. amer.*, Brooklyn (n.s.) **12** (3) : 153, 196. Type-species by original designation : **Callidryas lucasi** Grandidier, 1867, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **19** : 273-274.

GINDANES Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 415. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 87) : **Gindanes panaetius** Godman & Salvin, [1895], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 416, pl. 87, figs 30, 31.

The taxon represented by *Gindanes panaetius* Godman & Salvin is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia brebissoni* [correction of *brebisson*] Latreille, [1824].

GINZIA Okano, 1941, *Igaku To Seihutugaku*, Tokyo **11** : 239. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Lycaena ferrea** Butler, [1866], *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 57.

The name *Ginzia* was introduced by Okano as a replacement for *Satsuma* Murray, 1875, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

GLAUCOPSYCHE Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 54. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus lygdamus** Doubleday, 1841, *Entomologist* **1** : 209.

GLENNIA Klots, 1933, *Ent. amer.*, Brooklyn (n.s.) **12** (3) : 154 ; *id., ibid.* **12** (4) : 212, 213. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris pylotis** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 158.

GLINAMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 288. Type-species by monotypy : **Euploea euctemon** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [12], pl. [6], fig. 2.

GLOBICEPS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1869, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **1** (8) : [31]. Type-species by monotypy : *Globiceps paradoxa* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1869, *ibid.* **1** (8) : [31].

The name *Globiceps* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym (a) of *Globiceps* Lepeletier & Serville, 1825, *Ency. méth.* **10** (Ins.) (1) : 326 and (b) of *Globiceps* Ares, 1852 (*Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **4** : 193).

There are two later names for the genus *Globiceps*. These are : *Gonophlebia* Felder (R.), June, 1870, and *Pseudopontia* Plötz, September, 1870. The slight priority of *Gonophlebia* over *Pseudopontia* has either been unknown to, or ignored by, all subsequent authors, the genus having been invariably known by the name *Pseudopontia*. In order to prevent the confusion which would result from the resuscitation on grounds of priority of the virtually unknown name *Gonophlebia*, it is proposed to ask the Commission to suppress it for the purposes of the Law of Priority.

GLUTOPHRISSA Butler, 1887, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **23** : 249. Type-species by original designation : **Appias poeyi** Butler, 1872, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1872** : 49.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Appias poeyi* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Mylothris molpadia* Hübner, [1819-1821] (*Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 15, pl. [45], figs 259, 260). In its turn, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Mylothris molpadia* is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio drusilla* Cramer, [1777], (*Util. Kapellen* **2** (10) : 21, pl. 110, fig. C). Reference should be made to Talbot (1932, *in Bryk's Lep. Cat.* **53** : 184-185) for the synonymy here adopted for this species which was formerly known by the junior subjective synonym *ilaire* Godart (*Pieris ilaire* Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 142).

GLYCESTHA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 178) : **Papilio coronea** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 106, pl. 68, figs B, C.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio coronea* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio java* Linnaeus, 1769 (*Amoen. acad.* 7 : 504, *nota*).

GNATHOTRICHE Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 420, *nota*. Type-species by monotypy : **Euterpe exclamationis** Kollar, [1849], *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien.* 1 : 359, pl. 45, figs 5, 6.

GNESSIA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 141. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 179) : **Papilio cirveis** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 3 : index et 24, pl. 18, figs 5, 6.

GNOPHODES Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 61, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Gnophodes parmeno** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 61, fig. 2.

The text relating to *Gnophodes* was prepared by Westwood after Doubleday's death and was not published until 1851 (*loc. cit.* (2) : 363). On this occasion also the above was the only included species, apart from the citation of the name of an unpublished species.

GODARTIA Lucas, 1843, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* 11 (4) : 297. Type-species by monotypy : **Godartia madagascariensis** Godart, 1843, *ibid.* 11 (4) : 299, pl. 12, Section No. 2, figs 1, 2, 3.

Both the generic name *Godartia* and the binomen *Godartia madagascariensis* appeared in print twice before being published by Lucas (as shown above) in Part 4 of volume 11 of the *Annales*, which appeared in October 1843. On each of these occasions however these names appeared as *nomina nuda* in anonymous notices included in the *Rev. zool. (Soc. Cuvier.)*. In the first, which was published in December 1842 (*loc. cit.* 5 : 390), an account was given in a communication that Lucas had made to the Entomological Society of France, in which the reviewer stated that Lucas had introduced a new species under the above name. In his notice the reviewer misspelled the generic name as *Godardia*, and it was to correct this mistake that in January 1843 (*loc. cit.* 6 : 32) he published his second note. These references are mentioned here solely because one or other has occasionally been cited as the place where these names were first published although on neither occasion were the requirements of the code satisfied.

GODMANIA Skinner & Ramsden, 1923, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* 75 : 321. Type-species by monotypy : *Goniloba malitiosa* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 19 : 54.

The name *Godmania* Skinner & Ramsden is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Godmania* Horváth, 1919 (*Ann. Mus. Hungar.* 17 : 211, 222).

GODYRIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Dircenna duillia** Hewitson, 1854, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) 2 : 247, pl. 23, fig. 3.

GOMALIA Moore, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1879 : 144. Type-species by monotypy : **Gomalia albofasciata** Moore, *ibid.* 1879 : 144.

The Indian taxon represented by the nominal species *Gomalia albofasciata* Moore has been treated subjectively by some authors as a subspecies of the Tropical African taxon represented by the nominal species *Pyrgus elma* Trimen, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 1 : 288.

GONATOMYRINA Aurivillius, 1924, in Seitz, *Macrolep.* 13 : 422. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio lara* Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. L. Ulv.* : 320

GONELILIA Shirozu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* 1 (4) : 339, 348 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Gonerilia* Shirozu & Yamamoto, 1956).

GONEPTERYX [Leach], [1815], Brewster's *Edinburgh Ency.* 9 (1) : 127. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio rhamni** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 470.

If the ordinary rules in the Code had been permitted to apply in this case, the name *Gonepteryx* [Leach] would have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Colias* Fabricius, 1807. The transfer of the name *Colias* from the "Clouded Yellows" ("Sulphurs") to the "Brimstones" and the consequent disappearance of the name *Gonepteryx* in synonymy would have created such extremely serious confusion and misunderstanding that in 1934 it was

decided to seek the aid of the Commission to protect the universal and long-established usage of these names. The full history of that application has been given in the discussion on the name *Colias*. It is therefore only necessary here to take note that the desired protection was afforded by the action of the Commission in designating *Papilio hyale* Linnaeus, 1758, to be the type-species of *Colias* Fabricius, this action having the simultaneous effect also of validating the name *Gonepteryx* for *Papilio rhamni*. The decision of the Commission in this matter was promulgated in *Opinion* 146, published in 1943 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 109-121).

CONERILIA Shirozu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* 1 (4) : 339, 348 & errata slip facing page 422. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla seraphim** Oberthür, 1886, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1886 : 12.

As already noted, this name appeared in the text misspelled as *Gonelilia*. After the pages in question had been printed but before they were published in Part 4 of volume 1 of *Sieboldia*, the fact that this name had been misspelled in this way was detected by the authors who caused an Errata slip correcting the spelling to *Gonerilia* to be inserted facing page 422. This correction complies with all the requirements of the Code relating to the emendation of names and accordingly the spelling *Gonerilia* is the correct spelling of this name.

GONIAPTERYX Westwood, 1840, *Introd. Class. Ins.* 2 Syn. : 87 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815]).

If *Goniapteryx* Westwood had been a Justified Emendation of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], it would nevertheless have been invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Goniapteryx* Perty, 1833 (*Del. Anim. artic. Brasil* (3) : 162).

GONIARUS Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* 35 : lx (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Goniurus* Hübner, [1819]).

GONILOBA Westwood, [1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 511. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 179) : *Niconiades xanthaphes* Hübner, [1821], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [147].

In listing the name of the type-species, Westwood without justification emended its spelling from *xanthaphes* to *xanthoptes*.

The name *Goniloba* Westwood is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Niconiades* Hübner, [1821].

GONIOPTERYX Wallengren, 1853, *Skand. Dagfjär.* : 145 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815]).

Wallengren said nothing to show whether the above spelling was an Unjustified Emendation. It might therefore be only an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling, but this seems unlikely, since (as shown below) this rather peculiar spelling when published later by Burmeister was undoubtedly a deliberate emendation. It is accordingly here treated as an emendation made by Wallengren and not as an erroneous spelling on that author's part.

GONIOPTERYX Burmeister, 1878, *Descr. phys. Rép. Argentine* 5 (Lépid.) : 75, 104 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815]).

Burmeister made it absolutely clear that the spelling which he used for this generic name was a deliberate emendation by himself of the name *Gonepteryx* [Leach], by inserting the words " Leach (emendat.) " immediately below the cross-heading " Genre *Goniopteryx* " on page 104. In a footnote to the same page Burmeister underlined the foregoing notations as follows : " L'orthographe *Gonepterix* [sic] ne peut pas être justifiée par les règles de la grammaire grecque."

GONIURIS Westwood, [1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 510 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Goniurus* Hübner, [1819]).

GONIURUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 104. Type-species by selection by Westwood ([1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 510) : *Papilio proteus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 484.

It was when selecting the type-species for this genus that Westwood accidentally introduced the Incorrect Subsequent Spelling *Goniurus* noted above.

The name *Goniurus* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Urbanus* Hübner, [1807].

GONOPHLEBIA Felder (R.), June 1870, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** (24) 9 : 5. Type-species by monotypy : *Globiceps paradoxa* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *loc. cit.* **1** (8) : [31].

In introducing the name *Gonophlebia* in the paper cited above, Rudolf Felder gave a figure of the species *Globiceps paradoxa* established jointly by his father Cajetan Felder and himself in the previous year. In doing so, he cited the name of that species as *Gonophlebia* (*Globiceps*) *paradoxa*. He gave no explanation of his action in citing the older name *Globiceps* in brackets (parentheses) after his new name *Gonophlebia*, but it seems likely that he was aware that the earlier name was invalid under the Law of Homonymy. This however, is no more than a conjecture and it seems better therefore to treat this nominal genus as having had its type-species determined by monotypy (Article 68 (c)) rather than through the replacement procedure (Article 67(i)).

The name *Gonophlebia*, though an available name, has been completely overlooked in the literature, this genus being invariably known by the name *Pseudopontia* Plötz also published in 1870. Unfortunately, the name *Gonophlebia* has priority over *Pseudopontia*, having been published in June 1870, whereas the name *Pseudopontia* was not published until September of that year. Great confusion would result if it were necessary now to abandon the long-established and universally accepted name *Pseudopontia*. To prevent this from taking place, the Commission is being asked to suppress the name *Gonophlebia* for the purposes of the Law of Priority, thus rendering the name *Pseudopontia* Plötz the oldest available name for the present genus. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 that in cases such as the present existing usage is to be maintained, pending the publication of the Commission's decision on the application, the name *Pseudopontia* Plötz is treated in the present work as the oldest available name for this genus, the older name *Gonophlebia* Felder being treated as having been invalidated in the manner proposed.

GONOPTERA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815]).

There was a missprint in this name as actually published by Billberg, the name appearing in the impossible form "Gonrptera".

Billberg stated that this was a manuscript name of Dalman's. He did not mention *Gonepteryx* (Leach), but it is impossible to believe that Dalman and Billberg were both ignorant of this name published only five years earlier. *Gonoptera* Billberg is accordingly here treated as an Unjustified Emendation of *Gonepteryx* [Leach].

GONOPTERIS Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 34. Type-species by monotypy : **Gonopteris peergaea** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *ibid.* **4** : 34, pl. [129], figs 747, 748.

GONOPTYX Schatz, [1886], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Bd* **1** (Th. 2) (2) : 68 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815]).

GORGO Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 64. Type-species by selection by Hemming 1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 198 : **Papilio ceto** Hübner, [1803-1804], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* **112**, figs 578, 579.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio ceto* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio alberganus* Prunner, 1798 (*Lepid. pedemont.* : 71).

GORGOPAS Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 366. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 88) : **Achlyodes viridiceps** Butler & Druce, 1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 115.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Achlyodes viridiceps* Butler & Druce is currently

treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pellicia chlorocephala* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870 (*Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **24** : 160).

GORGOPHONE Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 378. Type-species by monotypy : **Gorgophone meliboea** Godman & Salvin, [1894], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 378, pl. 84, figs 13, 14 ♂.

GORGYRA Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 31. Type-species by original designation : **Apaustus aburae** Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 359.

GORGYTHION Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer.* Lep. Rhop. **2** : 424. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 88) : **Helias pyralina** Möschler, 1876, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **26** : 343, pl. 4, fig. 31.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Helias pyralina* Möschler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia begga* Prittitz, 1868 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **29** : 198).

GRAIS Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 381. Type-species by original designation : **Anastrus stigmaticus** Mabille, 1883, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **27** : liv.

GRANILA Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 7, 11. Type-species by monotypy : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] **paseas** Hewitson, [1857], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [118], pl. [59], fig. 5.

GRAPHIUM Scopoli, 1777, *Introd. Hist. nat.* : 433. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 199) : **Papilio sarpedon** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461.

GRAPTA Kirby, 1837, in Richardson, *Faun. bor.-amer.* (4) : 292. Type-species by monotypy : **Vanessa (Grapta) c-argenteum** Kirby, 1837, in Richardson, *ibid.* (4) : 292, pl. 3, figs 6, 7.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Vanessa (Grapta) c-argenteum* Kirby is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio progne* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 9, pl. 5, figs E, F.)

GRETA Hemming, 1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 28. Type-species by original designation : **Hymenitis diaphane** Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 8 (as defined by fig. 3 on plate 7 in Drury's *Ill. nat. Hist.*, which was named *Papilio diaphanus* in the index to volume 2 of that work after having been described but not named on page 13, that specimen having been selected by Hemming (1964, *Ann. lep.* (3) : 89) to represent the lectotype both of *Papilio diaphanus* Drury, [1773] and of *Hymenitis diaphane* Hübner).

The nominal species *Hymenitis diaphane* was established by Hübner solely upon the basis of bibliographical references to works by previous authors. The first of these references was to *Papilio diaphanus* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 13, pl. 7, fig. 3), the type-material of which forms part, therefore, of the syntypes of *Hymenitis diaphane* Hübner. By the lectotype-selections cited at the head of the present note, the specific name *diaphane* Hübner became a junior objective synonym of *diaphanus* Drury.

The name *Greta* was introduced when it was realized that the name of the genus—*Hymenitis* Hübner, 1816—in which the above species had till then been placed was invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

GRETNA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 7, 149. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia cylinda** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 449.

GRYNOPSIS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 19, 42. Type-species by original designation : *Phareas coeleste* Westwood, [1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 78, fig. 4.

The name *Grypnopsis* Watson is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Phareas* Westwood, [1852].

GYMNAECIA Swainson, 1901, *J.N.Y. ent. Soc.* **9** : 79 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Gynaecia* Doubleday, 1844).

GYNAE CIA Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 88. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio dirce* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 477.

The name *Gynaecia* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Colobura* Billberg, 1820.

GYNOECIA Erichson, 1848, in Schomburgk, *Reisen Britisch-Guiana* **3** : 597 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Gynaecia* Doubleday, 1844).

GYNOMORPHIA Verity, 1929, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.*, **98** : 355. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio agestis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wien. Gegend : 184.

The name *Gynomorphia* Verity is invalid, as it is a junior objective synoynm of *Aricia* R.L., 1817. The introduction of this name is due to a misreading of the action of Tutt (1906, *Ent. Rec.* **18** : 131) when he selected the above species to be the type-species of *Aricia* R. L.; Verity erroneously supposed that *Aricia* was a new name then introduced by Tutt, and he accordingly rejected that non-existent name on the ground that it was a junior homonym of *Aricia* R. L. It was to fill the gap which he mistakenly supposed existed that he went on to introduce the name *Gynomorphia*.

GYROCHEILUS Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **20** : 267. Type-species by original designation : **Pronophila patrobas** Hewitson, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 16, pl. 6, figs 40, 41.

GYROCHILUS Kirby, [1882], in *Zool. Rec.* **18** (year 1881) (Ins.) : 160 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Gyrocheilus* Butler, 1867).

HABRODAIS Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 113. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla grunus** Boisduval, 1852, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **10** : 289.

HADES Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 435. Type-species by monotypy : **Hades noctula** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 435 *nota*, pl. 72, fig. 3.

HADOTHERA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 80. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : *Papilio danis* Cramer, [1775], *Uttl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 111, pl. 70, figs E, F.

The name *Hadothera* was introduced by Billberg as a replacement for the name *Danis* Fabricius, 1807. This action was quite uncalled for, as *Danis* Fabricius is a nomenclatorially available name, to which therefore *Hadothera* Billberg falls as a junior objective synonym.

HAEMACTIS Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17**(A) : 46 (as *Haemactis*), 70 (as *Stae-mactis*). Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia sanguinalis** Westwood, [March 1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 79, fig. 8.

As shown above, this name appeared in two spellings, the second, *Stae-mactis*, being a misprint, which was corrected by Mabille on page 210 of the concluding section (Section D) of the volume published in 1904.

The name of the type-species appeared on the plate (as shown above) in the combination *Hesperia sanguinalis*, but in the text (: 524) published five months later (12th August 1852), Westwood placed this species in the genus *Achlyodes* Hübner, [1819].

HAEMATERA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 231, pl. 30, fig. 4. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 182) : **Haematera thysbe** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (1) : 231, pl. 30, fig. 4.

Scudder erroneously believed that Doubleday's plate 30 was published before the relevant portion of the text (: 231), and it was on this basis that he stated that *Haematera thysbe* was the type-species of this genus. In actual fact, the plate and the text were published on the same date (9th July 1849). In the text Doubleday added a second species as belonging to the genus *Haematera*. Scudder was therefore mistaken in thinking that the above species was the type-species by monotypy. Luckily, this species was one of the species included in the text, and accordingly it is the type-species through Scudder's action.

HAEMONIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 101.

Hübner erroneously believed that the sole species placed by him in this genus—*Papilio cronus* Cramer, [1775], (*Util. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 94, pl. 60, fig. C)—was a butterfly but it is in fact a moth.

HAETERA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 284. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 195) : **Papilio piera** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 465.

The discovery of the exact dates of publication of the plates included in Volume 1 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.* of Jacob Hübner, consequent upon the examination of that author's surviving manuscripts showed that in certain cases well-known generic names of Fabricius's published in 1807 in volume 6 of Illiger's *Mag. f. Insektenk.* were junior synonyms of other names which had appeared slightly earlier in that year in Hübner's *Sammlung*. It would have been most undesirable, because most confusing, if these early Hübnerian names had been allowed to replace the well-known and long-established Fabrician equivalents. Accordingly in 1935 I submitted an application to the Commission with a request that it should afford protection to these threatened Fabrician names. This application was approved by the Commission which gave a ruling under its plenary powers that precedence should be given to the Fabrician names in question. This decision was promulgated by the Commission in its *Opinion* 137 published in 1942 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 21–28).

The name *Haetera* Fabricius belongs to the group of names discussed above, being an objective synonym of *Oreas* Hübner, [1807] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [82]), of which also *Papilio piera* Linnaeus, 1758, is the type-species. Under the ruling given in Opinion 137 discussed above, the name *Haetera* Fabricius takes precedence over the name *Oreas* Hübner, the latter becoming invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Haetera* Fabricius.

HAETEROPSIS Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 63, fig. 5 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Heteropsis* Westwood, [1850]).

The text relating to this genus (: 323) was published on the same date as plate 63, and here the spelling *Heteropsis* was employed. The First Subsequent User was Kirby (1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 96) who used the spelling *Heteropsis*, and that spelling has been used by every subsequent writer, and is the Correct Original Spelling, the spelling *Haeteropsis* being an Incorrect Original Spelling and therefore invalid.

HALIMEDE Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris* 174 : 192. Type-species by monotypy : *Halimede asiatica* Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, *ibid.* 174 : 192, fig. 1 ♂.

Oberthur & Houlbert had the idea that, if the specific name of a given species were to be selected as the name for a new genus for that species, it would be necessary to abandon that name as the specific name for the species in question and to provide it with another. In the present instance they took the word *Halimede* which had been used by Ménétriés in 1858 as a specific name in the binomen *Arge halimede* and adopted it as a new generic name. That nominal species was for long a matter of difficulty, Ménétriés having confused two different species with one another. What Oberthur & Houlbert did was to erect the nominal species *Halimede asiatica* for one of the taxa included by Ménétriés under the name *Arge halimede* but not the taxon to which under the lectotype procedure the specific name *halimede* Ménétriés now applies.

The generic name *Halimede* Oberthur & Houlbert is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, there being two older nominal genera bearing the name *Halimede*. These names are:—(a) *Halimede* de Haan, 1835 (*in Siebold, Faun. japon., Crust.* (1835) : 35); (b) *Halimede* Rathke, 1843 (*Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* 20 (1) : 166).

HALLELESIS Condamin, 1961, *Bull. Inst. Afrique Noire* (A) 23 : 783. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis asochis** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [92], pl. [46], figs 46, 47.

The name *Hallelesis* was first published by Condamin in 1960 (*loc. cit.* (A) 22 : 1256) but, as then published, this name was invalid, for, although a generic diagnosis was provided, no type-

species was designated. This defect was remedied by Condamin when (as shown above) he republished this name with *Mycalesis asochis* Hewitson designated as type-species. (It may perhaps be useful to note that in the Insecta portion (: 274) of the volume (vol. 97) of the *Zoological Record* for 1960 the nominal species *Papilio halyma* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 243) was stated to be the type-species in the entry relating to this genus as introduced in Condamin's paper of 1960. It is not clear whether the compiler of this entry was consciously making good the omission in Condamin's paper or whether the citation of this species as the type-species was due to some inadvertence. This matter is however of no consequence, for the portion of the *Zoological Record* concerned was not published until August 1962, by which time (as shown above) Condamin himself had designated *Mycalesis asochis* as the type-species.)

HALLIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 1 : 261. Type-species by original designation : *Thanaos marloyi* Boisduval, [1834], *Icon. hist. Lépid. Europe* 1 : 241, pl. 47, figs 6, 7 ♂.

The name *Hallia* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Hallia* Edwards & Haime, 1850 (*Brit. foss. Corals* (Pal. Soc. 3) : lxvi).

HALOTUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep.-Rhop.* 2 : 505. Type-species by monotypy : *Halotus saxula* Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.* 2 : 506, pl. 95, figs 42, 43, 44 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Halotus saxula* Godman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia angellus* Plötz, 1886 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* 47 : 94).

HALPE Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 (3) : 689. Type-species by designation by the Commission under the Plenary Powers : **Halpe moorei** Watson, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 109.

Halpe is a genus which was based on a misidentified type-species. The circumstances are as follows. *Halpe* was established with five included nominal species but none of these was designated as type-species. One of these, the nominal species *Hesperia beturia* Hewitson, 1868 (*Descr. One Hundred New Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 36), was selected as the type-species by Watson in 1893 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 93). In the same paper (*loc. cit.* : 109) Watson described an allied species under the name *Halpe moorei*. Watson added (: 110) that this species usually stood in Indian collections as *beturia* Hewitson owing to the fact that Hewitson himself had confused the taxon occurring in the Nilgiris (now named *moorei* by Watson) with a quite different species occurring in Celebes. This piece of synonymy which corresponds with the evidence afforded by the type-specimens of *beturia* and *moorei* in the British Museum, has been accepted by all subsequent authors. Unluckily, one aspect of this case was overlooked by Watson when he selected *Hesperia beturia* Moore to be the type-species of the genus *Halpe*; this was that, when in 1878 Moore established *Halpe* and placed in it what he then identified as *beturia* Hewitson, this was the Indian species (later named *moorei* by Watson) and not the true *beturia* from Celebes. Thus, through Watson's action *Halpe* became a genus based on a misidentified species. This was first pointed out by Swinhoe in 1913 (*in Moore, Lep. ind.* 10 (119) : 264) who thereupon cited *Halpe moorei* Watson as the type-species. The same course was followed by Evans in 1949 (*Cat. Hesp. Europe Asia Australia Brit. Mus.* : 257, 260, 265). Under the Code however it is incorrect to accept as the type-species of a genus any nominal species not cited as belonging to the genus at the time when the generic name concerned was originally published. Accordingly, the Commission is being asked to regularize the position by designating *Halpe moorei* Watson to be the type-species of this genus under the Misidentified-Type-Species Procedure laid down in Article 70 of the Code. For the sake of continuity the name *Halpe* is here provisionally treated as though the action indicated above had already been taken by the Commission.

It must here be noted that in 1925 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 88) Lindsey advanced the view that the nominal species *Halpe ceylonica* Moore, 1878, (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 : 690, pl. 45, fig. 9) had been selected as the type-species of the genus *Halpe* by Kirby in [1880] (*in Zool. Rec.* 15 (year 1878) (*Ins.*) : 188). Lindsey's statement is incorrect in every respect, and must

have been due to some confusion in his notes, for Kirby did not designate a type-species for this genus and indeed did not cite *Halpe ceylonica* at all.

Finally, it must be noted that in 1949 (*loc. cit.* : 260) Evans treated the taxon represented by the nominal species *Halpe moorei* Watson as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperilla porus* Mabille, 1876 (*Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **6** : cxcix).

HAMADRYAS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio io* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 472.

The name *Hamadryas* Hübner, as of the *Tentamen*, is invalid, because by the ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion 97* (1926, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (No. 4) : 19–30); republished in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 355–366) the leaflet in which it appeared was rejected as being unavailable for the purposes of zoological nomenclature.

This generic name has been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 82.

HAMADRYAS Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [47]. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio amphinome** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 779.

The rejection by the Commission of Hübner's *Tentamen* and the consequent invalidation of the name *Hamadryas* as published in that leaflet made it necessary to ascertain where this name was next published. This turned out to be in volume 1 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.* of the same author. From the species included in the genus *Hamadryas* I selected (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 197) *Papilio feronia* Linnaeus, 1758 (figured on Hübner's plate [48]) to be the type-species of this genus. Later, the discovery of Hübner's manuscripts showed that, contrary to what had previously been believed, the plates in the *Sammlung* depicting species referred to the genus *Hamadryas* were not published simultaneously but had appeared on various dates between 1806 and 1814. Plate [48] referred to above was seen not have been published until 1813; it followed that the selection of *Papilio feronia* as the type-species of *Hamadryas* made in 1933 was automatically invalid. It was seen also that only one plate of a *Hamadryas* species was published in 1806. This was plate [47], depicting *Papilio amphinome*, and that species is accordingly the type-species by monotypy.

HAMADRYAS Boisduval, [1832], *in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, *Faun. ent.* **1** (Lép.) : 91. Type-species by selection by Moore (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 253) : *Papilio zoilus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 480.

The name *Hamadryas* Boisduval, as being a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806] is invalid. It has been replaced by the name *Tellervo* Kirby, 1894.

HAMADRYODES Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation: **Athyra lactaria** Butler, 1866, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **17** : 98.

When establishing the genus *Hamadryodes* and designating its type-species in Part 32 of the *Lep. ind.*, Moore gave no generic diagnosis for this taxon; he made good this deficiency however in Part 34 (: 215), published later in the same year.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Athyra lactaria* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Limenitis praslini* Boisduval, [1832] (*in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, *Faun. ent.* **1** (Lép.) : 131).

HAMADRYOPSIS Oberthür, 1894, *Étud. ent.* **19** : 17. Type-species by monotypy: **Hamadryopsis drusillodes** Oberthür, 1894, *ibid.* **19** : 17, pl. 2, figs. 4, 4a.

Fruhstorfer in 1908, (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.* **58** (6/7) : 217) subjectively identified *Hamadryopsis drusillodes* Oberthür, 1894, with *Drusillopsis dohertyi* Oberthür, 1894, (*loc. cit.* **19** : 16, pl. 2, figs 3, 3a). As these names of Oberthür's were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to the specific names *drusillodes* and *dohertyi* depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This choice was made in the paper cited above, Fruhstorfer in it adopting *dohertyi* and treating *drusillodes* as a junior synonym of that name. Accordingly, from the standpoint of workers who accept the synonymy established by Fruhstorfer, the specific name *drusillodes* Oberthür (the specific name of the

type-species of the present genus) falls as a junior subjective synonym of the specific name *dohertyi* Oberthür.

Like the names of the species discussed above, the names of the genera in which those species were placed by Oberthür—that is, *Hamadryopsis* Oberthür and *Drusillopsis* Oberthür—were also then newly introduced. In consequence, the relative precedence to be accorded to these generic names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 77), when I selected the name *Drusillopsis* Oberthür to take precedence over the name *Hamadryopsis* Oberthür.

It may be noted that in the same paper Fruhstorfer quite incorrectly rejected both the name *Hamadryopsis* Oberthür and the name *Drusillopsis* on the ground that Oberthür had not characterized the taxa to which he applied these names. Having done this, Fruhstorfer adopted the name *Hamadryopsis* as his own and provided a diagnosis of his own for the genus so named.

HAMANUMIDA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 18. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1874, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 183) : **Papilio meleagris** Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 1 (6) : 102, pl. 66, figs A, B.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, [1775¹], is currently identified subjectively with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio daedalus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 482). As these names were both published in 1775, the relative precedence to be accorded to them was a matter of doubt until in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1–44) the Commission promulgated its *Opinion* 516, in which it ruled, *inter alia*, that the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius of 1775 was to be accorded precedence over the portions of Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* published in the same year.

HAMEARIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 19. Type-species by selection by Curtis (1830, *Brit. Entom.* 7 : pl. 316) : **Papilio lucina** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 480.

Note must here be taken of a formerly widespread misuse of the name *Hamearis* Hübner which arose out of a faulty action taken by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 183). Scudder was aware that in 1830 Curtis had selected *Papilio lucina* Linnaeus to be the type-species of this genus but he rejected that selection on the ground—erroneous under the present Code—that it was ineligible for selection as the type-species of *Hamearis* at the time (1830) when it was so selected by Curtis because it had already been made the type-species of a different genus (*Nemeobius* Stephens, 1827). On this argument the genus *Hamearis* Hübner was still without a valid type-species and Scudder attempted to make good this deficiency by selecting as the type-species *Papilio epulus* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 29, pl. 50, figs C, D). Owing to the great prestige in which Scudder's work was held, his incorrect disposition of the genus was accepted for a long time. It continued for some time after Scudder's mistake had been detected and the name *Hamearis* had been correctly brought into use for *Papilio lucina*. The development of this anomalous situation was due, it may be assumed, to the fact that the true type-species of *Hamearis* is a purely palaearctic genus, while the pseudotype set up by Scudder is confined to the Neotropical Region of the New World, with the result that there were few authors whose work led them to deal with both of these widely separated groups. Authors who realized that the name *Hamearis* could not properly be used for *Papilio epulus* attempted to overcome the difficulty by—incorrectly—referring that species to the genus *Lemonias* Hübner. It was when I was considering the position of the last-mentioned generic name that I realized that the only way of establishing order in this case would be by establishing a new nominal genus having *Papilio epulus* Cramer as type-species. This I did in 1934 when I introduced the new genus *Audre* Hemming.

HAMES Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 366. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio chorinaeus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 484.

The name *Hames* Westwood was introduced in the synonymy of the genus *Caerois* Hübner, [1823], where it was cited as manuscript name of Boisduval's. As a name published in a

synonym, the name *Hames* acquired no status of availability thereby (Article 11(d)) and is therefore invalid. Even if the name *Hames* Westwood had been available it would have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Arpidea* Duncan, 1837.

HANIPHA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (1) : 18. Type-species by original designation : **Lethe sihala** Moore, 1872, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1872 : 555.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lethe sihala* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Debis dynsate* Hewitson, [1863] (*Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [76], pl. [38], figs 9, 10 ♀).

HANSA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 303, 370. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia hyboma** Plötz, 1886, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 47 : 101.

HANTANA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (4) : 179. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus infernus** Felder (R.), 1868, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 18 : 283.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Eudamus infernus* Felder is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Eudamis spilothyrus* Felder (R.), 1868 (*loc. cit.* 18 : 283). As these names are of equal date—having actually been published on the same page of the same volume—the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This choice was made in 1927 (*Ident. ind. Butts* (ed. 1) : 214) by Evans who gave preference to the specific name *spilothyrus* Felder over the name *infernus* Felder, sinking the latter as a junior synonym of the former. On the basis of the foregoing synonymy the valid specific name for the taxon here in question is *spilothyrus* Felder.

HANTANUS Swinhoe, [1912], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* 9 (108) : 273 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hantana* Moore, [1881]).

HARAMBA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* 3 (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias appiades** Ménétriés, 1857, *Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. imp. Acad. Sci. petrop.* (2) : 120 pl. 9, fig. 4.

When establishing the nominal genus *Haramba*, Moore designated a type-species for it but did not give a generic diagnosis. This omission was made good by Moore later in the same year in Part 28 (: 86) of the same volume.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Adolias appiades* Ménétriés is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Nymula julii* Lésson, 1837 (*in Bougainville, J. navig. autour Globe Fregatte "La Thetis"* 2 : 345, pl. 44, figs 4, 4 bis).

HARIDRA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (1) : 30. Type-species by selection by Moore ([1895] *Lep. ind.* 2 (22) : 229) : **Charaxes psaphon** Westwood, 1847, *Cabinet orient. Entom.* : 43, pl. 21, figs 1, 2 ♂.

HARIMA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* 1 (12) : 299. Type-species by original designation : **Neope callipteris** Butler, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 19 : 92.

The name *Harima* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Sinchula* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 78), when I chose the name *Sinchula* Moore to take precedence over the name *Harima* Moore.

HARIMALA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (4) : 145. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio crino** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 5.

HARMA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 40, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Harma theobene** Doubleday, [1848], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 40, fig. 3.

The relevant text was not published until 1850 (: 287) when it appeared in the portion of the above work prepared by Westwood after Doubleday's death.

HARMILLA Aurivillius, 1892, *Ent. Tidskr.* 13 : 200. Type-species by monotypy : **Harmilla elegans** Aurivillius, 1892, *ibid.* 13 : 200.

HARPENDYREUS Heron, 1909, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **19** (2) : 158. Type-species by monotypy : **Harpendyreus reginaldi** Heron, 1909, *ibid.* **19** (2) : 159, pl. 5, figs 23, 24 ♂, 25, 26 ♀.

HARSIESIS Fruhstorfer, [1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmitt. Erde* **9** : 299. Type-species by monotypy : **Hypocysta hygea** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [99], pl. [50], figs 2, 3 ♂.

Fruhstorfer stated that there was only one certain species in this genus, namely *Hypocysta hygea* Hewitson. In addition, he cited in this genus the nominal species *Hypocysta hecaerge* Hewitson, [1863] (*loc. cit.* **3** : [99], pl. 50, figs 4, 5) which he suggested might represent a pale aberration of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hypocysta hygea*. *Hypocysta hecaerge*, as a *species inquirenda*, is ineligible (Article 67 (g)) for selection as type-species, and accordingly, as stated above, *Hypocysta hygea* is the type-species of this genus by monotypy.

HASORA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 159. Type-species by original designation : **Goniloba badra** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 245, pl. 7, figs 3 (larva), 3a (pupa).

HEBOMOIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 96. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 48) : **Papilio glaucippe** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469.

HECAERGE Ochsenheimer, 1816, *Schmett. Europa* **4** : 32. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio celtis* Laicharting, 1782, in Fuessly, *Archiv Insekten gesch.*, Heft **2** (No. 4) : 1.

This name is invalid, because it is a junior objective synonym of *Libythea* Fabricius, 1807.

The name *Hecearge* is often attributed to Hübner, because it was used by that author in [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 100). This is one of the very few cases in which Hübner employed a generic name proposed by a previous author and at the same time used it in the same sense as that in which it had been employed by the earlier author.

HECALENE Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 112. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio clytemnestra* Cramer, [1777], *Uttl. Kapellen* **2** (12) : 61, pl. 137, figs A, B.

The generic name *Hecalene* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hypna* Hübner, [1819].

HECTORIDES Hübner, 1821, *Index exot. Lep.* : [1], [2]. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 184) : **Papilio agavus** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 11, pl. 9, fig. 4.

Hübner published the name *Hectorides* twice in the year 1821, first (as shown above) in the *Index exot. Lep.*, and later in that year in volume 2 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.* (on pl. [106]).

HEDAMARA Goltz, 1939, *Ent. Rundsch.* **56** : 42 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hemadara* Moore, [1893]).

HEDONE Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 79. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia brettus** Boisduval & Leconte, [1834], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amer. sept.* : pl. 75, figs 3, 4 ♂, 5 ♀.

The taxon represented by *Hesperia brettus* Boisduval & Leconte is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Thymelicus vibex* Geyr, [1832], (in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 22, pl. [118], figs 685, 686).

HEGESIPPE Evans, 1951, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 5, 62. Type-species by original designation : **Sarbia hegesippe** Mabille & Boullet, 1908, *Ann. Sci. nat., Zool.* (6) **7** : 201.

HELCYRA Felder (C.), 1860, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 450. Type-species by monotypy : **Helcyra chionippe** Felder (C.), 1860, *ibid.* **40** : 450.

HELIAS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk. (Illiger)* **6** : 287. Type-species by subsequent designation through Section (a) (ii) of Article 69 by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 98)

Urbanus phalaenoides Hübner, [1812], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [152].

Fabricius established this genus with a short diagnosis but without citing any

established nominal species as belonging to it. He did however, enter under *Helias* the manuscript specific name *phalaenoides*. Thereafter, this name was unnoticed until in 1862 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 186–187) it was revived by Cajetan & Rudolf Felder who expressed the view that it ought to be brought into use and who thereupon placed in it a considerable number of nominal species, one of which was *Urbanus phalaenoides* Hübner, [1812]; this species was selected as type-species by Butler in 1870. Thus, ultimately, the species which Fabricius no doubt had in mind, when on establishing the genus *Helias* he cited the manuscript specific name *phalaenoides* became the type-species of *Helias*.

HELICODES Doubleday, 1844, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 1 : 112. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio hippona** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 265.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hippona* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio fabius* Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 141, pl. 90, figs C, D. Formerly, the name *hippona* Fabricius was commonly used in place of *fabius* Cramer in the erroneous belief that it was the older of the two names.

HELICODES Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 49. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio fabius** Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 141, pl. 90, figs C, D.

The name *Helicodes* was published by Boisduval in 1870 as a new name of his own and no doubt it was he who first devised this name in manuscript many years earlier. It was only through Boisduval's habitual dilatoriness that this manuscript name of his was (as shown above) published by Doubleday in 1844 in a slightly different way.

The name *Helicodes* Boisduval is invalid, not only as a junior homonym of *Helicodes* Doubleday, 1844, but also as a junior objective synonym of *Consul* Hübner, [1807].

HELICONA Guérin-Ménéville, [1844], *Icon. Règne Anim. Cuvier* 3 (texte explic.) (Ins.) : 472 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Heliconia* Godart, [1819]).

HELICONIA Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (1) : 203. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 223) : *Papilio charithona* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 757.

It is likely that, when Godart introduced the name *Heliconia*, he looked upon himself as publishing an emendation of *Heliconius* Latreille, 1804, but he said nothing to suggest this; in the circumstances it seems best to treat it as a new name of his own.

The name *Heliconia* Godart is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802. It was placed by the Commission in its *Opinion* 382 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 384.

HELICONIUS Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 465.

There is no such name as *Heliconius* Linnaeus, although it has sometimes been claimed that there is, because, in common with certain other words, the word "Heliconius" was used by Linnaeus (and by some of his immediate successors in the Sub-Linnean age) as a term to denote certain groups of species within the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus. Any remaining doubts as to the status of these terms was dispelled by the Commission when in its *Opinion* 124 published in 1936 (*Smithson. miscell. Coll.* 73, No. 4 : 1–2 ; republished in facsimile in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 1 (B) : 465–466) it ruled that the terms published in this way did not thereby acquire the status of subgeneric names.

The reputed generic name *Heliconius* Linnaeus, 1758, is thus a ghost-name possessing no existence in zoological nomenclature. In order finally to dispose of this cheironym, the Commission by its *Opinion* 383 (published in 1956) placed it on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 382.

HELICONIUS Kluk, 1802, *Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* 4 : 82. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 223) : **Papilio charithonia** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 757.

Kluk in the work cited above was the first author to use the word "Heliconius" as a generic name in a strictly binomial sense. This name was placed by the Commission in its

Opinion 382 (published in 1956) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 923.

HELICONIUS Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24** (Tab.) : 185, 199. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66**: 198) : *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 757.

In the work cited above Latreille gave a diagnosis for this genus on page 185 but did not cite any nominal species; on page 199 however in a comparison of his system with that of Fabricius he cited *Papilio ricini* Linnaeus and *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus (both attributed by him to Fabricius). It should be noted here that Latreille noted (on page 95) that this was a new genus by placing an asterisk against it.

The subsequent history of this name from the nomenclatorial point of view is, for one hundred and thirty years, one of continuous misunderstanding; numerous attempts were made to select a type-species for this genus, but these all failed because none of the species so selected was included in the genus when it was first established by Latreille in 1804. In some cases this seems to have been due to the authors who made the selections erroneously taking one of Latreille's later publications as having been that in which he first published the name *Heliconius*, while in others it seems to have been due solely to inadvertence. It might have been hoped that in this, as in many other cases, Latreille might have made a valid type-selection for this genus in his celebrated *Consid. gén.* of 1810; but unfortunately in that work he cited two species, instead of one only, as "espèces typiques"; moreover neither of the species which he then cited (*Papilio polymlnia* Linnaeus and *Papilio horta* Linnaeus, both attributed by Latreille to Fabricius, because it was with that author's system that he was then comparing his own) had been included in *Heliconius* in 1804. There follow three type-selections all of which are invalid, because the species so selected were not originally included species of this genus. The pseudotypes so set up are the following: (a) *Papilio psidii* Linnaeus, specified by Crotch in 1872 (*Cistula ent.* **1** : 60); (b) *Papilio antiochus* Linnaeus, specified by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 185); (c) *Papilio melpomene* Linnaeus, specified by Kirby in 1894 (in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. **1** : 41). The genus *Heliconius* Latreille remained without a valid type-species until in 1933 I selected as such *Papilio charithonia* Linnaeus, the second of the two species placed in this genus by Latreille 1804.

The name *Heliconius* Latreille is invalid as a junior homonym of the name *Heliconius* Kluk; it is invalid also as being a junior objective synonym of that name. In 1956 this name was placed by the Commission in its *Opinion* 382 on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 383.

HELICOPIS [Illiger], 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg*, Halle [Jena] **1807** (No. 2) : 1180 Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio gridus* Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 64.

The name *Helicopis* [Illiger] is one of the twelve names, well-known and in general use as from the date of their publication by Fabricius in 1807, which it was discovered in 1939 had been published with different included species in an anonymous paper of Illiger's which slightly predated that of Fabricius. A full account of this unfortunate discovery has been given in the note on the name *Apatura* [Illiger] (the first in alphabetical order of the names concerned). It is necessary here only to note that in the interests of nomenclatorial stability the Commission was asked to suppress under its Plenary Powers all these Illiger names, thereby validating their Fabrician counterparts. This application was approved by the Commission, its decision being promulgated in its *Opinion* 232 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 249-274). In that *Opinion* the name *Helicopis* [Illiger] was suppressed for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and for those of the Law of Homonymy and was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 42.

HELICOPIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insecktenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 285. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 186) : **Papilio cupidō** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

This well-known Riodinid name was found to suffer from two quite distinct defects, each of

which could be remedied only by the intervention of the Commission. Particulars of these defects and of the remedial action taken by the Commission are given below.

First, the name *Helicopis* Fabricius, 1807, came into collision with the name *Rusticus* Hübner, when, following the rejection by the Commission (in *Opinion* 97) of the leaflet known as the *Tentamen* (where that name was used for a Plebejid Lycaenid) the latter name was found to rank for priority from 1807 in which year it was published in Volume 1 of Hübner's *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* In this work the name *Rusticus* was used for a number of species, one of which, the Riodinid species *Papilio gnidus* Fabricius, 1787, became its type-species by subsequent selection. The taxon represented by this nominal species is currently considered to be congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cupido* Linnaeus, the type-species of *Helicopis* Fabricius. On the basis therefore of the subjective treatment of these two species, the names *Helicopis* Fabricius and *Rusticus* Hübner became subjective synonyms of one another. It was known that both these names were first published in 1807, but nothing was known on the question as to which had priority over the other.

In order to guard against the risk that later it might be found that of these names *Rusticus* Hübner was the first to be published, an application was made to the Commission by myself in 1935 that the Plenary Powers should be used to secure the position of *Helicopis* Fabricius. This application was approved by the Commission, its decision being embodied in its *Opinion* 137 (1942, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 21-28). In a Supplementary Note to that *Opinion*, published in 1945 in Part 30A of the same volume (: (5)-(9)) the name *Helicopis* Fabricius, 1807, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 565. The last stage of this part of the case was reached in 1954 when, in its *Direction 4* (*loc. cit.* 2 : 629-652) the Commission, while reviewing the rulings given in the earlier *Opinions* included in the foregoing volume, confirmed the conditional suppression of the name *Rusticus* Hübner under the Plenary Powers prescribed in the ruling given in *Opinion* 137, made that suppression absolute and placed the name *Rusticus* Hübner, [1807], so suppressed, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 213.

The second of the two defects in the status of the name *Helicopis* Fabricius, 1807, came to light when it was discovered that the till-then overlooked name *Helicopis* [Illiger], 1807, possessed a narrow margin of priority over it. As has been explained in the note on Illiger's name this difficulty was overcome by the suppression by the Commission of the name *Helicopis* [Illiger] under its Plenary Powers by the ruling given in 1954 in its *Opinion* 232.

The twofold action by the Commission described above served fully to secure the position of *Helicopis* Fabricius as the oldest available name for the genus having *Papilio cupido* Linnaeus as type-species.

HELIOPHILA Hübner, 1821, *Index. exot. Lep.* : [4]. Type-species by monotypy : **Limnas leucosia** Hübner, [1806], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [29].

Up till 1946 the name *Heliochlaena* Hübner was a junior objective synonym of *Limnas* Hübner [1806]. In that year however the generic name *Limnas* Hübner was suppressed by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 171, the purpose of this action being to prevent the name *Limnas* Hübner from replacing the well-known name *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807, of which it was a senior subjective synonym. By the suppression of the name *Limnas* Hübner, the name *Heliochlaena* Hübner became an available name nomenclatorially, being placed thereupon as a junior subjective synonym of *Nymphidium* Fabricius.

HELIOPHORA Butler, 1869, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 15. Type-species by monotypy : **Heliochroma idiotica** Butler, 1869, *ibid.* 1 : 15.

HELIOPETES Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 81. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio niveus** Cramer, [1775], *Uttl. Kapellen* 1 (2) : 33, pl. 22, fig. C.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio niveus* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio arsalte* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 469).

HELIOPHORUS Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 40. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 186) : **Heliophorus belenus** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *ibid.* **4** : 40, pl. [135], figs 785, 786.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Heliophorus belenus* Geyer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Polyommatus epicles* Godart, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 646).

HELIOPYRGUS Herrera, 1957, in Herrera, Etcheverry & Hochleitner, *Rev. chil. Ent.* **5** : 154. Type-species by original designation : **Syrichtus americanus** Blanchard, 1852, in Gay, *Hist. fis. pol. Chile* : 744.

HELIORNIS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 37) : *Papilio achilles* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 463.

The name *Heliornis* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Morpho* Fabricius, 1807.

HELLEIA Verity, 1943, *Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **2** : 20, 48. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio helle** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 181.

HEMADARA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (16) : 106. Type-species by original designation : **Yphthima** [sic] **narasingha** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 236.

HEMEROCHARIS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 412. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 123) : *Papilio (Leptalis) astynome* Dalman, 1823, *Analecta ent.* : 39.

The name *Hemerocharis* Boisduval was published in the synonymy of *Leptalis* Dalman as a manuscript name which he (Boisduval) had formerly proposed for Dalman's genus.

At a time when there were no provisions regulating the status of names published in synonymies I selected (in 1934) *Papilio (Leptalis) astynome* Dalman as the type-species, thus making *Hemerocharis* Boisduval a junior objective synonym of *Leptalis* Dalman. The problem here in question has been dealt with expressly in the revised Code of 1961 which provides (Article 11 (d)) that a name published in a synonymy acquires no status in zoological nomenclature thereby.

HEMIARGUS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 19 Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 104) : **Hemiargus antibubastus** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 19, pl. [18], figs 99, 100.

There has been some confusion regarding the species to be accepted as the type-species of this genus, partly because of a misconception as to the work in which the name *Hemiargus* was first published and partly because of faulty identifications of the nominal species selected as type-species.

The first author to deal with this question was Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 186) who fell into the twofold error of supposing that the name *Hemiargus* was first published in the *Verzeichniss* and of assigning the date "1816" to the portion of that work in which that name appeared (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : (69)). In actual fact, as is now known, this portion of the *Verzeichniss* was not published until 1819, that is, one year after the publication of volume 1 of the *Zuträge*, in which also the name *Hemiargus* appeared.

From the species placed in *Hemiargus* in the *Verzeichniss* Scudder selected *Papilio hanno* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 170, pl. 39, fig. 2) to be the type-species of *Hemiargus*. That nominal species was not included in *Hemiargus* when that genus was originally established in the *Zuträge* and accordingly its selection by Scudder as the type-species is invalid. This mistake remained uncorrected until attention was drawn to it by myself in 1929 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **3** : 229) when I pointed out that the only nominal species included by Hübner in the genus *Hemiargus* in the *Zuträge* were the then new

nominal species *Hemiargus antibubastus* and the nominal species *Papilio bubastus* Stoll, [1780]. Holding the then-current view that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hemiargus antibubastus* Hübner was the same as that represented by *Papilio hanno* Stoll, I fell into the error of supposing that on the basis of this subjective identification it would be permissible to accept as valid the selection of the last-mentioned species as the type-species of *Hemiargus* made by Scudder in 1875. When I returned to this subject in 1934 (: 104), I realized that the procedure which I had followed in 1929 was incorrect and, while maintaining the foregoing synonymy indicated above, I expressly stated that the type-species of this genus was *Hemiargus antibubastus* Hübner, thus providing the genus *Hemiargus* Hübner at last with a valid type-species.

About ten years later Nabokov published a revision of this group of species (1945, *Psyche* 52 : 20), in which he showed that the taxa presented by *Hemiargus antibubastus* and *Papilio hanno* respectively were not conspecific with one another and therefore that, contrary to long-established belief, the specific name *antibubastus* Hübner could not be regarded on taxonomic grounds as a junior subjective synonym of *hanno* Stoll. At the same time Nabokov brought forward grounds to show that there was a second taxon of specific rank currently confused with *Papilio hanno* Stoll. This second species had been given the name *Hesperia ceraunus* by Fabricius in 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 303) (the name *ceraunus* Fabricius having subsequently been treated incorrectly as a junior subjective synonym of *hanno* Stoll). Finally, Nabokov identified the taxon represented by *Hemiargus antibubastus* Hübner as being the Florida subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia ceraunus*. Nabokov's arrangement of these taxa is here adopted.

HEMIOLAUS Aurivillius, [1922] in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 13 (Lief. 306) : 382. Type-species by selection by Stempffer & Bennett, 1958, *Bull. Inst. franç. Afr. noire* 20 (A) (4) : 1254 : **Iolaus caeculus** Hopffer, 1855, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Berl.* 1855 : 642.

No species were cited for this genus in the portion of the text included in *Lieferung* 306, but these were given in the immediately following portion of the text (: 386). This formed part of *Lieferung* 322. It was not published until 1923.

HEMIPTERIS Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) 3 : 216. Type-species by monotypy : **Hemipteris fumida** Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* (2) 3 : 216.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hemipteris fumida* Mabille is currently treated as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pellicia tyana* Plötz, 1882 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* 43 : 255).

HEMITELEOMORPHA Warren, 1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 74 : 19, 72. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Stylops* 3 : 143) : **Papilio malvae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 485.

HENOTESIA Butler, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 4 : 228. Type-species by monotypy : **Henotesia wardii** Butler, 1879, *ibid.* (5) 4 : 229.

Butler introduced the nominal genus *Henotesia* for a particular species occurring in Madagascar of which there was material in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History); this species Butler had been unable to identify with certainty but suggested that it might be *Mycalesis anganavo* Ward, Nov. 1871 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* 8 : 122), but stated that he could not be sure, as he did not know that species in nature and had only Ward's description to assist him. He finished by saying that, if later it were to be found that the species on which he was founding his genus *Henotesia* was not the true *Mycalesis anganavo*, then the name *Henotesia wardii* should be applied to that species. Thus, Butler cited the specific names of two nominal species as belonging to the genus *Henotesia*; the nominal species concerned were *Mycalesis anganavo* Ward and *Henotesia wardii* Butler; of these, Ward's species by Butler's own express statement was for him a *species inquirenda* and, as such, was ineligible for selection as type-species. As the only remaining species, *Henotesia wardii* Butler is accordingly the type-species by monotypy.

According to currently-held taxonomic ideas the taxa represented by the nominal species

Henotesia wardii and *Mycalesis anganoyo* are entirely distinct from one another. On the other hand, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Henotesia wardii* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Mycalesis andravahana* Mabille, 1878 (*Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **3** : 82).

HEODES Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1816** (No. 1) : 63.
Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio virgaureae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

In his diagnosis on page 63 Dalman cited only *Papilio virgaureae* Linnaeus which is therefore the type-species by monotypy, though further species were added later (: 91).

HERACLIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 83. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 187) : **Papilio thoas** Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plant.* **2** : 536.

The name *Heractides* Hübner was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Calades* Hübner, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. In this case the choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 85), when I chose the name *Heraclides* Hübner to take precedence over the name *Calades* Hübner.

HERINGIA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1924, *Bol. Soc. ent. Brasil* **23** (4-6) : 14. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) Article 67 : *Rhadinoptera umbraticola* Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *Mélanges lép.* **1** : 92.

Ferreira d'Almeida introduced the generic name *Heringia* as a replacement for *Pigritia* Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The name *Heringia* Ferreira d'Almeida is however also invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it being a junior homonym of *Heringia* Rondani, 1856 (*Dipt. Ital. Prodri.* **1** : 53) and also of *Heringia* Hedemann, 1894 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **55** : 293). There is however a valid replacement name for *Pigritia* Ferreira d'Almeida, namely the name *Pigritina* Hedicke, 1923.

HERMATHENA Hewitson, 1874, *Bolivian Butts Buckley* : 15. Type-species by monotypy : **Hermathena candidata** Hewitson, 1874, *ibid.* : 16.

HERMIANAX Fruhstorfer, [1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 326. Type-species by original designation : **Neorina lowii latipicta** Fruhstorfer, 1897, *Soc. ent.* **11** (20) : 164.

HERMIAS Fruhstorfer, [1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 324. Type-species by monotypy : **Satyrus verma** Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 447, pl. 16, figs 1, 2.

HERMINAX Gaede, 1931, in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* **43** : 316 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hermianax* Fruhstorfer, [1911]).

HERONA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Herona marathus** Doubleday, [1848], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 3.

In the text (: 294) published in 1850 in the continuation of the above work by Westwood after Doubleday's death the above was again the only species placed in the genus *Herona*.

HERONIA Mabille & Bouillet, 1912, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris, Zool. (9) **16** : 139. Type-species by monotypy : **Telegonus labriaris** Butler, 1877, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 148.

HEROS Illiger, 1802, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **1** : 199.

The so-called name *Heros* is a ghost name, never having been published as a genus-group name. The word "Heros" was used by Illiger in the style of XVIIIth century writers as a term to denote a group of species within the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus. So published, the word *Heros* is a member of the class of terms which were rejected as possessing no status in zoological nomenclature by the Commission in its *Opinion 124* published in 1936 (*Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73**, No. 4 : 1-2; republished in facsimile in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 465-466).

The reputed name *Heros* Illiger is mentioned here only to forestall any risk of misunderstanding arising from the action of Gaede in 1932 (*in Strand's Lep. Cat.* **51** : 78) in stating that this was the name of a subgenus established by Illiger, which (as already explained) is not the case.

If in fact Illiger had established a subgenus named *Heros*, the type-species of that subgenus would by monotypy have been the nominal species *Papilio beltrao* Illiger, 1802 (*loc. cit.* 1 : 199), the sole species which Illiger established with the term "Heros". If there had been such a name as *Heros* Illiger, 1802, it would from the taxonomic point of view have been a senior subjective synonym of *Caligo* Hübner [1819].

HERPAENIA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 38, 52. Type-species by original designation : **Pontia tritogenia** Klug, 1829, in Ehrenberg, *Symbolae phys.*, Ins. 1 : signature "h", pl. 7, figs 18, 19.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pontia tritogenia* Klug is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pieris eriphia* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (1) : 157).

HERRINGIA Fox, 1940, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 66 : 199 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Heringia* Ferreira d'Almeida, 1924).

HESPERIA Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 258. Type-species by selection by Dalman (1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 1816 (No. 2) : 200) : **Papilio comma** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 484.

In the course of the long history of the name *Hesperia* Fabricius there have been periods in which widely separated species were regarded as being the type-species. The most confusing of these misusages was that of *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus as the type-species of this genus, for this involved also a complete misconception as to the content of the subfamily concerned. Full particulars regarding the nature and causes of these misconceptions were published by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 170–172); these are not repeated or summarized here, as, in view of the universal acceptance now won for Dalman's selection of *Papilio comma* Linnaeus as type-species, these earlier controversies have lost their practical significance and are now of historical interest only.

HESPERIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 25. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 128) : *Papilio cingulus* Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk. Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 61, pl. 13, fig. 4.

This is one of a number of curious cases in which Hübner appropriated as his own a generic name published by one of his predecessors and employed it in a totally different sense, in this instance for a genus belonging to a quite different family.

The name *Hesperia* Hübner is invalid as a junior homonym of *Hesperia* Fabricius, 1793. Its type-species, it may be noted, is the type-species also of the later genus *Phaenochitonaria* Stichel, 1910, a genus bearing a monenclatorially available name.

HESPERILLA Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 37. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia ornata** Leach, [1815], *Zool. Miscell.* 1 : 126.

HESPEROCHARIS Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.* 12 : 493. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 42) : **Pieris erota** Lucas, 1852, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) 4 : 329.

HESPEROPSIS Dyar, 1905, *J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* 13 : 118. Type-species by original designation : **Thanaos alpheus** Edwards, 1876, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 5 : 206.

The specific name of the type-species was misspelled "alpheaus" by Dyar.

HESTIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 15. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 189) : **Papilio lynceus** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 12, pl. 7, fig. 1.

HESTINA Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 281. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 189) : **Papilio assimilis** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 479.

HESTINALIS Bryk, 1938, in Stichel, in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* 86 : 291. Type-species by original designation : **Hestina mimetica** Butler, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1874 : 426.

HETAERA Hoffmannsegg, 1818, *Zool. Mag.* **1** (2) : 106 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807).

HETEROCHROA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 8 [= pl. 4B], fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy : **Heterochroa serpa** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 8 [= pl. 4B], fig. 4.

HETEROCREON Kirby, [1904], in Hübner, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* (Wytsman's facsimile ed.), Additional Notes : 101. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio polytes* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 460.

The name *Heterocreon* Kirby is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Menelaides* Hübner, [1819].

HETERONYMPHA Wallengren, 1858, *Övers. VetenskAkad. Förh., Stockh.* **15** : 78. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 195) : **Papilio merope** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 495.

HETOPIA Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **11** : 68. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 22) : *Heteropia imitatrix* Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* (2) **11** : 68.

The name *Heteropia* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Heteropia* Carter, 1886 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **18** : 47). It has been replaced by the name *Codatractus* Lindsey, 1921.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Heteropia imitatrix* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Telegonus imalena* Butler, 1874 (*Lep. exot.* : 109, pl. 40, fig. 1). Further, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Telegonus imalena* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Eudamus bryaxis* Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* [(1)] : 11.

HETEROPSIS Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 323, pl. 63, fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Heteropsis drepana** Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 323, *nota*, pl. 63, fig. 5 (generic name misspelled as *Haeteropsis* on pl. 63).

HETEROPTERUS Duméril, 1806, *Zoologie analytique* : 271 (no nominal species cited). Type-species by subsequent selection made by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 167) under Article 69(a) (ii) (3) from among the first nominal species to be placed in the genus (Duponchel, 1835, in Godart, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Fr. Suppl.* **1** (Diurnes) : 41) : **Papilio aracinthus** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 271.

The name *Heteropterus* was first published in 1806, in which year it appeared both in the French text of Duméril's book and also in Froriep's German-language edition issued under the title *Analytische Zoologie*. The precise dates of publication of these two editions is not known, but this is not a matter of practical importance, because the texts of these volumes are identical; in each the name *Heteropterus* appeared on page 271.

No nominal species was placed by Duméril in this genus in 1806. When Duméril next dealt with the name (1823, *Consid. gén. Class. Ins.* : 222, pl. 41, figs 6–9 [incorrectly cited in the text as 42, fig. 2]), he once more cited no nominal species as belonging to it; in the explanation to the plate referred to above he designated the species there figured by the French vernacular name "Heteroptere miroir". The species concerned (which is still popularly known by this vernacular name among French collectors) is now, and for long has been known as *Heteropterus morphaeus* (Pallas) (originally described as *Papilio morphaeus* Pallas, 1771, *Reise durch verschied. Provinz. Russisch. Reichs* **1** : 471).

The first author to cite duly established nominal species as belonging to the genus *Heteropterus* was Duponchel who in 1823 (*loc. cit.*, *Suppl.* **1** : 41) cited three such species. The first of these was *Papilio aracinthus* Fabricius, 1777, the taxon represented by which is—and for long has been—treated as the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio morphaeus* Pallas discussed above. Kirby in 1870 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, *Zool.* **10** : 500) selected as the

type-species the nominal species *Papilio speculum* Rottemburg, 1775 (*Der Naturforscher* 6 : 31), another nominal species considered to represent the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio morpheus* Pallas. The selection made by Kirby is invalid because *Papilio speculum* was not one of the nominal species placed in the genus *Heteropterus* by Duponchel in 1835, as for the same reason are all selections by later authors of *Papilio morpheus* Pallas. The genus remained without a validly selected type-species until *Papilio aracinthus* Fabricius, 1777, was so selected by myself in (1934 : 167).

It will be seen from the foregoing particulars that *Papilio aracinthus* Fabricius, the name of the type-species of this genus, is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of the name *Papilio morpheus* Pallas, 1771.

HETEROSAIS Godman & Salvin [1880], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 1 : 60. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia nephele** Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 23 (3) : 548.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ithomia nephele* Bates is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Ithomia edessa* Hewitson, [1854] *Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : [33], pl. [17], fig. 42.

HETEROSCADA Schatz, [December, 1886], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.*, Bd 1 (Th. 2) (2) : pl. 11. Type-species by monotypy : **Heliconia gazoria** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (1) : 214.

The text relating to this generic name, which was included in *Lieferung 3*, was not published until September 1887, when Schatz cited a second nominal species (*Ithomia fenella* Hewitson, [1867], *Ill. exot. Butts* 4 : [20], pl. [11], fig. 159) as belonging to this genus; as shown above, however, its type-species had been determined as *Heliconia gazoria* Godart by monotypy as from the time nine months earlier on the publication of *Lieferung 2*, in which this species alone had been figured on plate 11.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Heliconia gazoria* Godart is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio karschina* Herbst, 1792 (*in Jablonsky, Natursyst. Ins., Schmett.* 5 : 26, pl. 83, figs 5, 6).

HEUREMA Agassiz, 1846, *Nomencl. zool.* (4to ed.), Index univ. : 181 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Eurema* Hübner, [1819], a genus belonging to the family Pieridae).

HEUREMA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865, *CorrespBl. zool. min. Ver. Regensburg* 19 : 89 (repaged offprint as *Prodromus* .. 1 : 71).

This alleged name owes its origin to a misunderstanding on the part of Herrich-Schaeffer, by whom it was attributed to Agassiz and used for the same species as Doubleday in 1844 had placed in his then new genus *Eurema* (a genus of the family Nymphalidae). The mistake made by Herrich-Schaeffer was in thinking that Agassiz had introduced the name *Heurema* as an emendation of the Nymphalid genus *Eurema* Doubleday, 1844; what in fact that author had done was to introduce the name *Heurema* as an emendation of the Pierid genus *Eurema* Hübner, [1819]. Herrich-Schaeffer would never have introduced the name *Heurema*, if it had not been for this misreading of the action of Agassiz; in this sense therefore there is, properly speaking, no such genus as *Heurema* Herrich-Schaeffer. If that author had deliberately introduced the name *Heurema*, it would have been a junior objective synonym of *Eurema* Doubleday, and as pointed out by myself in 1939 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 8 : 134) the genus so established would have had as its type-species *Papilio lethe* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 80), that being the type-species of *Eurema* Doubleday.

HEUREMA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867, *CorrespBl. zool. min. Ver. Regensburg* 21 : 105, 128. Type-species by monotypy : *Terias impura* Snellen van Vollenhoven, 1865, *Essai Faun. ent. Archipel Indo-Néerland.*, Monogr. 1 (Fam. Pier.) : 70, pl. fig. 5.

As here used, the name *Heurema* was attributed by Herrich-Schaeffer to himself as the name for a new genus of the family Pieridae. In view of his previous use of this name for a Nymphalid genus, this action of his is incomprehensible, unless it is assumed that in the mean-

time he had become aware of the mistake which he had made when he used this name for the Nymphalid genus named *Eurema* by Doubleday in 1844 and had concluded that the name *Heurema* was available for use, as shown above for a Pierid. Herrich-Schaeffer (as has already been shown) was aware of the existence of the name *Heurema* published by Agassiz in 1846 as an emendation of the name of the Pierid genus *Eurema* Hübner; if it had not been for the fact that on the present occasion Herrich-Schaeffer treated the name *Heurema* as a name of his own, it would have been reasonable to conclude that it was the *Heurema* of Agassiz which he was here employing, for the genus *Terias* Swainson, 1821, in which the sole species cited by Herrich-Schaeffer was placed by its original author (Snellen van Vollenhoven), is closely allied to *Eurema* Hübner. In the circumstances, however it is necessary to follow Herrich-Schaeffer and to treat the name *Heurema*, as here employed, as the name of a new genus introduced by that author.

The identity of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Terias impura* Snellen van Vollenhoven has been the subject of some discussion. Röber ([1909], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 80) identified *Terias impura* with *Pieris elvina* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (1) : 138). On the other hand, Klots in 1933 (*Ent. amer.*, Brooklyn (n.s.) 12 : 152, 186) considered that *Terias impura* Vollenhoven was a distinct species, which he placed in the genus *Terias* Swainson, of which he treated *Heurema* Herrich-Schaeffer as a junior synonym. The material in the Godman & Salvin collection in the British Museum shows that *Terias impura* Vollenhoven is no more than a rather pale form of *Pieris elvina* Godart; the type-locality "Timor" given in the original description must have been due to some mistake, for the material must have been obtained somewhere in South America. This examination thus confirms the conclusion originally reached by Röber.

The name *Heurema* Herrich-Schaeffer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Heurema* Agassiz, 1846. For the reasons explained above, this invalid name falls subjectively into the synonymy of the name *Leucidia* Doubleday, [1847].

HEWITSONIA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 426. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Corydon boisduvalii** Hewitson, [1869], *Cat. diurn. Lep.* Lycaenidae 1 (text), Suppl. : 1; 2 (plates), Suppl. : suppl. pl. 1, figs. 1, 2.

The name *Hewitsonia* Kirby was introduced to replace the name *Corydon* Hewitson, [1869], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

HEWITSONIA Evans, 1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 31 : 50. Type-species by original designation : *Eudamus aenesius* Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 18 : 352.

The name *Hewitsonia* Evans is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Hewitsonia* Kirby, 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 426).

Particulars of the status currently assigned to the name *Eudamus aenesius* Hewitson are given below in the note on the name *Hewitsoniella* Shepard, 1931, the name published as a replacement for *Hewitsonia* Evans.

HEWITSONIELLA Shepard, 1931, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 24 (1) : 175. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Eudamus aenesius** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 18 : 352.

The name *Hewitsoniella* was introduced by Shepard as a replacement for *Hewitsonia* Evans, 1926, which (as shown above) is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Eudamus aenesius* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by *Eudamus migonitis* Hewitson, 1876 (*loc. cit.* (4) 18 : 352). The relative precedence to be accorded to these names, which were published on the same date—actually on the same page of the same volume—depends upon the choice made by the First Reviser. There is very little literature regarding either of the nominal species here in question; for example, Seitz ([1927], *Grossschmett. Erde* 9 : 1061) stated that *Eudamus aenesius* was unknown to him in nature and made no mention of *Eudamus migonitis* at all. Eight years later Shepard (1935, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* 69 : 94) gave only the original reference for the first of these species and, like Seitz,

made no reference to *Eudamus migonitis* anywhere in his volume. The only author who seems to have dealt with both these nominal species simultaneously, was Evans who was familiar with both, the type-specimens of both being in the British Museum. This was in 1949 (*Cat. Hesp. Europe Asia Australia* : 213) when he identified with one another the taxa represented respectively by these nominal species and adopted the specific name *migonitis* Hewitson for the species so recognized, sinking the name *aenesius* Hewitson as a junior subjective synonym.

HEXUOPTERIS Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 191 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hexuropterus* Hübner, [1819]).

HEXUOPTERA Hübner, 1821, *Index exot. Lep.* : [3] (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hexuropterus* Hübner, [1819]).

HEXUOPTERIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 22. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 135) : **Hexuopteris endymiaena** Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 22 (as defined by the specimen figured as fig. C on plate 243 in Part 21 of volume 3 of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen* and named *Papilio endymion* on page 86 of the same volume, which by selection by Hemming in 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 103) represents the lectotype both of *Papilio endymion* Cramer, [1779], and of *Hexuopteris endymiaena* Hübner, [1819].

The nominal species *Hexuopteris endymiaena* was established solely on the basis of bibliographical references, of which the first was to *Papilio endymion* Cramer. By the two lectotype-selections described above, the nominal species *Hexuopteris endymiaena* Hübner and *Papilio endymion* Cramer became objectively identical with one another. The name *Papilio endymion* Cramer is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, that name having been published in 1779, that is, four years after the name *Papilio endymion* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 519). The oldest available name for this taxon is *Hexuopteris endymiaena* Hübner, the type-species of the present genus.

HIDARI Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malay.* : 392, 395. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia irava** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 254.

HIGGINSIUS Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 139. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Melitaea fasciata** Hoppfer, 1874, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **35** : 349.

The name *Higginsius* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Fulvia Higgins*, [1959], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

HIPIO Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 56. Type-species by selection by Butler (1867, *Entomologist* **3** : 279) : **Papilio constantia** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen.* **2** (12) : 57, pl. 133, figs A, B.

HIPOLYMNAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 45 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Hypolimnas* Hübner, [1819]).

Particulars regarding the two Original Spellings of this generic name are given in the note on the Correct Original Spelling *Hypolimnas*.

HIPOSCTRITIA Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 16, pl. [113], figs 651, 652. Type-species by monotypy : **Hiposcritia pandione**, Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *ibid.* **4** : 16, pl. [113], figs 651, 652.

HIPPARCHIA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 281. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194) : **Papilio hermione** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 281.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hermione* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio fagi* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 152).

HIPPARCHIOIDES Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **19** : 125. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 99, *nota*) : *Papilio merope* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 495.

The name *Hipparchioides* Butler is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Heteronympha* Wallengren, 1858.

HIRCUS Ungemach, 1932, *Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc.* **32** : 88 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hyreus* Hübner, [1819]).

HIRDAPA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 299. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea usipetes** Hewitson, [1858], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [24], pl. [12], fig. 4.

HIRSUTINA Tutt, [April 1909], *Nat. His. Brit. Butts.* **3** : 154. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio damon* [Denis & Schiffermuller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 182.

In addition to publishing this name (as shown above) in April 1909, Tutt published it again as a name one month later (May 1909, *Ent. Rec.* **21** : 108), also with *Papilio damon* designated as type-species.

The name *Hirsutina* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Agrodiaetus* Hübner, 1822.

HIRSUTIS Haensch, [1909], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 119. Type-species by selection by Fox (1940, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **66** : 175) : **Papilio harmonia** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (16) : 142, pl. 190, fig. D.

HISTORIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 35. Type-species by selection by Barnes & Benjamin, (1926, *Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **25** : 16) : **Papilio odius** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 457.

The nominal species *Papilio odius* Fabricius was not recognized by Hübner as a taxonomically valid species, but the specific name *odius* Fabricius, together with the specific name *Papilio orion* Fabricius, 1775, was cited by Hübner in the synonymy of the nominal taxon *Historis odia* which he established (: 35) at the same time as he established the genus *Historis*. Under the present revised Code (Article 69 (a) (i)) a nominal species published by the original author of a generic name in the synonymy of a nominal species recognized by the author as belonging to the genus in question—i.e. in the way in which specific name *odius* Fabricius was cited by Hübner on the above occasion—the nominal species, the name of which was so cited, itself ranks as one of the originally included species. Accordingly, the selection of *Papilio odius* Fabricius as the type-species of *Historis* Hübner made by Barnes & Benjamin in 1926 was perfectly valid.

HOLGUINIA Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 266, 297. Type-species by original designation : **Holguinia holguin** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 297, pl. 74, fig. L.17 (genit.)

HOLOCHILA Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **12** : 490 *et nota*. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio erinus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 525.

In the descriptive text Felder placed in this genus only the new nominal species *Holochila absimilis* and this would have been the type-species by monotypy, if it had not been for the fact that in a footnote he stated that he proposed the generic name *Holochila* as a replacement for the name *Erina* Swainson, 1833. In these circumstances *Holochila* automatically takes as its type-species the species which is the type-species of the nominal genus (*Erina* Swainson) which it was introduced to replace, namely the nominal species *Papilio erinus* Fabricius, 1775. Felder was in error in believing that the generic name *Erina* Swainson was invalid. It is in fact a nomenclatorially available name not in need of replacement for any reason. Accordingly, the replacement name *Holochila* is itself invalid, as a junior objective synonym of *Erina* Swainson, 1833, which it was mistakenly introduced to replace.

HOLODESMUS Waterhouse & Lyell, [25th July], 1914, *Butts Australia* : 6, 68. Type-species by original designation : *Sospita segecia* Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [92], pl. [46], figs 4, 5 ♂, 6 ♀.

The name *Holodesmus* Waterhouse & Lyell is invalid under the Law of Priority by the narrow margin of two days, being a junior objective synonym of *Praetaxila* Frustorfer, [23rd July] 1914.

HOMOEONYMPHA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 487. Type-species by monotypy : **Homoeonympha pusilla** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 487.

HOPFFERIA Staudinger, [1888], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 1) (Lief. 20) : 257. Type-species by monotypy : **Lasaia militaris** Hopffer, 1874, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 35 : 365.

The taxa represented respectively by the nominal species *Lasaia militaris* Hoffer and *Siseme luculenta* Erschoff (*Trud. russk. ent. Obsch.* 8 (2) : 144–145, pl. 4, fig. 4) are currently identified with one another, the name *luculenta* Erschoff being commonly treated as being the older of these two names. The validity of this belief has been examined with the following results : (a) The Part of volume 35 of *Stett. ent. Ztg* containing the name *Lasaia militaris* (: 365) bears on page 329 the statement that it was published in 1874 in the three-month period October–December. (b) In a survey of the publication of the Entomological Society of Russia in the period 1859–1908 Oshanin stated (1910, *Tabl. gén. Publ. Soc. ent. Russ.* : 2) that Part 2 of the *Trud.* (the part containing the name *Siseme luculenta*) was published in 1875. From these particulars it is clear that the name *Lasaia militaris* has priority over its subjective synonym *Siseme luculenta*.

HOPFFERIA Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 2) (Lief. 6) : 252. Type-species by monotypy : *Lasaia militaris* Hopffer, 1874, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 35 : 365.

This is not a mere later usage of *Hopfferia* Staudinger, [1888], of the existence of which Röber must have been unaware for he deliberately introduced it as the name of a new genus ("Gen. nov.").

The name *Hopfferia* Röber is invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, *Hopfferia* Staudinger, [1888].

HORAGA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (3) : 98. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla onyx** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 30.

HORSFIELDIA Riley, 1922, *Entomologist* 56 : 25. Type-species by original designation : *Thecla narada* Horsfield, [1828], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. East India Coy* (1) : explic. pl. 1, fig. 8 text (: 98) published in Part 2 in [1829].

This name was introduced by Riley during the period when the question of the species to be accepted as the type-species of the genus *Amblypodia* Horsfield, [1829] was still under discussion. As has been explained in the note on the name *Amblypodia*, it was finally established that the type-species of *Amblypodia* was *Thecla narada* Horsfield, the name *Horsfieldia* Riley accordingly becoming a junior objective synonym of *Amblypodia* Horsfield.

HOULBERTIA Oberthur, 1916, *Étud. Lep. comp.* 11 (texte et planches) : 199–201. Type-species by selection by Hemming 1964, *Annot. Lép.* (4:120) : **Erebia passandava** Ward, 1871, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 8 : 122.

HOVALA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 4, 64. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclopides paradalina** Butler, 1879, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 4 : 233.

HOWARTHIA Shirozu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* 1 (4) : 371. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla caelestis** Leech, 1890, *Entomologist* 23 : 191.

HUPHINA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (3) : 136. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio coronis* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 69, pl. 44, figs B, C.

The name *Huphina* is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Cepora* Billberg, 1820.

HYADES Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. 1 (Lépid.) : 157. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* 3 : 455) : *Papilio jairus* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (1) : 9, pl. 6, figs. A, B.

The name *Hyades* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Taenaris* Hübner, [1819], the type-species of which, *Taenaris nysa* Hübner, [1819], is objectively identical with *Papilio jairus* Cramer.

HYALENNA Forbes, 1942, *J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* **40** : 37, 39 (footnote). Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia parasippe** Hewitson, 1877, *Equat. Lepid. Buckley* : 85.

The designation of the type-species for this genus was made in the footnote on Page 39 specified above.

HYALIRIS Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 192 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hyalyaris* Boisduval, 1870).

HYALITES Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 140. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 193) : **Papilio lycia** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 464.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio lycia* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio encedon* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 488). By an inexplicable slip of the pen I stated in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 53) that it was *Acraea lycea* Godart, [1819], which had been selected by Scudder as the type-species of this genus.

HYALODIA Jordan, 1924, *Novit. zool.* **31** : 285. Type-species by monotypy : **Hypocysta tenuisquamosa** Joicey & Talbot, 1922, *Bull. Hill Mus.* **1** : 329.

HYALOTHYRUS Mabille, 1878, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **21** : 23. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1880], in *Zool. Rec.* **14** (year 1878) (Ins.) : 188.) : **Papilio nitocris** Stoll, [1782,] in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 215, pl. 393, figs F, G.

HYALYRIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Ithomia coeno** Doubleday, [August 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 18 (Heliconidae), fig. 2.

HYANTIS Hewitson, [1862], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [68]. Type-species by monotypy : **Hyantis hodeva** Hewitson, [1862], *ibid.* **3** : [68], pl. [34], figs 5, 6.

HYAROTIS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 174. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio adrastus** Stoll, [1780,] in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (27) : 62, pl. 319, figs F, G.

HYDA Mabille, 1889, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1889** : clxxxiii. Type-species by monotypy : *Hyda micacea* Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* **1889** : clxxxiv.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hyda micacea* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pterygospidea grisea* Hewitson, 1878 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **1** : 344).

The name *Hyda* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Hyda* Walker, 1854 (*List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.*, *Lep. Het.* (1) : 181).

HYDRAENOMIA Butler, 1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 99. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Eudamus orcinus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte " Novara "*, *Lep. Rhop.* (3) : 510, pl. 7, figs 4, 5.

Butler introduced this name as a replacement of the name *Udranomia* introduced by himself earlier in the same year (*loc. cit.* **7** : 58) but which he now rejected on etymological grounds. This action was incorrect and the replacement name *Hydraenomia* is accordingly invalid.

HYLEPHILA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 81. Type-species selected by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 193) : **Papilio phyleus** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 25, pl. 13, figs 4, 5 ♂.

HYMENITIS [Illiger], 1807, *Algem. Lit. Ztg*, Halle [Jena] **1807**, No. 2 : 1180. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 28) : *Papilio polymnia* Linnaeus, 1768, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 466.

This name and *Mechanitis* Fabricius, 1807, are objective synonyms of one another, and from the information obtainable from the *Algem. Lit. Ztg* it is clear that these unwelcome Illigerian names possess by a narrow margin priority over the names (including *Mechanitis*) published by Fabricius in the *Mag. f. Insektenk.* of Illiger also published in 1807. On the discovery of this priority it was decided to put the whole matter before the Commission with a request that it

should use its Plenary Powers to ensure that the well-known Fabrician names of 1807 should not be invalidated through the discovery of the long-overlooked Illigerian counterparts. Prominent among the names concerned was *Mechanitis*, for, if that name as published by Illiger had been permitted to invalidate the Fabrician version under the Law of Homonymy, the name would have had to be transferred from its well-known position in the Ithomiidae and transferred to some genus for which it had never been used since the time of Illiger. Full particulars regarding this application and of the action taken on it by the Commission have been given in the note on the name *Apatura* [Illiger] (the first in alphabetical order of the Illigerian names concerned) and it is therefore not necessary here fully to recapitulate the later history of this case. It is sufficient for the present purposes to state that, as part of the general settlement then agreed upon by the Commission the name *Mechanitis* Fabricius, 1807, was validated under the Plenary Powers and placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 661. Accordingly, the name *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 1807, here in question falls into the synonymy of *Mechanitis* Fabricius, 1807 as a junior objective synonym.

HYMENITIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 8. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 193) : *Hymenitis diaphane* Hübner, 1816, *ibid.* (1) : 8.

The name *Hymenitis* Hübner is invalid as a junior homonym of *Hymenitis* [Illiger], 1807. It has been replaced by the name *Greta* Hemming, 934.

HYPANARTIA Hübner, [1821], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [26]. Type-species by monotypy: **Hypanartia demonica** Hübner, [1821], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [26] fig. M.1 (the specimen shown in that figure having been selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 98) to represent the lectotype).

There are three plates (pls [25], [26], [27]) in volume 2 of Hübner's *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* depicting species placed by Hübner in the genus *Hypanartia*. Of these, pl. [26] was published in 1821, and pls [25] and [27] in 1823. Accordingly, only the species represented on pl. [25] ranks as an originally included species. This was the new species *Hypanartia demonica*, which is therefore the type-species by monotypy. Scudder, who did not know the dates of publication of these plates, treated them all (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 193) as having been published simultaneously and on this basis selected *Hypanartia tecmesia* (then also a new species), figured on Hübner's plate [27], to be the type-species. This action was invalid, for, as shown above, *Hypanartia demonica* had already been the type-species by monotypy two years before the publication of the plate illustrating *Hypanartia tecmesia*. The taxa represented by these two nominal species are closely allied to one another and are today still considered to be congeneric with one another.

It has long been realized that Hübner confused two different species with one another under the name *Hypanartia demonica*, treating one as the male (figs M.1, 2) of that species and the other (figs F.3, 4) as the female. The name *demonica* has been used for the species which Hübner treated as the male, while the taxon which he treated as the female of *demonica* is currently treated as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio bella* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 79). This treatment of the figures given by Hübner for *Hypanartia demonica* rested solely upon a customary basis until (as shown at the head of the present note) I selected the specimen shown as fig. M. 1 on Hübner's plate [26] to represent the lectotype of the above species.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hypanartia demonica* Hübner, as interpreted by the lectotype referred to above, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio lethe* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 80).

HYPANIS Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **2** (2) : 203 (repaged offprint as *Faun. ent. Madagascar, Lép.* : 55). Type-species by monotypy: *Hypanis anvatara* Boisduval, 1833, *ibid.* **2** (2) : 204, pl. 7, fig. 5 (: 56 in repaged offprint).

The name *Hypanis* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Hypanis* Ménétriés, 1832 (*Cat. raisonn. Zool. Caucas.* : 271).

HYPATUS Hübner, 1822, *Syst.-alp. Verz.* : 3. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio celtis* Laicharting, 1782, in Fuessly, *Archiv Insekten gesch.*, Heft 2 (No. 4) : 1.

Scudder erroneously supposed that this generic name was first published by Hübner in 1825 in the *Cat. Lép. Coll. Franck* (: 85) and from the two species included in this genus on this later occasion he selected (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 194) *Papilio carinenta* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* 2 (9) : 18, pl. 108, figs E, F).

HYPAUROTTIS Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 3 : 112. Type-species by original designation: **Thecla crysalus** Edwards, 1873, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 4 : 344.

HYPERMNESTRA Ménétriés, 1848, *Descr. Ins. rec. feu Lehmann*: explic. pl. 6, fig. 1. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: **Ismene helios** Nickerl, 1846, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 7 : 208, pl. [3], figs A, B ♂, C, D ♀.

Formerly, the introduction of this name by Ménétriés in 1848 was commonly overlooked, the name *Hypermnestra* being attributed either to Heydenreich (1851, *Lepid. europ. Cat. meth.* (ed. 3) : 16) or to Westwood ([1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 530). The name *Hypermnestra* Ménétriés is a replacement name for *Ismene* Nickerl, 1846, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

HYPHILARIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 26. Type-species by monotypy: **Hypilaria nicia** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (2) : 26.

The nominal species *Hypilaria nicia* Hübner is based solely upon a bibliographical reference to *Papilio nicias* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 60, pl. 13, fig. 3), the specific name *nicia* Hübner being thus an emendation of the name *nicias* Stoll. This species is commonly known by the specific name *nicias* Stoll, but that name is invalid, the combination *Papilio nicias* in which it was published being a junior homonym of *Papilio nicias* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 86). The oldest available name for this taxon is the emendation *nicia* Hübner.

HYPNA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 56. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio clytemnestra** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (12) : 61, pl. 137, figs A, B.

HYPOCHLOROSIS Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 2) (Lief. 6) : 267. Type-species by monotypy: **Myrina antipha** Hewitson, [1869], *Cat. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae 1 (text), Suppl. : 7; 2 (plates), Suppl. : suppl. pl. 6, figs 91 ♀, 92, 93 ♂.

HYPOCHRYSOOPS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 4 : 243 et nota. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annot. lep.* : 10–11): **Papilio polycletus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 485.

A widespread misunderstanding regarding the species to be accepted as the type-species of this genus followed upon a mistake made by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 194) in overlooking the establishment of this genus in 1860 in volume 4 of the *Wien. ent. Monats.* and accepting instead Part 2 (: 251) of the Lep. Rhop. Section of the *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, which was not published until 1865. The difficulty caused by this mistake arose from the fact that the nominal species *Thecla analetus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861 (*S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 40 : 454) then selected by Scudder as the type-species of this genus was not one of the nominal species included in 1860 when the name *Hypochrysops* was first established. In consequence the type-selection made by Scudder was invalid. That type-selection was however followed uncritically by subsequent authors even after Kirby had in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 378) drawn attention to the fact that it was in the *Wien. ent. Monats.* that the name *Hypochrysops* had first been published. In fact, it was not until the present work was in course of preparation that attention was drawn (by myself in 1960) to the fact that Scudder's type-selection was invalid and that in consequence the genus *Hypochrysops* was still without a validly selected type-species. It was to remedy this situation that I thereupon selected from among the three species placed in this genus in 1860 the nominal species *Papilio polycletus* Linnaeus to be the type-species. It was fortunate that this nominal species was available for selection as type-species, for the taxon represented by Scudder's pseudotype *Thecla analetus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a

subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio polycletus* Linnaeus, now established as the valid type-species of the genus *Hypochrysops*. Thus, the correction of Scudder's erroneous type-selection has not involved any change in the concept represented by the genus *Hypochrysops*.

HYPOCISTA Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [99] (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hypocysta* Westwood, [1851]).

HYPOCRYPTOTHRIX Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 17, 22. Type-species by original designation : **Erycides teutas** Hewitson, 1876, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **12** : 251.

HYPOCYSTA Westwood, [May, 1851] in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 67, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Hypocysta euphemia** Hewitson, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 67, fig. 3.

The relevant portion of the text (: 396–398) was published in June 1851. This text has no nomenclatorial significance, for (as noted above) the type-species of this genus had been determined by monotypy as from the publication of plate 67 a few weeks earlier. It may be noted however that in the text Westwood abandoned the use of the name *Hypocysta*, placing it in the synonymy of *Coenonympha* Hübner, [1819]; at the same time he explained (: 397) that his original idea had been to place two species in the genus *Hypocysta*, namely *Hypocysta euphemia* and *Papilio irius* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 487). Later Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 196) sought to select *Papilio irius* Fabricius as the type-species, but that selection was of course, invalid, the type-species having been determined by monotypy as from the moment at which this genus was established on plate 67.

HYPOCYSTE Gaede, 1931, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* **43** : 28 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Hypocysta* Westwood, [1851]).

HYPOJAMIDES Riley, 1929, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **76** (2) : 466. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena (?) catochloris** Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, *Faun. ent.* **1** (Lép.) : 78.

In establishing this genus, Riley observed that the interpretation of *Lycaena catochloris*—which had been based upon a unique specimen—had always been a matter of doubt until in 1925, Collenette had taken a further specimen at Tahiti; he added that the examination of this second specimen showed that *Lycaena catochloris* was a distinct species belonging to a hitherto undescribed genus allied to *Thysonotis* Hübner, [1819].

HYPOKOPELATES Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7** (40) : 364. Type-species by original designation : **Hypolycaena mera** Hewitson, 1873, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **10** : 124.

HYPOLERIA Godman & Salvin, [1879], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 52. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1881], in *Zool. Rec.* **16** (year 1879) (Ins.) : 136) : **Hypoleria libera** Godman & Salvin, [1879], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 53, pl. 4, figs 12 ♂, 13 ♀.

In establishing *Hypoleria*, Godman & Salvin divided the genus into two groups, for each of which they designated what they called a "type". This action had no bearing on the question of the species to be accepted as the type-species of this genus, since these authors designated two of these "types", instead of one only, as would have been necessary for the valid designation of a type-species. The species validly selected as the type-species by Kirby two years later was the species which Godman & Salvin had designated as the "type" of the first of the sections which they recognized.

HYPOLEUCIS Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. ent. Soc. Belg.* **35** : lxix. Type-species by selection by Watson, (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 82) : **Hypoleucis tripunctata** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* **35** : lxix.

HYPOLIMNAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 45. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 194) : **Papilio pipleis** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 476.

The first point which has to be noted is that this name was published with two original spellings : (a) The *Verein* (*Coitus*) established by Hübner for this genus was called by the

German vernacular name "Hypolimnaden" and by the Latin name "Hypolimnades"; (b) Below these main headings are listed the eleven nominal species recognized as belonging to this genus; in all except the first case the generic name is indicated only by the initial "H. "; in the case of the leading species appearing however by the spelling ". . . Hipolimnas". There is an enormous literature relating to this name and all the authors who have used it have used the "y" spelling. There has indeed been no discussion as to the relative merits of these two spellings, the "i" spelling having been ignored or tacitly put on one side as an obvious mis-spelling or printers' error, which is no doubt what it is. The present revised Code, unlike its predecessor, makes express reference to the problem of multiple original spellings and lays down a procedure for dealing with such cases (Article 32 (b)). Under this procedure it is necessary to ascertain which of the alternative spellings was adopted by the First Reviser. In the present case Hübner himself was the first subsequent user. On the first occasion, which was only two years after the publication of the relevant portion of the *Verzeichniss*; this was in 1821 in the *Index exot. Lep.* ([5]) and here Hübner used the "y" spelling; he did the same in 1826 in the index (*Anzeiger* : 6), where he gave an express reference to the species (nos. 406-416), to the first of which (as shown above) he had in the main text employed the defective "i" spelling. Fortunately, therefore under the provisions of the Code the spelling "Hypolimnas" is, through the action of Hübner himself, the Correct Original Spelling of this generic name.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio pipleis* Linnaeus, the type-species of this genus, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the female of the taxon of which the male is represented by the nominal species *Papilio pandarus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461). As these names were published on the same date and in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. In this case the First Reviser seems to have been Kirby who in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 225) adopted the specific name *pandarus* Linnaeus, sinking the name *pipleis* Linnaeus as a junior subjective synonym. The precedence so established has been adopted by all subsequent authors.

HYPOLIMNESTHES Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146, 154. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis albomaculata** Leech, 1891, *Entomologist* **24**, Suppl. : 28.

HYPOLYCAENA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 293. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 195) : **Myrina sipylos** Felder (C.), 1860, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 451.

The authors of this generic name cited three nominal species as belonging to it; of these, the second was a new species, *Hypolycaena tharytas* (: 294), the name applied to which having, it was stated, been originally proposed by Boisduval in manuscript. The authors went on to say that the taxon represented by this nominal species was, in their view, a *forma geographica* of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Myrina sipylos* which (as shown above had been established by Cajetan Felder in 1860). Scudder, when dealing with this generic name, overlooked the above reference to *Myrina sipylos*, yet proceeded to designate it as the type-species of this genus, justifying this action on the ground that, although (according to his belief) that nominal species had not been cited by the authors of this generic name, it was eligible for selection as type-species, because the taxon represented by it was the same as that represented by the nominal species *Hypolycaena tharytas* which (as shown above) was one of the originally included species. Scudder's argument was defective, but luckily his selection of *Myrina sipylos* as type-species is perfectly valid, because, contrary to Scudder's belief, that nominal species was (as shown above) cited by Cajetan & Rudolph Felder as belonging to this genus.

HYPOMELAENA Aurivillius, [1898], *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **31** (No. 5) : 222 (commonly cited as *Rhopalocera aethiopica*, the title of Aurivillius's paper). Type-species by selection by Stichel (1939, in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* **93** : 626) : **Godartia trajanus** Ward, 1871, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **8** : 36.

HYPOMENITIS Fox, 1945, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. 1295 : 11, figs 13 (venation of type-species), 14 (♂ genit. of type-species). Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia theudelinda** Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [38], pl. [19], fig. 146.

HYPOMYRINA Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 7 : 364. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina nomenia** Hewitson, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1874 : 353.

HYPONEPHELE Muschamp, 1915, *Ent. Rec.* 27 : 156. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio lycaon** Rottemburg, 1775, *Der Naturforscher* 6 : 17.

HYPOPHYLLA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. 1 : pl. 20 [= pl. 4C], fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Hypophylla zeurippa** Boisduval [1836], *ibid.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. 1 : pl. 20 [= pl. 4C], fig. 5.

HYPORION Röber, 1903, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 64 : 357. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops* 4 : 2) : **Emesis princeps** Oberthur, 1886, *Étud. ent.* 11 : 22, pl. 7, fig. 57.

HYPOSCADA Godman & Salvin, [1870], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 1 : 35. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia adelphina** Bates, 1866, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 3 : 52.

HYPOTHECLA Semper (G.), 1890, in Semper (C. G.), *Reise Archipel. Philipp.* II, Sect. 5 (Schmett.) 1 (5) : 204. Type-species by monotypy : **Hypolycaena astyla** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 294.

HYPOTHYRIS Hübner, 1821, *Index exot. Lep.* : [5]. Type-species by monotypy : **Nereis ninonia** Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : p. [6].

HYPSOCHILA Ureta, 1955, *Bol. Mus. nac. Hist. nat. Chile* 26 : 58. Type-species by original designation : **Tatocila microdice** form **wagenknechti** Ureta, 1938, *Rev. chil. Hist. nat.* 41 : 278, pl. 12, figs 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

This is one of the fortunately rare—because confusing—cases in which the type-species of a genus bears a name which, when first published, was believed to apply to a taxon of less than full specific rank, the name applied to that taxon forming the third member of a trinomial name.

HYRCANANA Bethune-Baker, 1914, *Ent. Rec.* 26 : 135. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus caspius** Lederer, 1870, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 6 : 76, pl. 4, fig. 3.

HYREUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 70. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 by designation as type-species of the replacement name *Cacyreus* Butler, [1898] : *Papilio lingeus* Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (32) : 176, pl. 379, figs F, G.

The name *Hyreus* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Hyreus* Stephens, 1816 (*in* Shaw, *Gen. Zool.*, Aves 9 (2) : 337). As indicated above, this name has been replaced by the name *Cacyreus* Butler, [1898].

HYSUDRA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881 : 250. Type-species by monotypy; **Deudorix selira** Moore, 1874, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1874 : 272.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Deudorix selira* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Thecla caerulea* Bremer & Grey, [1851] (*in* Motschulsky, *Étud. ent.* 1 : 60).

IAERA Westwood, [1850], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 269 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Jaera* Hübner, [1819]).

IAMBRIX Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 71, 76. Type-species by original designation : **Nisoniades salsa** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (3) : 786.

IASIUS Westwood, [1850], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 306 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Jasia* Swainson, 1832).

Westwood cited what he called “*Iasius* Swainson” in the synonymy of what he called

Nymphalis Latreille, a genus which, as recognized by Westwood, contained *inter alia*, the nominal species *Papilio jason* Linnaeus, a taxon bearing an invalid name and later renamed *Papilio jasius* by Linnaeus. This latter nominal species is the type-species of *Jasia* Swainson. In these circumstances there can be no doubt that the word "*Jasius*" written by Westwood is an accidental misspelling of the name *Jasia* and therefore that *Jasius* Westwood, [1850], should be regarded as an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Jasia* Swainson, 1832.

IASPIS Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 196. Type-species by designation by the Commission : **Thecla temesa** Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae ; **1** (text) : 130 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 52, figs 284, 285.

There was a serious defect in the way in which this name appeared in Kaye's paper, for the correction of which it has been necessary to submit an application to the Commission.

The name *Iaspis* was introduced by Kaye in a catalogue of the butterflies of Trinidad, where it appeared in the portion relating to the family Lycaenidae. Kaye designated as the type-species of this genus the nominal species *Symmachia* (?) *temesa* Hewitson, 1870. It is here that the difficulty arises, for the above species is not a Lycaenid but a Riodinid, and does not agree in any way with Kaye's description of his genus *Iaspis*. The explanation of this extraordinary event was provided by Druce in 1906 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **17** : 334-335) in a "Note on the genus *Iaspis* Kaye". After drawing attention to Kaye's mistake, Druce went on to observe that at almost exactly the same time Hewitson had established a nominal species in two different genera, to each of which he gave the specific name *temesa*. One of these was the Riodinid *Symmachia* (?) *temesa* Hewitson, 1870 (*Descr. New Spec. Equat. Lep.* : 52), a taxon which was redescribed and figured by Hewitson in the following year (1871) (*Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [85], pl. [46], figs 17, 18); the other species was the Lycaenid *Thecla temesa* Hewitson, [1869] (for which the reference has been given at the head of the present note). Druce concluded—no doubt, correctly—that it was the Lycaenid species and not the Riodinid which Kaye had intended to designate—and which he believed he had designated—as the type-species of the genus *Iaspis*.

Subsequent authors have interpreted *Iaspis* in accordance with the undoubtedly intention of Kaye, that is, as a Lycaenid, but, as matters stand, this is undoubtedly incorrect, for Kaye unequivocally designated the Riodinid *Symmachia temesia* Hewitson as type-species. It is to regularize the situation described that the Commission has been asked to use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type species of the genus *Iaspis* Kaye the Lycaenid nominal species *Thecla temesa* Hewitson, [1869], thus giving valid force both to Kaye's original intention and also the practice of later authors.

ICARICIA Nabokov, 1944, *Psyche* **51** : 104. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena icarioides** Boisduval, 1852, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **10** : 297.

ICARUS Röber, 1898, *Ent. Nachr.* **24** : 186. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio zalmoxis* Hewitson, [1864], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [2], pl. [1], fig. 18.

This name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Icarus* Forbes, 1844 (*Rep. Brit. Ass.* **13** (Cork, 1843) : 187). It has been replaced by the name *Iterus* Donitz, 1899.

ICHNUUSA Reuss, 1939, *Ent. Z.* **53** : 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio (Vanessa) ichnusa** Bonelli, 1826, *Mem. R. Acc. Sci. Torino* **30** : 174, 186, pl. 2, fig. 2 ♀.

The taxon specified above was described and named twice at very nearly the same time, once by Bonelli, and once by Hübner. Contrary to Reuss's belief, it was Hübner who was the first to publish this specific name. The full reference is as follows : *Papilio ichnusa* Hübner, [1823-1824] (*Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 170, fig. 840). This figure is correctly numbered "840" on the plate but at the foot of the plate bears the incorrect number "842".

IDAEA Oberthur, 1880, *Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova* **15** : 485 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Idea* Fabricius, 1807).

IDAEOPSIS Oberthur, 1880, *Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova* **15** : 486 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ideopsis* Horsfield 1857).

IDAIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 85. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 195) : **Papilio codrus** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (15) : 127, pl. 179, figs A, B.

IDATA de Lesse, 1952, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **121** : 72. Type-species by original designation : **Epinephele ida** Esper, var. **cecilia** Vallentin, 1894, *Le Naturaliste* **16** : 260.

IDEA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 283. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio idea** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 405.

Linnaeus, when describing the nominal species *Papilio idea*, added after his description the reference "Clerk t. 38 f. 1"; the plate here cited was published in vol. 2 of Clerck's *Icones*. The citation by Linnaeus of this reference has led many authors to attribute this name to Clerck and to treat the plate in the *Icones* as the place where the specific name *idea* was first published. This is incorrect, for the plate referred to above was not published until 1764, i.e. not until a year after it was referred to in the *Amoen. acad.* It is no matter for surprise that in 1763 Linnaeus should have cited this at that time unpublished plate, for it was at Linnaeus's request that Clerck undertook the preparation of the plates which later were published in the *Icones*. Indeed, in this matter Clerck was no more than the artist who prepared the plates in that work, even the names attributed in it to the species figured having been supplied to Clerck by Linnaeus.

IDEOPSIS Horsfield, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 133. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 195) : **Idea (?) gaura** Horsfield, [1829], *Describ. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : explic. pl. 6, fig. 1.

IDIOMORPHUS Doumet, 1861, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **13** : 174. Type-species by monotypy : *Idiomorphus hewitsonii* Doumet, 1861, *ibid.* (2) **13** : 175, pl. 5, fig. 2.

The name *Idiomorphus* Doumet is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Idiomorphus* de Chaudoir, 1846 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **19** (4) : 515). It has been replaced by the name *Bicyclus* Kirby, 1871.

IDIONEURA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 474. Type-species by monotypy : *Idioneura erebioides* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.* (3) : 474-475.

The name *Idioneura* Felder & Felder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Idioneura* Philippi, 1865 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.* **15** : 615). It has been replaced by the name *Idioneurula* Strand, 1932.

IDIONEURULA Strand, 1932, *Folia zool. hydrobiol.*, Riga **4** (1) : 146. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Idioneura erebioides** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 474-475.

IDMAIS Boisduval, [1836], Roret's Suite à Buffon, *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. Gén. Lépid. **1** : 584. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 196) : **Pontia chrysone** Klug, 1829, in Ehrenberg, *Symbolae phys. Ins.* **1** : signature G [4], pl. 7, figs 9, 10 ♂, 11 ♀.

IDMON de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 375. Type-species by original designation : **Baoris unicolor** Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malay.* : 381, pl. 35, fig. 11.

The name *Baoris unicolor* Distant, 1886, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Baoris unicolor* Moore, 1883 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 533). It has been replaced by the name *Iambrix distanti* Shepard, 1937 (*in Bryk's Lep. Cat.* **83** : 20).

IDRUSIA Corbet, 1943, *Entomologist* **76** : 206. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Euripus halitherves* Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 2.

The name *Idrusia* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Euripus* Doubleday in the belief that it was invalid as being a junior homonym of the name *Eurypus* Kirby, [1919], (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **12** (2) : 390). At that time there was no clear rule as to what constituted generic homonymy, but under the present revised Code (Article 56(a)) a single-letter

difference in spelling is sufficient to prevent any two generic names from ranking as homonyms of one another. Accordingly, the name *Euripus* Doubleday is not invalid under the Law of Homonymy and the name *Idrusia* Corbet, proposed as a replacement for it, is itself invalid as a junior objective synonym.

ILERDA Doubleday, 1847, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 25. Type-species by monotypy : **Polyommatus epicles** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 646.

Doubleday cited other nominal species also, but these were all manuscript species, *Polyommatus epicles* thus becoming type-species by monotypy.

ILIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 88. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 196) : **Papilio memnon** Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 460.

ILIANA Bell, 1937, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **914** : 8. Type-species by original designation : **Iliana romulus** Bell, 1937, *ibid.* No. **914** : 9.

ILMA Swinhoe, 1905, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **16** : 613. Type-species by monotypy : **Ilma jovina** Swinhoe, 1905, *ibid.* (7) **16** : 613.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ilma jovina* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Lychnuchus irvina* Plötz, 1886 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **47** : 88).

IMELDA Hewitson, 1870, *Equat. Lep. Buckley* (4) : 56. Type-species by monotypy : **Imelda glauocosmia** Hewitson, 1870, *ibid.* (4) : 56.

INACHIS Hübner, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 37. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio io** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 472.

INCISALIA Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 52. Type-species by original designation : **Licus niphon** Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 7, pl. [36], figs 203, 204.

This name has sometimes been attributed to Minot. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that, as stated by Scudder, it was first proposed by Minot in manuscript.

INDALASA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 166. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis moorei** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* (3) : 502, pl. 67, fig. 9.

INDOXYLIDES Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 410 nota. Type-species by monotypy : *Oxylides tharis* Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 22, pl. [152], figs 883, 884.

Doherty introduced the name *Indoxylides* in a footnote to his treatment of the genus *Eooxylides* de Niceville ; he explained that he had intended to establish a genus under the name *Indoxylides* for *Oxylides tharis*, that he had so informed de Niceville in correspondence but that this communication had reached de Niceville too late, de Niceville having decided to introduce *Eooxylides*, a name of his own devising, for this genus ; in the circumstances the name *Eooxylides* de Niceville was the correct name for this genus. It must be added however that Doherty's final conclusion was incorrect for a reason of which at the time he was doubtless unaware. This arises from the fact that at the time when de Niceville's paper containing the new name *Eooxylides* was in the hands of the printer, Doherty also had the present paper in an advanced stage of preparation, in which, on the basis of the information which he had received from de Niceville, he himself had introduced the name *Eooxylides* which he duly attributed to de Niceville, believing that that name had already been published by de Niceville. Actually at the time of the publication of Doherty's paper that of de Niceville was still unpublished ; for the paper by de Doherty containing the name *Eooxylides* was published in December, 1889, while de Niceville's paper did not appear until February 1890. Thus, although Doherty was anticipated by de Niceville in the choice of a name (*Eooxylides* in place of Doherty's suggested name *Indoxylides*), he became by an odd chance the first author to publish a name (*Eooxy-*

lides) for this genus as the result of his paper containing that name being published before the corresponding paper by de Niceville.

It will be seen from the foregoing particulars that the name *Indoxylides* Doherty was published only in an explanatory note in the paper in which the name *Eooxylides* (de Niceville MS.) Doherty was first published and is invalid as being a junior objective synonym of that name.

INESSA de Niceville, 1897, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **66** (3) : 570. Type-species by original designation : **Inessa ilion** de Niceville, 1897, *ibid.* Pt II, **66** (3) : 571, pl. 4, fig. 33.

INFRAFPHULIA Field, 1958, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **108** : 114, 106. Type-species by original designation : **Phulia nymphula** var. **illimani** Weymer, 1890, in Weymer & Maassen, in Stübel & Reisse, *Reisen Sud-Amer.*, Lepid. : 98, 125, pl. 4, fig. 12.

IOIS Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 411. Type-species by monotypy : **Amblypodia inornata** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 396.

IOLANA Bethune-Baker, 1914, *Ent. Rec.* **26** : 162. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena iolas** Ochsenheimer, 1816, *Schmett. Europa* **4** : 144.

IOLAPHILUS Stempffer & Bennett, 1958, *Bull. Inst. franç. Afr. Noire* **20** (A) (4) : 1298, 1253. Type-species by original designation : **Iolaus menas** Druce, 1890, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **5** : 29.

This name first appeared in the above paper in a key (: 1253) where no species was cited as belonging to the taxon so established ; this deficiency was made good later in the paper (: 1298) where a type-species was designated.

IOLAUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 81. Type-species by selection by Hewitson [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 40 : **Papilio eurisus** Cramer, 1782, *Pap. Exot.* **3** : pl. 221, figs D, E.

IONOLYCE Toxopeus, 1929, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **72** : 236. Type-species by monotypy : **Ionolyce helicon javanica** Toxopeus, 1929, *ibid.* **72** : 236.

The nominal species of which Toxopeus in the above combination described the new unit *javanica* as a subspecies is : *Lycaena helicon* Felder (C.), 1860 (*S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien.* **40** : 457).

This is one of a number of generic names first published in the paper cited above against which Toxopeus added a note suggesting that before the appearance of this paper these names might already have appeared in the volume of the serial *Treubia* for 1929. As has already been explained in the fuller note given on the name *Discolampa* Toxopeus, another of the names concerned, the paper which Toxopeus had in mind was never published.

IOPHANUS Draudt, [1920], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 814. Type-species by monotypy : **Chrysophanus (?) pyrrhias** Godman & Salvin, [1887], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 101, pl. 58, figs 26, 27 ♂.

IPHIAS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 595. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 342) : *Papilio glaucippe* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469.

The name *Iphias* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hebemoia* Hübner, [1819].

IPHICLIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 82. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 65) : **Papilio podalirius** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 463, *nota*.

The bibliographical references and localities cited by Linnaeus for the nominal species *Papilio podalirius* showed clearly that he had confused together under this name two distinct taxa, one occurring in central and southern Europe, exclusive of Spain ; the other in Spain and for a long stretch of the African Mediterranean littoral ; it was to the first of these taxa that the specific name *podalirius* has always been applied while the second, which was not dis-

tinguished until 1832, was equally well known by the specific name *feisthamelii* (*Papilio feisthamelii* Duponchel, 1832, in Godart, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Fr.*, Suppl. 1 (Diurnes) : 7, pl. 1, fig. 1 ?). In 1913 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 32 : 174-175) Verity drew attention to the fact that the sole syntype of *Papilio podalirius* preserved in the Linnaean collection in London was a female, not of the European species always known as *podalirius* but of the North African species *Papilio feisthamelii* and suggested that the name *podalirius* should be transferred to the species known as *feisthamelii*. The adoption of this course would have had a most disturbing effect on accepted nomenclature and would have been extremely confusing. Verity's paper was accordingly deliberately ignored by systematists, who continued to use the specific names *podalirius* and *feisthamelii* in the hitherto accepted sense. It was apparent however that at some suitable time it would be necessary to ask the Commission to regularize the situation in some suitable way. In 1945 an application on this case was submitted to the Commission in this sense by the late Steven Corbet. The general purpose of this application was approved by the Commission which decided that the best course would be to use its Plenary Powers to designate as the lectotype of this nominal species one of the specimens described in one of the works on European butterflies for which bibliographical references were cited by Linnaeus in the original description of *Papilio podalirius*. The specimen selected by the Commission was that described by Ray in 1710 (*Hist. Ins.* : III, no. 3), which Ray stated had been taken near the port of Livorno in Tuscany ; at the same time the Commission designated the above locality to be the " Restricted Locality " for this nominal species. The effect of these decisions was definitely to confirm the specific name *podalirius* as the name for the European taxon habitually so known, and to leave the name *feisthamelii* as the valid name for the Spanish & North African taxon. This decision was promulgated in the Commission's *Opinion* 263, which was published in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 5 : 329-342). In the same *Opinion* the specific names *podalirius* Linnaeus, 1758, and *feisthamelii* Duponchel, 1832 (both published in combination with the generic name *Papilio*), were placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Names No. 77 and No. 78 respectively.

IPHIMEDA Fruhstorfer, [1913], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 335. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 12 : 25) : **Papilio hercules** Dalman, 1823, *Analecta entom.* : 40.

IPHTHIMA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 67 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ypthima* Hübner, 1881).

IPIDECLA Dyar, 1916, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* 51 (No. 2139) : 1. Type-species by original designation : **Ipidecla miadora** Dyar, 1916, *ibid.* 51 (No. 2139) : 2.

IRAOTA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (3) : 101. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia maecenas** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 271.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia maecenas* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio tomileon* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 146, pl. 32, fig. 4).

IRATSUME Sibatani & Ito, 1942, *Tenthredo* 3 (4) : 328. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla orsedice** Butler, [April 1882], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1881 (4) : 852.

IRIDANA Aurivillius, [1921], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 13 : 345. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Iris incredibilis** Staudinger, [1891], *Iris* 4 (1) : 141.

This name was introduced as a replacement for *Iridopsis* Aurivillius, [1898], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

IRIDOPSIS Aurivillius, [1898], *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm 31 (No. 5) : 254, 286. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Iris incredibilis* Staudinger, [1891], *Iris* 4 (1) : 141.

Aurivillius introduced the name *Iridopsis* as a replacement for the name *Iris* Staudinger,

[1891], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. The replacement name *Iridopsis* is however itself invalid as a junior homonym of *Iridopsis* Warren, 1894 (*Novit. zool.* **1** : 436). Later, as shown above, Aurivillius introduced a second replacement name, *Iridana* Aurivillius, [1921], and, as this is an available name, it became the nomenclaturally valid name for this genus.

IRIS Staudinger, [1891], *Iris* **4** (1) : 141. Type-species by monotypy : *Iris incredibilis* Staudinger, [1891], *ibid.* **4** (1) : 141.

The name *Iris* Staudinger is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Iris* Saussure, 1872 (*Mitt. schweiz. ent. Ges.* **3** : 56). As shown above, the name *Iris* Staudinger has been twice replaced ; the first replacement name, *Iridopsis* Avrivillius, [1898], was itself invalid under the Law of Homonymy, but the second, *Iridana* Aurivillius, [1921], is an available name and is thus the nomenclaturally valid name for this genus.

IRONGA Martin, 1914, *Iris* **28** : 100 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Tronga* Moore, 1883).

ISAMIA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 10. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio superbus** Herbst, 1793, in Jablonsky, *Natursyst. Ins.*, Schmett. **6** : 14, pl. 119, fig. 3 ♂ ; pl. 120, figs 2, 3 ♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio superbus* Herbst is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio midamus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 470).

ISAMIOPSIS Moore, 1888, *Descr. new ind. Lep. Coll. Atkinson* (3) : 284. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio telearchus* Hewitson, 1852, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **2** : 22, pl. 6, fig. 3.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio telearchus* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio paradoxa* Zinken, [1831] (*Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **15** (1) : 162, pl. 15, figs 9, 10).

The name *Isamiopsis* Moore is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of the name *Euploeoopsis* de Niceville, 1888.

ISAPIS Doubleday, 1847, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 18. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio agyrtus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (11) : 40, pl. 123, figs B, C.

ISMA Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malay.* : 369, 386. Type-species by original designation : **Isma obscura** Distant, 1886, *ibid.* : 386, pl. 35, fig. 19.

ISMENA Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. ent. Soc. Belg.* **35** : lxxviii (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ismene* Swainson, 1820).

ISMENE Swainson, 1820, *Zool. Illustr.* (1) **1** (3) : pl. 16. Type-species by monotypy : *Ismene oedipodia* Swainson, 1820, *ibid.* (1) **1** (3) : pl. 16.

The name *Ismene* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Ismene* Savigny, 1816 (*Mém. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **1** : 34).

ISMENE Nickerl, 1846, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **7** : 207. Type-species by monotypy : *Ismene helios* Nickerl, 1846, *ibid.*, Stettin **7** : 208, pl. [3], figs A, B ♂, C, D ♀.

The name *Ismene* Nickerl is invalid as a junior homonym of *Ismene* Savigny, 1816, and *Ismene* Swainson, 1820, the two names discussed above in the immediately preceding note. The name *Ismene* Nickerl has been replaced by the name *Hypermnestra* Ménétriés, 1848.

ISODEMA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1863, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **7** : 109 nota. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Paraplesia adelma* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 26.

The name *Isodema* was introduced by C. & R. Felder as a replacement for the name *Paraplesia* which they had published in the previous year (1962, *Wien ent. Monats.* **6** : 26) but which they now thought was invalid under the Law of Homonymy through having already been used by Herrich-Schaeffer for a genus of moths. In so thinking, they were mistaken, for

Herrich-Schaeffer had never published the name *Paraplesia*; he had however published a generic name *Paraplesia* in 1856 (*Samml. aussereurop. Schmett.*, Het. : 15, 17) for a genus of moths, and it was no doubt through a misreading of this name that the Felders had formed the erroneous conclusion that the name *Paraplesia* which they had published for the present genus of butterflies had been anticipated by Herrich-Schaeffer in this way. It will be seen from the foregoing explanation that the name *Paraplesia* Felder & Felder is not invalid under the Law of Homonymy but is an available name. It follows that the replacement name *Isodema* is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Paraplesia*.

ISOTEINON Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 30. Type-species by monotypy: **Isoteinon lamprospilus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 30.

ISSORIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 31. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 198) : **Papilio lathonia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481.

As characterized by the foregoing type-species, the genus *Issoria* Hübner belongs to the *Argynnис*-Group of the family Nymphalidae and is now generally accepted as a taxonomically good genus of that group. Formerly, however, the name *Issoria* was used in an entirely different sense through the misjudged (and incorrect) action of Moore in 1900 (*Lep. Ind.* **4** (46) : 202) in ignoring Scudder's selection of *Papilio lathonia* as type-species and in setting up in its place the pseudotype *Papilio egista* Cramer, 1780 (*Utt. Kapellen* **3** [24] : 158, pl. 281 figs C, D). That species, which belongs to a very distinct group in the family Nymphalidae, was without a valid generic name of its own until in 1934 I established the genus *Vagrans* Hemming for its reception.

ITABALLIA Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 204. Type-species by original designation: **Pieris pandosia** Hewitson, [1853], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [8], pl. [4], fig. 14.

ITANUS Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy: **Itanus phemius** Doubleday, [1848], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 4.

In the text relating to the above species which was written by Westwood and published in October 1850 (*ibid.* (2) : 291) the name *Itanus* Doubleday was set aside, *Itanus phemius*, the type-species, being placed in the genus *Adolias* Boisduval.

ITANUS Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 34. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 198) : *Adolias anosia* Moore, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 187.

The name *Itanus* Felder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Itanus* Doubleday, [1848]. The nominal species *Adolias anosia* Moore was later made the type-species of a new genus *Tasinga* Moore, [1897].

ITERUS Donitz, 1899, *Berl. ent. Z.* **44**, SitzBer. : (22). Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: **Papilio zalmoxis** Hewitson, [1864], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [2], pl. [1], fig. 18.

The name *Iterus* was introduced by Donitz as a replacement for the name *Icarus* Röber, 1898, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

ITHOBALLUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 88. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 198) : *Papilio polydamas* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 460.

The name *Ithoballus* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Battus* Scopoli 1777.

ITHOMEIS Bates, [Sept.] 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** (3) : 541 *nota*. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 198) : **Ithomeis aurantica** Bates, 1862, *ibid.* **23** (3) : 541 *nota*.

The exact date of publication in 1862 of the name *Ithomeis* Bates is of importance because there is a name *Ithomiopsis* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) which was also published in 1862 and which is currently treated as a subjective synonym of *Ithomeis* Bates. Fortunately, informa-

tion on this subject is provided in a note published by Bates in 1868 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond. Zool.* **9** : 430), in which he recorded that the name *Ithomeis* was published in September 1862 and *Ithomiopsis* in December of that year. The name *Ithomeis* Bates has therefore clear priority over the name *Ithomiopsis* Felder & Felder.

ITHOMIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 9. Type-species by selection by Butler & Druce (1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 95 nota) : **Ithomia drymo** Hübner, 1816, *ibid.* (1) : 9.

Like all other new species-names published in the *Verzeichniss*, the name *Ithomia drymo* is based solely upon bibliographical references. In this case the reference cited by Hübner was : "Diaphane Cram. 315 D.E.", i.e. to plate 375 (figs D & E) published in 1780 by Stoll in Part 27 of his continuation (volume 4) of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen*. In the text (: 53) Stoll stated that these figures represented the upperside and underside of the female of the species of which the male had been described and figured under the same name—*Papilio diaphana*—by Cramer in 1779 (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 66, pl. 231, fig. C). The name *Papilio diaphana* Cramer ranks for priority as from 1779. There are two older nominal species bearing the name *Papilio diaphanus*, the first of these being *Papilio diaphanus* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 13). Since the words "diaphana" and "diaphanas" are no more than gender variants of a single word, it follows that the name *Papilio diaphana* Cramer is a homonym of the name *Papilio diaphanus* Drury and being the later published of these two names is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. The oldest available name for the type-species of the present genus is the replacement name *Ithomia drymo* Hübner, 1816.

ITHOMIOLA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 311. Type-species by monotypy : **Ithomiola floralis** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 311.

ITHOMIOPSIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [Dec. 1862], *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 411. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 128) : **Ithomiopsis corena** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 412.

The name *Ithomiopsis* Felder & Felder is commonly treated as a subjective synonym of *Ithomeis* Bates. Both these names were published in 1862, but as will be seen from the note on the name *Ithomeis*, that name has priority over the name *Ithomiopsis*.

ITON de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 399. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia semamora** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 791.

ITUNA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 17, fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : **Ituna phenarete** Doubleday, [1847], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 17, fig. 1.

The above species, being the only one cited on plate 17 as belonging to *Ituna* Doubleday, is automatically the type-species by monotypy. This plate was published on 9th July 1847 and thus preceded the relevant text which was not published until 4th October 1847 by nearly three months. In the text (*loc. cit.* (1) : 114) Doubleday added two other species to this genus.

ITYLOS Draudt, [1921], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 821. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1929, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **3** : 240) : **Cupido speciosa** Staudinger, [1894], *Iris* **7** : 77-78, pl. 2, fig. 8.

In 1945 (*Psyche* **52** : 38) Nabokov drew attention to the fact that, when establishing this nominal genus, in which he placed nine nominal species, Draudt had observed that two of these—*titicaca* Weymer (*Lycaena titicaca* Weymer 1890) and *speciosa* Staudinger—belonged to a somewhat different group from the others; on this basis Nabokov sought to argue that these two species had been only doubtfully referred to the genus by its author and therefore that neither was eligible to be selected as the type-species. Nabokov thereupon selected *Cupido moza* Staudinger, [1894] (*loc. cit.* **7** : 79-80, pl. 2, fig. 5) as the type-species of this genus. It is true, as Nabokov remarked, that Draudt divided into two groups the species which he placed in this genus, but he certainly did not say anything which would warrant the view that of the nine included nominal species Draudt regarded seven as belonging to the genus *Itylos* strictly interpreted, the other two species to a different group only doubtfully

included in the genus. The contention advanced by Nabokov is therefore considered to be unsound, the view here taken being taken that the nine originally included species were all equally eligible for selection as the type-species and therefore that the selection of *Cupido speciosa* Staudinger as type-species made in 1929 was perfectly valid under the Code.

ITYS de Niceville, 1805, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 377. Type-species by original designation : *Itys iadera* de Niceville, 1895, *ibid.* **9** (4) : 379, pl. Q, fig. 52 ♂.

The name *Itys* de Niceville is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym (a) of *Itys* Wagler, 1831 (*Isis* **1831** : 535) and (b) of *Itys* Pickard, 1894 (*in Godman & Salvini, Biol. centr.-amer., Arachn. Aran.* **1** : 127). It has been replaced by the name *Kineta* Lindsey, 1925.

IXIADES Hübner, [1825], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anzeiger : 6 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ixias* Hübner, [1819]).

IXIAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 95. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 48) : **Papilio pyrene** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 241.

JACOONA Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malay.* : 233, 241. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina anasuja** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 237, pl. 30, figs 3, 4.

JAERA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 38. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 28) : *Papilio crithea* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 29, pl. 16, figs 5, 5.

The name *Jaera* Hübner is invalid, it being a junior homonym of *Jaera* Leach, 1815 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **11** (2) : 373). A first attempt to provide *Jaera* Hübner with a valid replacement name proved unsuccessful ; this was when in 1867 Cajetan & Rudolph Felder published the replacement name *Euomma*, a name which was unfortunately itself invalid under the Law of Homonymy. In 1871 however the name *Jaera* was successfully replaced by Kirby by the name *Catuna*.

The position as regards the determination of a type-species for this genus has been fully explained in the note already given on the name *Catuna* Kirby. It may be summarized briefly as follows : (a) When in 1871 Kirby established the replacement genus *Catuna*, no type-species had been designated either for *Jaera* Hübner, the nominal genus, the name of which was so replaced, or for the nomenclatorially invalid replacement genus *Euomma* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867] ; (b) Kirby when introducing the replacement genus *Catuna* in 1871, did not designate a type-species for it ; (c) in 1873 Kirby attempted to make good this deficiency, but the nominal species which he then selected as the type-species was not one of those placed by Hübner in his genus *Jaera* and was therefore ineligible for selection as the type-species of *Catuna*, in view of the fact that that genus was no more than a replacement genus for *Jaera* ; (d) it was not until 1943 that a validly established type-species was provided, it being in that year that I selected *Papilio crithea* Drury, one of Hübner's original species, to be the type-species of *Jaera* Hübner and therefore automatically also for the replacement genus *Catuna* Kirby, 1871, and for its nomenclatorially invalid predecessor, the replacement genus *Euomma* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867].

JALMENUS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 29. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 199) : **Jalmenus evagoras** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 29, pl. [31], figs 175, 176.

The taxon represented by the name *Jalmenus evagoras* Hübner is currently treated subjectively as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio evagoras* Donovan, 1805 (*Epitome nat. Hist. Ins. New Holland . . .* : signature F [1]). It is possible indeed that it was Donovan's *evagoras* that Hübner was referring to, but both in the *Zutrage* and in Signature 5 (: 75) of the *Verzeichniss* published in the following year Hübner made no reference to Donovan and treated the name *evagoras* as a new name of his

own. That name, as used by Hübner, is accordingly here attributed to him and not to Donovan and is treated as a junior subjective synonym of, as well as a junior homonym of, *Papilio evagoras* Donovan.

JAMIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 71. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 199) **Papilio bochus** Stoll, [1782], *Util. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 210, pl. 391, figs C, D.

JAPONICA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 277. Type-species by original designation : **Dipsas saepestriata** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 67 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 26, figs 7, 8.

JASIA Swainson, 1832, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** : pl. 90. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio jasius* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : Errata.

The name *Jasia* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816. By the ruling given in *Opinion* 577 (1959, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **17** : 140) the Commission placed the name *Jasia* Swainson on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1306.

JASONIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 83. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875) (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 199) : **Papilio turnus** Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plant.* **2** : 536.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio turnus* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio glaucus* Linnaeus, 1758. The latter, as has already been explained, is the type-species of the genus *Euphoeades* Hübner, [1819]. The names *Jasoniades* and *Euphoeades* are thus subjective synonyms of one another published in the same work and on the same date. The relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends therefore on the choice made by the First Reviser who was myself when (as explained in the note on *Euphoeades*) I accorded precedence to the name below *Jasoniades* Hübner, of which by that choice *Euphoeades* became a junior subjective synonym.

JATANA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 164. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis mynois** Hewitson, [1864], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [87], pl. [44], figs 29, 30.

JEMADIA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 11, 14. Type-species by selection by Sharp, [1894] in *Zool. Rec.* **30** (year 1893) (Ins.) : 239 : **Pyrrhopgya** [sic] **hospta** Butler, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 128.

The present is one of the very few cases in which Watson fell into error through faulty editing of his paper. What happened was that in his generic key on page 11 he designated *Pyrrhopgya* [sic] *patrobas* Hewitson, [1857] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [117], p. [59], fig. 1) as type-species of *Jemadia*, but three pages later (: 14) he designated *Pyrrhopgya* [sic] *hospta* Butler, 1877 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 128). It may be assumed that at some stage he changed his mind as to the species to be designated as the type-species, but there is no evidence to show which of the foregoing names was the one that represented his final choice and which therefore remained in the paper as type-species by inadvertence. What is certain however is that for the above reason Watson failed to make a nomenclatorially effective type-selection. This deficiency was made good (probably inadvertently also) by Sharp in his capacity of editor of the Insecta Section of the *Zoological Record*, when he unambiguously stated that *Pyrrhopgya hospta* was the type-species. This arrangement has been correctly followed by later authors. (The nominal species *Pyrrhopgya patrobas* is currently treated subjectively as belonging to a different genus, *Elbella* Evans, 1951).

JERA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 20. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Dichelura tricuspidata** Mabille, 1902, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1902** : 179.

JOANNA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 265. Type-species by original designation : **Joanna joanna** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 273.

JOICEYA Talbot, 1928, *Bull. Hill. Mus.* **2** (3) : 214. Type-species by original designation : **Joiceya praeclarus** Talbot, 1928, *ibid.* **2** (3) : 214.

JUDITHA Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 147. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lamis** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 88, pl. 335, figs F, G.

This genus, which was carved out of the genus *Nymphidium* Fabricius for a small group of species, was well characterized by Stichel in 1911 (*in Wytsman's Gen. Ins.* **112B** : 364, pl. 22, figs 99a-g). Unfortunately, Stichel applied to the genus so characterized the name *Pephia* Hübner, [1819], which was not available for this purpose, its type-species being the same as that of the older-established nominal genus *Nymphidium* Fabricius. As there was no generic name either objectively or subjectively available for the genus recognized by Stichel, I provided it with a name, selecting for this purpose the word *Juditha*, based upon the Christian name of my younger daughter.

JUNEA Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 137. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Daedalma doraete** Hewitson, [1858], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [85], pl. [43], figs 4, 5 ♂.

The name *Junea* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Polymastus* Thieme, 1907, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

JUNONIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 34. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 43) : **Papilio lavinia** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 32, pl. 21, figs C, D.

JUPITERIA Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Survey* **8** (1) : 448.

Scudder placed in this genus a single new fossil species *Jupiteria charon* Scudder, 1889 (*loc. cit.*), which is therefore the type-species by monotypy. He considered this species to belong to the Vanessid section of the family Nymphalidae.

JUSTINIA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 90, 194. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia justinianus** Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 760.

At the present moment the name *Justinia* Evans is a junior objective synonym, because, when designating the type-species for his genus *Phanis* (a nominal genus established in 1900 and bearing an invalid name which was replaced by the same author in 1901 by the name *Phanes*), Godman misidentified the species *Thracides aletes* Geyer, [1832], with *Hesperia justinianus* Latreille and designated the latter, as being the older of the two nominal species, to be the type-species of *Phanis*. The Commission is being asked to apply the provisions of Article 70(a) (misidentified type-species) by designating *Thracides aletes* Geyer to be the type-species of *Phanes* (=*Phanis*) Godman, thus giving effect to Godman's clear intention. On the grant by the Commission of the foregoing application, the name *Justinia* Evans will become the oldest—indeed, the only available—name for the genus typified by *Hesperia justinianus* Latreille. In the interests of nomenclatorial stability and in accordance with the precept laid down in Article 80 of the Code the name *Justinia* Evans is here treated as a nomenclatorially available name.

KABANDA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 168. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis malsarida** Butler, 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 134, pl. 3, fig. 14.

KAILASIUS Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* **5** (53) : 118. Type-species by original designation : **Parnassius charltonius** Gray, 1852, *Cat. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** (Papilionidae) : 77, pl. 12, fig. 7.

KALKASIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146; *ibid.*, **3** (34) : 214. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis alwina** Bremer & Grey, [1852], *in Motschulsky, Étud. ent.* **1** : 59.

KALLIMA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 52, pl. 52, figs. 2, 3. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 200) : **Paphia paralekta** Horsfield, [1928], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* : explic. pl. 6, fig. 4.

The text relating to this generic name was not published until 1850 (*ibid.* (2) : 324) when it appeared in the continuation written by Westwood after Doubleday's death.

KALLIMULA Holland, 1920, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **43** : 149. Type-species by original designation : **Kallimula osborni** Holland, 1920, *ibid.* **43** : 150–151, pl. 7, figs 7 ♂, 8 ♀.

KANETISA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (14) : 42. Type-species by original designation : **Hipparchia digna** Marshall, 1883, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt II*, **51** (4) : 67.

KANISKA Moore, [1899], *Lep. ind.* **4** (41) : 91. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio canace** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 406.

KARADINA Moore, [1891], *Lep. ind.* **1** (7) : 133 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Karadira* Moore, 1883).

KARADIRA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 281. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea andamanensis** Atkinson, [1874], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1873** (3) : 736, pl. 63, fig. 2.

KARANASA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (14) : 38. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus huebneri** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, *Lep. Rhop.* (3) : 494, pl. 69, figs 8, 9 ♀.

The specific name of the type-species was printed as " *huebneri* " in the original description ; under the provisions of Article 32 (c) (i) a name so published is to be corrected to the spelling " *huebneri* ".

KARANGA Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* **5** (55) : 157. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio nox** Swainson, [1822], *Zool. Illustr.* (1) **2** (20) : pl. 102.

KATREUS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 115. Type-species by original designation : **Astictopterus johnstonii** Butler, 1887, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 573.

KEDESTES Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 96. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia lepenula** Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** Sect. 1 (No. 4) : 50.

KERANA Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malay.* : 392, 402. Type-species by original designation : **Astictopterus armatus** Druce, 1873, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1873** : 359, pl. 33, fig. 7.

KERAUNOGRAMMA Röber, 1887, *Corresp.-Bl. ent. Ver. Iris* **1** (4) : 196. Type-species by original designation : **Keraunogramma helena** Röber, 1887, *ibid.* **1** (4) : 198, pl. 9, fig. 6 ♂.

Röber stated that this genus was known to him only from the manuscript of Staudinger & Schatz's *Exot. Schmett.* then in course of publication ; he then published this generic name as a new name of his own and (as shown above) designated the species *Keraunogramma helena*, then described and figured for the first time, to be the type-genus.

KERRATA Moore, [1892], *Lep. Ind.* **1** (12) : 285. Type-species by original designation : **Lethe tristigmata** Elwes, 1887, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 444.

KIBREETA Moore, [1906], *Lep. ind.* **7** (75) : 36. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio libythea** Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 427.

The name *Papilio libythea* Fabricius, 1798, is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio libythea* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 471) ; it has not been provided with an objectively identical replacement name, this not being regarded as necessary because the taxon represented by this nominal species is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Terias rubella* Wallace, 1867 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **4** : 323). Finally, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Terias rubella* is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio brigitta* Stoll, [1780] (in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 82 pl. 331, figs B, C).

KIBRETTA Sharpe, [1908], in *Zool. Rec.* **43** (year 1906) (Ins.) : 314, (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Kibreeta* Moore, [1906]).

KINETA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 90. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Itys iadera** de Nicewill, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 379, pl. Q, fig. 52 ♂.

KIRINIA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (13) : 14. Type-species by original designation : **Lasiomata epimenides** Ménétrier, 1859, in Schrenck, *Reise Forschungen Amur-Lande* **2** (No. 1) : 39, pl. 3, figs 8 ♂, 9 ♀.

KIRONGA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146 ; *ibid.* **3** (34) : 209. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma ranga** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 175, pl. 5, fig. 6 ♂.

The name *Kironga* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Parathyma* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was made by myself in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (3) : 80), when I accorded precedence to the name *Kironga* Moore below the name *Parathyma* Moore.

KIRONTISA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49 ; *ibid.* **3** (29) : 100. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias telchinia** Ménétrier, 1857, *Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. imp. Acad. Sci. petrop.* (2) : 120, pl. 9, fig. 3.

KIRRODESA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (10) : 237 nota. Type-species by original designation : **Debis sicelis** Hewitson, [1862], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [73]–[74], pl. [37], fig. 3.

Part 10 of Moore's *Lep. ind.*, containing the name *Kirrodesa*, was received in the British Museum on 2nd May 1892, whereas Part 11, containing the new name *Placilla* (: 253) (type-species : *Lethe christophi* Leech, 1891), was not received until 25th August of that year. This information established the priority of the name *Kirrodesa* over the name *Placilla*, a point which is of practical importance because according to current taxonomic ideas the species, which are the respective type-species of these nominal genera, are congeneric with one another.

KLOTSIUS Hemming, 1964, *Ann. lep.* (4) : 148. Type-species by original designation : **Mancipium menippe** Hübner, [1818]¹, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [47].

The taxon represented by this nominal genus was characterized by Klots in 1933 (*Ent. amer. (n.s.)* **12** : 179) under the name *Rhodocera* Boisduval & Leconte, [1830]¹, there treated as representing a subgenus of *Anteos* Hübner, [1819]¹. Klots gave as the type-species of *Rhodocera* so characterized the nominal species *Mancipium menippe* Hübner. Klots did not state the grounds on which he interpreted *Rhodocera* in this way, but—as transpired later in correspondence—he was there following Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 263) in treating the above nominal species as having been validly selected as the type-species of *Rhodocera* by Butler in 1870 (*Cist. ent.* **1** : 35). In fact however what Butler did on that occasion was to select as the type-species the nominal species *Colias leachiana* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 91). The apparent discrepancy between Butler's action and Scudder's statement that that author had selected *Mancipium menippe* Hübner as type-species is due to the fact that here, as elsewhere in his work on generic names, Scudder accepted on taxonomic matters the views expressed in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.*) by Kirby who in this instance had treated (: 483) the foregoing nominal species as representing the same taxonomic unit. This identification has been adopted by subsequent workers, and accordingly, if Butler's type-selection had been otherwise been valid, the interpretation of *Rhodocera* adopted by Klots, though incorrect nomenclaturally, would nevertheless have been in harmony with Butler's intentions. But for a quite different reason—and one not appreciated by Scudder—Butler's type-selection for *Rhodocera* was invalid. This arose from the fact that many years earlier an entirely different species had been validly selected as the type-species by a different author. This was Blanchard who in 1840 (*Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 341) had so selected *Papilio*

rhamni Linnaeus, 1758. That species is the type-species of the genus *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815], of which therefore *Rhodocera* Boisduval & Leconte is a junior objective synonym. The correction of the mistake described above left without an available name the genus-group taxon which Klots characterized in 1933 under the misapplied name *Rhodocera*. As the result of correspondence between Professor Klots and myself, I agreed to make good this deficiency by establishing a genus-group taxon having *Mancipium menippe* Hübner as its type-species. It gave me great pleasure to select for this taxon the name *Klotsius*, in recognition of the important contributions made by Professor Klots to the taxonomy of the family Pieridae.

KLUGIA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts.* **2** : 142. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio spini* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 186.

The name *Klugia* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Klugia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863, (*Hist. nat. Dipt. Paris* **1** : 785–787). It has been replaced by the name *Tuttiola* Strand, 1910.

KOBRONA Evans, 1935, *Entomologist* **68** : 66. Type-species by original designation : **Plasingia kobros** Plötz, 1885, *Berl. ent. Z.* **29** : 228.

KOLASA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (14) : 57 ; *ibid.* **2** (15) : 82. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus chenui** Guérin-Ménéville, [1843] in Delessert, *Souvenirs Voy. Inde* : 77, pl. 21, fig. 2.

KOLLARIA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 142. Type-species by original designation : *Thecla sassanides* Kollar, [1849], *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **1** : 51.

The name *Kollaria* Tutt is invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Kollaria* Pictet, 1841 (*Hist. nat. Ins. Neuropt. Perlides* : 114). It has been replaced by the name *Superflua* Strand, 1910.

KOPELATES Druce, April 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7** (40) : 364. Type-species by original designation : **Kopelates virgata** Druce, April 1891, *ibid.* (6) **7** (40) : 365.

Druce (1892, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **28** : 60) identified *Kopelates virgatus* with *Hypolycaena gracilis* Staudinger, July 1891, *Iris* **4** : 152 ; Staudinger (Feb. 1892, *ibid.* **4** (2) : 223) made the same identification. As shown above, the specific name *virgata* Druce has three months' priority over the name *gracilis* Staudinger.

KORAMIU Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* **5** (53) : 120. Type-species by original designation : **Parnassius delphini** Eversmann, 1843, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **16** (3) : 541, pl. 7, figs 1A, B ♂.

KORUTHAIALOS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 71, 76. Type-species by original designation : **Koruthaialos hector** Watson, 1893, *ibid.* **1893** : 77.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Koruthaialos hector* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Lychnuchus rubecula* Plötz, 1882, (*Berl. ent. Z.* **26** : 264).

KRETANIA Beuret, 1959, *Mitt. ent. Ges. Basel* (N.F.) **9** : 83. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena psylorita** Feyer, 1845, *Neuere Beitr. Schmett.* **5** (79) : 146, pl. 469, figs 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

KRICOGONIA Reakirt, 1863, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **2** : 355. Type-species by original designation : **Colias lyside** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 98.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Colias lyside* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio castalia* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 188).

KRIKOGONIA Schatz, [1886], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 2) (Lief. 2) : 68 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Kricogonia* Reakirt, 1863).

KRINGANA Moore, [1895], *Lep. ind.* **2** (20) : 185. Type-species by original designation : **Thaumantis noureddin** Westwood, [Jan. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 337 *nota*.

KUEKENTHALIELLA Reuss, April 1921, *Soc. ent.*, Stuttgart **36** : 16. Type-species by original designation : **Argynnis gemmata** Butler, 1881, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **7** : 32, pl. 4, figs 1, 1A.

This was published by Reuss three times as a new name, twice in 1921, once in 1922. The first was in April 1921, as shown above ; the second was in November 1921 (*Ent. Mitt.*, **10** : 189) ; the third was in 1922 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **87** (1921) (A) **11** : 223).

On each of the above occasions this generic name was printed in the form "*Kükenthaliella*" ; in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 (c) the name is here corrected to the form "*Kuekenthaliella*".

KUMOTHALES Overlaet, 1940, *Rev. Zool. Bot. afr.* **33** : 170. Type-species by original designation : **Kumothales inexpectata** Overlaet, 1940, *ibid.* **33** : 171, fig. 16 (venation), fig. 17 ♀ (holotype).

The male of the type-species was unknown to Overlaet in 1940. Jackson published a description of it in 1956 (*J. E. Afr. Ug. nat. Hist. Soc.* **23** : 74).

LABRANGA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias durga** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 196.

When he established this nominal genus, Moore designated its type-species but gave no generic diagnosis. In the following year (in a later part of the same volume) Moore made good this deficiency ([1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (31) : 139).

LACHESIS Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, *C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris* **174** : 192. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1932, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **10** : 572) : *Lachesis ruscinonensis* Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, *ibid.* **174** : 192.

The name *Lachesis ruscinonensis* is invalid, being a totally unnecessary replacement for the name *Papilio lachesis* Hübner, 1790 (*Beitr. Schmett.* **2** (3) : 70, pl. 3, figs P. 1, 2 3) introduced by Oberthur & Houlbert through an unaccountable reversion to the idea prevalent over a hundred years earlier that tautonomy between generic and specific names was not permissible.

The generic name *Lachesis* Oberthur & Houlbert is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, having been used as a generic name by four previous authors : (a) *Lachesis* Daudin, 1803, *Mag. encyclop.* **5** (20) : 435 ; also in Sonnini's Buffon, (*Rept.* **5** : 349) ; (b) *Lachesis* Risso, 1826, *Hist. nat. Europ.* **4** : 211 ; (c) *Lachesis* Audouin, 1826, in Savigny, *Descr. Egypte* **1** (4) (*Explic. Pls. Arachn.*) : 111 ; (d) *Lachesis* Saunders, 1871, *Cat. Buprest.* : 21 ; and, in error for *Lachesilla* Westwood (Psocoptera) by Hagen, 1861, *Ent. Ann.* **1861** : 22.

LACHNOCNEMA Trimen, 1887, *South-African Butts* **2** : 233. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annot. lep.* (1) : 11) : **Hesperia bibulus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 307.

LACHNOCNEMEAE Sharp, [1888], in *Zool. Rec.* **24** (year 1887) (Ins.) : 224 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Lachnocnema* Trimen, 1887.)

LACHNOPTERA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 22, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio iole** Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 78.

In the text published in 1848 (*loc. cit.* (1) : 161) Doubleday again treated *Papilio iole* Fabricius as the only species belonging to this genus.

The name *Papilio iole* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio iole* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werk Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 172). The

oldest nomenclatorially available name subjectively applicable to the present species is considered to be *Issoria anticlia* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 31).

LADE de Niceville, 1898, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12** (1) : 153. Type-species by original designation : **Appias lalassis** Grose-Smith, 1887, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **20** : 265.

LADOGA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146; *ibid.* **3** (33) : 174. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio camilla** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 304.

LAEOSOPIS Rambur, 1858, *Cat. syst. Lépid. Andal.* : 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio roboris** Esper, [1793], *Die Schmett.*, Suppl., Band 1, Abschn. Tagschmett. : 59, pl. 103, fig. 4 ♂.

LAERTIADES Doubleday, [1846], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 5 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Laertias* Hübner, [1819]).

LAERTIAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 84. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 64) : **Papilio philenor** Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plant.* **2** : 535.

LAMASIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146, 167. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis lyncides** Hewitson, [1859], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [65], pl. [33], figs 1, 2.

LAMPIDELLA Hemming, 1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 224. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio boeticus* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 789.

This was a manuscript name which I had intended to introduce for the above species at a time when it was believed--wrongly, as it later turned out--that it was without a generic name, consequent upon the realization that the true type-species of *Lampides* Hübner, [1819], in which it had hitherto been placed was a quite different species. While the paper in which I had intended, *inter alia*, to introduce this generic name was passing through the press, I discovered the overlooked name *Cosmolyce* Toxopeus, 1927, of which *Papilio boeticus* Linnaeus is also the type-species, a discovery which rendered unnecessary the introduction, as previously proposed, of the new name *Lampidella*. The corrections which I thereupon made in the proof of my paper were unfortunately not as complete as they should have been with the result that, although in the form in which the paper was published attention was drawn to the name *Cosmolyce*, there remained by accident a sentence introducing the name *Lampidella* with the above species as type-species. The paper in question was published in October 1933, and immediately upon its appearance I realized what had happened and wrote a short correction which was published two months later (Hemming, Dec. 1933, *loc. cit.* **66** : 277).

Four years after the publication of the foregoing papers a lucky chance brought to light a hitherto unnoticed selection of *Papilio boeticus* as the type-species of *Lampides* made prior to any previously known type-selection for that genus. In consequence, the name *Lampidella*, which was already invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Cosmolyce* Toxopeus, is now seen, jointly with that name, to be a junior objective synonym of *Lampides* Hübner.

LAMPIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 70. Type-species by selection by Grote (1873, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* (3) : 179) : **Papilio boeticus** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 789.

As has been explained in the note on the name *Lampidella*, it was long believed that the above species was the type-species of the genus *Lampides* by selection by Kirby (*in Allen's Nat. Libr.*, *Lepid.* **2** : 82). In 1933 however I drew attention (*Entomologist* **66** : 224) to the fact that Kirby's type-selection was invalid, it having been anticipated by the selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 201) of *Lampides zethus* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 70), a nominal species established as a replacement for *Papilio alexis* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 167, pl. 38, fig. 3). This discovery was highly disconcerting, because it deprived *Papilio boeticus* Linnaeus of the name *Lampides* Hübner and at the same time recognized as the type-species of that genus a species commonly treated as belonging to the genus *Jamides*; as regards the first of these matters I

noted that, as matters then stood, the oldest—and, indeed, the only—available generic name for *Papilio boeticus* was *Cosmolyce* Toxopeus, 1927. Luckily, a few years later a bibliographical discovery by Chadwick (1937, *Ent. News* **48** : 294–295) made it unnecessary either to adopt the distasteful change described above or to have resort to the Commission to prevent this from happening, for it was in that year that Chadwick drew attention to a totally overlooked selection of *Papilio boeticus* as type-species of *Lampides* made by Grote in 1873, that is, two years before the offending selection of *Lampides zethus* made by Scudder in 1875. Thus, after the chequered career described above, the genus *Lampides* came to rest, in legitimate possession of *Papilio boeticus* as its type-species.

LAMPONIA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 90, 201. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia lamponia** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 456.

LAMPROLENIS Godman & Salvin, [1881], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 610. Type-species by monotypy : **Lamprolenis nitida** Godman & Salvin, [1881], *ibid.* **1880** (4) : 611, pl. 56, fig. 2.

LAMPROPTERA Gray, 1832, in Griffith's *Cuvier's Anim. Kingdom* **15** (Ins.) : pl. 102, fig. 4 [no text]. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio curius** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 9.

LAMPROSILUS Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 30. Type-species by monotypy : **Lamprosilus genius** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *ibid.* **4** : 30, pl. [125], figs 727, 728.

LAMPROSURA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 380. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio curius* Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 9.

Boisduval introduced the name *Lamprosura* in a discussion of the genus *Leptocircus* Swainson, [1833], describing it as a former manuscript name of his own, adding after it the words “noblis olim”. Under the provisions of Article 11(d), the name *Lamprosura* Boisduval is invalid, as being a name published in a synonymy.

LANGIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 314. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio telicanus* Lang, 1789, *Verz. Schmett. Gegend. Augsburg* (ed. 2) : 47.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio telicanus* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio pirithous* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 790) or as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by that nominal species.

The name *Langia* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Langia* Moore, 1872 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1872** : 567). Even if the name *Langia* Tutt had not been invalid on the above account, it would still have been an invalid name, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Syntarucus* Butler, [1901].

LANGUIDA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *Mélanges lèp.* **1** : 92. Type-species by monotypy : **Rhadinoptera genetyllis** Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *ibid.* **1** : 92–93.

Languida was established as a subgenus of *Rhadinoptera*, in which genus—as shown above—the type-species was described.

LAOGONA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 10 [=pl. 6B]. Type-species by monotypy : **Vanessa hypselis** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 818.

LAPARUS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 77. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 37) : **Papilio doris** Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plant.* **2** : 356.

LARINGA Moore, [1901], *Lep. ind.* **5** (49) : 24 ; *ibid.* **5** (50) : 25. Type-species by original designation : **Eurytela horsfieldii** Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* **2** (2) : 202—repaged offprint as *Faun. ent. Madagascar*, Lép. : 54.

Moore began the description of the genus *Laringa* on the last page of Part 49 and completed

it on the first page (: 25) of Part 50 ; it was on the second of these pages that the above species was designated as the type-species. Luckily, these two Parts were published in the same year (1901).

LARINOPODA Butler, 1871, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1871** : 172. Type-species by monotypy : **Larinopoda lycaenoides** Butler, 1871, *ibid.* **1871** : 173, pl. 7, figs 2, 3, 4, 5.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Larinopoda lycaenoides* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Liptena lircea* Hewitson, [1866] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [120], pl. [60], figs 10, 11).

LASAEA Glaeser, 1887, *Cat. etymol. Coleopt. Lepidopt.* : 297 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Lasaea* Bates, [1868]).

LASAIA Bates, [1868], *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 397. Type-species by selection by Stichel (1911), *in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 184, 185 : **Papilio meris** Stoll, [1781], *in* Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (31) : 146, pl. 366, figs B, C.

Part 7 of Volume 9 of the Zoology Section of the Linnean Society's *Journal*, in which the name *Lasia* Bates appeared, was published, as I have been obligingly informed by the authorities of the Society, on 18th February 1868.

LASIOMMATA Westwood, 1841, *in* Humphreys & Westwood, *Brit. Butt. Transformations* [ed. 1] : 65. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 202) : **Papilio megera** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 771.

LASIOPHILA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1859, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **3** : 325. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 202, 203) : **Lasio-**
phila cirta Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1859, *ibid.* **3** : 326, pl. 6, fig. 1.

Cajetan & Rudolph Felder, after giving a generic diagnosis, remarked that the species of this genus resembled in habitus and colouring the members of the *zapatoza*-group of the genus *Pronophila* ; they placed two species in this genus but did not designate either as the type-species. Basing himself upon a (careless) misreading of the observation by the Felders specified above, Butler on no less than three occasions (Oct. 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **20** : 268 ; February 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 196 ; July 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 181) selected *Pronophila zapatoza* Westwood, [1851] (*in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 358 *nota*) as type-species of *Lasiophila*. This action was, of course, invalid, for (as shown above) this was not one of the originally included species of this genus. The first—and therefore valid—selection of an included species was that of *Lasiophila cirta* made by Scudder in 1875.

LASIPPA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio heliodore** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 52.

Moore designated a type-species for this genus in the passage cited above but he did not provide a generic diagnosis. This omission was made good by Moore in the following year ([1899], *loc. cit.* **4** (39) : 39).

LATIORINA Tutt, [April, 1909], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **3** : 155. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 173 (1946, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 483–494) : *Papilio glandon* Prunner, 1798, *Lepidopt. pedemont.* : 76.

This is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species and remained in this unsatisfactory situation until the position was rectified by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in the *Opinion* cited above.

The case of the name *Latiorina* Tutt is inseparable from that of the name *Agriades* Hübner, which it resembles in all essential respects ; the problems arising in connection with these names were submitted to the Commission in a single joint application, and the decisions of the Commission in regard to both these names were promulgated in the same *Opinion*. The

problems involved have been described in detail in the note on the name *Agriades* Hübner and can therefore here be recapitulated very simply as follows.

Two well-known Plebejid Lycaenids occurring in the Alps of Central Europe are involved in this case. Both of these were first described and named by Leonardus de Prunner in 1798 in his little work *Lepidoptera pedemontana*. To one of these he gave the name (: 75) *Papilio orbitulus*, and to the other (: 76) the name *Papilio glandon*. The name *orbitulus* properly applies to, and is now used for, the species to which in the application submitted to the Commission I gave (1946, *loc. cit.* 2 : 486) the English vernacular name "The Green-underside Alpine Blue"; this species which throughout the XIXth century and in the opening years of the XXth century was known by the later specific name *Papilio pheretes* Hübner, occurs locally in the Alps of Europe at high elevations extending, eastwards in similar stations as far as Siberia. The name *glandon* properly applies to, and is now used for the species to which in 1946 (*loc. cit.* 2 : 486) I gave the English vernacular name "The Arctic Blue". This species which is confined either to high altitudes or to high latitudes, has a much wider distribution than the "Green-underside Alpine Blue", for in addition to occurring in many of the mountain regions occupied by that species, it (or very closely-allied species) occur at much lower levels in the Far North of the Palaearctic Regions and extend to the circumpolar portion of the Nearctic Region and thence in the west in the mountains as far south as California and Colorado. The great confusion which for so long existed in regard to the interpretation of these two nominal species of de Prunner's was due to the fact (a) that the name *glandon* was either neglected or treated as a synonym of *orbitulus* and (b) that the name *orbitulus* was incorrectly applied to the "Arctic Blue" (i.e. the true *glandon*) instead of being used for the "Green-underside Alpine Blue", to which it rightfully applies.

In his studies of the Palaearctic Plebejids, Chapman reached the conclusion that a separate genus was required for the accommodation of the "Arctic Blue" (that is, for the species then still misidentified as *orbitulus* Prunner); this view was accepted by Tutt who thereupon (in 1909) established the genus *Latiorina*. He would no doubt have applied the name *Agriades* Hübner, of which also the "Arctic Blue" was already the type-species, also under the misapplied name *orbitulus*, if it had not been for the fact that he himself had made the mistake of believing that a quite different species (*Papilio coridon* Poda, 1761) was the type-species. It was not until 1926 (*Ent. Rec.* 38 : 105) that the erroneous nature of the long-established interpretation of the two de Prunner species here under consideration was demonstrated by Verity in detail. The publication of this paper at once brought to the front the question of the species to be accepted as the type-species of *Agriades* (and its junior objective synonym *Latiorina*). Should that species be the false "*orbitulus* Prunner" of authors (that is, the species to which the name *Papilio glandon* de Prunner properly applies) or should it be the true *orbitulus* Prunner (that is the species habitually known by the specific name *pheretes*)? This was an immediately practical question, because by this time specialists in this group were agreed on taxonomic grounds that the "Arctic Blue" (the false *orbitulus*) and the "Green-underside Alpine Blue" (the true *orbitulus*) were referable to different genera, the former being accepted as the type-species of *Agriades* Hübner, the latter as the type-species of *Albulina* Tutt. The view which I took was that, despite the normally applicable precept that an author establishing a genus should be assumed to have correctly identified the species placed in it by him, there were insuperable objections to the adoption of this procedure in the present case, for, to have done so, would have been deliberately to fly in the face of the intention clearly stated by Hübner when establishing the genus *Agriades*, that author having then placed the false "*orbitulus*" in *Agriades* and the true *orbitulus* (under the name *pheretes*) in the genus *Nomiades*. Moreover, to have adopted the manifestly incorrect assumption that Hübner had correctly identified the foregoing species would have led to the most confusing name-changing for it would have been necessary to transfer the name *Agriades* from the "Arctic Blue" to the "Green-underside Blue" (at the same time sinking the name *Albulina* as a junior subjective synonym of *Agriades*), and, there being no available synonym, to establish an entirely new generic name for the "Arctic Blue". Accordingly, when I dealt with this subject in

1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 108), I maintained the name *Agriades* for the "Arctic Blue" as a provisional measure, pending the submission of an application to the Commission for relief under the Plenary Powers. At the same time, I adopted for the "Arctic Blue" the correct specific name *glandon* Prunner in place of the name *orbitulus* Prunner in its customarily misidentified sense. I did this with reluctance and only because at that time the Commission was not prepared—indeed, hardly considered itself authorized—to use its Plenary Powers in relation to specific names as well as to generic names.

In the following year (1935) I submitted the contemplated application to the Commission, by which it was approved at its Session held at Lisbon later that year. Under that decision the Plenary Powers were used to designate *Papilio glandon* Prunner, 1798, to be the type-species both of *Agriades* Hübner, [1819], and of *Latiorina* Tutt, 1909. Financial and administrative difficulties delayed the promulgation of the Lisbon decisions and it was not until 1946 (*Opin. Int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 483–494) that *Opinion* 173 embodying it was published. The action described above was completed in 1954 (*loc. cit.* **6** : 25–40) when by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 270 the Commission, noting that, under the Ruling given in *Opinion* 173, the name *Latiorina* Tutt, 1909, was invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Agriades* Hübner, [1819], placed it on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 67.

LAVATHERIA Verity, 1940, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **1** : 11, 22. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lavatherae** Esper, [1783]. *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 148, pl. 82, fig. 4 ♂.

LAXITA Butler, 1879, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* (2), Zool. **1** (8) : 546. Type-species by monotypy : **Taxila teneta** Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [89], pl. [45], figs 3, 4 ♀.

Butler, when establishing *Laxita* as a subgenus of *Abisara* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, cited only *Taxila teneta* as belonging to this taxon, though he indicated that he regarded certain other species, which he did not specify, as belonging to *Laxita* also ; he then went on to discuss the type-species of *Taxila* Doubleday. Butler's remarks were rather incoherent, but there is, I consider, no doubt that, as stated above, *Taxila teneta* is the type-species by monotypy ; if it were to be considered that Butler should be regarded as having included in *Laxita* also a species mentioned in the discussion on *Taxila*, the species *Laxita teneta* would still be the type-species of *Laxita*, that species having been expressly so selected by Kirby in [1881] (in *Zool. Rec.* **16** (year 1879) (Ins.) : 143).

LEBADEA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 28. Type-species by selection by Scudder 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 203 : **Limenitis ismene** Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 34, fig. 2.

The text giving the type-locality for *Limenitis ismene* was published after Doubleday's death by Westwood ([1859], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 276) after Doubleday's death.

LECTILES Birket-Smith, 1960, *Bull. Inst. franc. Afr. noire* (A) **22** : 966. Type-species by original designation : **Lectiles collitorum** Birket-Smith, 1960, *loc. cit.* (A) **22** : 968.

Stempffer has expressed the opinion (*in litt.*, 13th September 1963) that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Lectiles collitorum* is the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Liptena (Tetrahanus) schoutedeni* Berger, 1954 *Ann. Mus. Congo belg.* (N.S. in 4to), *Sci. zool.* **1** : 308, figs 10 (genit.), 11, 12, 13 (imago), from which it is not separable either by the genitalia or superficially.

LEDARGIA Houlbert, 1922, in Oberthur, *Étud. Lép. comp.* **19** (No. 2) : 157, 162. Type-species by monotypy : **Arge yunnana** Oberthur, 1891, *Étud. ent.* **15** : 13, pl. 3, fig. 21 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Arge yunnana* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as forming part of the same species-group as the taxon represented by the nominal species *Melanargia leda* Leech, 1891 (*Entomologist* **24**, Suppl. : 57). Of these names *leda* Leech was published in June 1891 and *yunnana* in July 1891. Accordingly, the species as a whole is known by the specific name *leda* Leech, the taxon named *yunnana* by Oberthur being treated as a subspecies of the taxon represented by *Melanargia leda* Leech.

LEECHIA Tutt, [15th May 1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 142. Type-species by original designation : *Thecla thalia* Leech, [1893], *Butts China Japan Corea* (2) (text-part 3) : 367 ; (plate-part 3/4) : pl. 30, fig. 15 ♂.

The name *Leechia* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Leechia* South, 1901 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1901** : 400). It has been replaced by the name *Strymonidia* Tutt, [1908].

LEECHIA Röber, [4th June 1907], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **1** : 43. Type-species by monotypy : *Davidina alticola* Röber, [1907], in Seitz, *ibid.* **1** : 43, pl. 19 figs. B [2], b [3].

Röber (as noted above) described the type-species as belonging to the genus *Davidina* Oberthür, 1879 ; he added however that it might later be found necessary to place *Davidina alticola* in a separate genus. It was against this contingency that he then introduced the name *Leechia* conditionally. The name *Leechia* Röber is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the names *Leechia* South, 1901, and *Leechia* Tutt, [May 1907], discussed immediately above.

LEHERA Moore, [1884], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** (4) : 528. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio amyntor* Herbst, 1804, in Jablonsky, *Natur-syst. Ins.*, Schmett. **11** : 27, pl. 300, figs 5, 6 ♀.

Moore introduced the name *Lehera* as a replacement for the name *Artipe* Boisduval, 1870, which he erroneously supposed was invalid under the Law of Homonymy. The name which Moore supposed was a senior homonym of *Artipe* Boisduval was *Artipus* Schoenherr, 1823, but under Article 57(d) (One-letter-difference) these names do not rank as homonyms of one another. The replacement name *Lehera* was therefore unnecessary and is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Artipe* Boisduval.

As a replacement for *Artipe* Boisduval, *Lehera* Moore automatically takes as its type-species the species which is the type-species of *Artipe*, namely *Papilio amyntor* Herbst. Moore, no doubt, realized this, but in accordance with a practice current at the time he considered it legitimate in a case such as the present to cite as the type-species not the nominal species which was the actual type-species of the genus replaced but the nominal species bearing the oldest available name subjectively identified with the true type-species. What Moore did in the present case was therefore to designate as the type-species of *Lehera* the nominal species *Papilio eryx* Linnaeus, 1771 (*Mantissa Plant.* : 537), the taxon represented by which was then—and is still—treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the later-established nominal species *Papilio amyntor* Herbst, 1804, the type-species of *Artipe* Boisduval.

LEILUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illust.* (2) **3** (part 27) : pls 125, 126 ; *ibid.* (2) **2** (part 28) : pl. 129, 130.

When establishing this genus, Swainson regarded the included species as a group of butterflies of the family Papilionidae, but in fact all four of the species concerned are moths.

One of the included species was *Leilus surinamensis* Swainson (figured on plate 125), a replacement name then introduced entirely unnecessarily for the older-established nominal species *Papilio leilus* Linnaeus, 1758. As Swainson did not designate a type-species for his genus *Leilus*, this species is automatically the type-species by tautonomy (Article 68(d)).

LELECELLA Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 39. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Zanessa limenitoides** Oberthür, 1890, *Étud. ent.* **13** : 39, pl. 9, fig. 96.

The name *Lelecella* was introduced as a replacement for *Lelex* de Niceville, 1900, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

LELEX de Niceville, 1900, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **68** (3) : 234. Type-species by original designation : *Vanessa limenitoides* Oberthür, 1890, *Étud. ent.* **13** : 39, pl. 9, fig. 96.

The name *Lelex* de Niceville is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Lelex* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 108).

LEMONIAS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio maturna* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 480.

The name *Lemonias*, as of the *Tentamen*, is invalid, because by the Ruling given by the

Commission in *Opinion* 97 (1926, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (No. 4) 19–30; republished in 1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 355–366) the leaflet in which it was published was rejected as being unavailable for the purposes of zoological nomenclature.

This generic name has been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 79.

If the *Tentamen* had been a nomenclaturally acceptable work, the name *Lemonias*, as published in that work, would have been a genus of the family Nymphalidae and, according to current subjective taxonomic ideas a subjective senior synonym of *Euphydryas* Scudder, 1872.

LEMONIAS [Illiger], 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg*, Halle [Jena] **1807** (vol. 2) : 1181. Type-species by monotypy : *Lemonias zygia* Hübner, [1807], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [35].

Lemonias, as published in the serial cited above, is one of eleven generic names which are senior homonyms of well-known names published by Fabricius in a different sense a little later in the year 1807. Full particulars of the method adopted in the publication of these names and of the situation created by their discovery in 1933 have been given in the note on the name *Apatura* [Illiger], the first of these names when arranged in alphabetical order.

The substitution of these Illiger names for those currently in use for the genera concerned and the rejection of their Fabrician counterparts as junior homonyms would have led to the most confusing name-changing and it was accordingly decided to submit an application to the Commission under the Plenary Powers. An application in this sense was submitted to the Commission by myself in 1943. Administrative and financial difficulties delayed the consideration of this case by the Commission but in 1954 (*Ops. Decl. int. Comm. zool. Nomencl.* **4** : 249–274) it promulgated its decision in *Opinion* 232, in which it suppressed under the Plenary Powers all the Illigerian names so submitted to it. The name *Lemonias* [Illiger] was included in the foregoing application at the time of its original submission, but through some inadvertence it was omitted from the list of names included in the Ruling given in the above *Opinion*. It is not considered that this name should be treated as having been excluded from the scope of *Opinion* 232 by reason of this omission, and it is accordingly here treated as having been suppressed by the Commission at the same time as the exactly similar Illigerian names enumerated in that *Opinion*.

The Riordinid species which is the type-species of the present Illigerian genus happens to be the type-species of the genus *Lemonias* as established by Hübner later in 1807 in volume 1 of the *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* For the reasons explained above, the name *Lemonias* [Illiger], 1807, is here treated as invalid as a rejected homonym of the name *Lemonias* Hübner, [1807]. The genus so named falls, as an objective synonym, in the synonymy of *Lemonias* Hübner, [1807].

LEMONIAS Hübner, [1807], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [35]. Type-species by monotypy : **Lemonias zygia** Hübner, [1807], *ibid.* **1** : pl. [35].

This name becomes the oldest available generic name for the above species, consequent upon the rejection, as explained above, of the names *Lemonias* Hübner, [1806] (of the *Tentamen*) and *Lemonias* [Illiger], 1807.

LEMONIAS Hoffmannsegg, 1818, in Wiedemann, *Zool. Magazin* **1** (2) : 99. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 223) : *Papilio epulus* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 79, pl. 50, figs C, D.

Ignoring all previous uses of the name *Lemonias*, Hoffmannsegg here introduced it as a new name of his own. The name, so used, is invalid as a junior homonym of *Lemonias* Hübner, [1807].

At the time when I selected *Papilio epulus* as the type-species, the dates of publication of the plates in volume 1 of Hübner's *Samm. exot. Schmett.* were not known with precision and it was necessary therefore to treat them as having been published in the period 1806–1819, these being the end years of the period in which it was known that all of these plates were published. In consequence, the name *Lemonias*, as used in the *Sammelung*, could not be assigned an earlier date for the purposes of the Law of Priority and accordingly ranked below

the name *Lemonias* Hoffmannsegg, 1818, which on this basis was an available name. My object in selecting *Papilio epulus* Cramer as the type-species was to provide an available name for that species, which had for some considerable time been incorrectly assigned to the genus *Hamearis* Hübner, [1819], through a misconception as to the type-species of that genus. This hope was disappointed when it became necessary to reject *Lemonias* Hoffmannsegg, 1818, as a junior homonym of *Lemonias* Hübner, [1807]. At that point the introduction of a generic name for *Papilio epulus* became inevitable, and I then established the nominal genus *Audre* Hemming for this purpose.

LENTO Evans, 1955, *Cat. Amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 46, 54. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila lento** Mabille, 1878, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** : 242.

LEODONTA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 34, 40. Type-species by original designation : **Euterpe dysoni** Doubleday, 1847, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **19** : 385.

LEONA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 7, 153. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia leonora** Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 355.

LEONTE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 52. Type-species by tautonomy (Article 68(d)) : **Potamis leonte** Hübner, [1807], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [79].

In the synonymy of *Leonte achilleja* (an uncalled-for replacement of *Papilio achilles* Linnaeus, 1758) Hübner cited the name of the nominal species *Potamis leonte* established by himself in 1807. Under the provision of the Code cited above, this species becomes automatically the type-species of the genus *Leonte* Hübner by tautonomy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Potamis leonte* Hübner is today—as in Hübner's time—considered on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio achilles* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 463).

LEPELLA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 4, 76. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia lepeletieri** [correction of *lepeletier*] Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 777.

When, as in the case of the type-species of this genus, a specific name based upon the surname of a modern personage is formed in a non-Latinized form, it is under the provisions of Article 31(a) (automatic correction) to be corrected by the addition of the Latin termination in the genitive case.

LEPHELISCA Barnes & Lindsey, 1922, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **15** : 93. Type-species by original designation : *Erycina virginensis* Guérin-Ménéville, 1844, *Iconographie Ins.* : 489, pl. 81, fig. 1.

Prior to the publication of the name *Lephelisca*, the nominal species designated by Barnes & Lindsey as the type-species of this genus was commonly treated erroneously as the type-species of the genus *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson, 1869, a genus based upon an erroneously determined type-species. In a recently submitted application dos Passos has asked (1963, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 313–320) the Commission to deal with the name *Calephelis* under Article 70(a) by designating *Erycina virginensis* as the type-species of that genus, thereby giving effect to the original intention of Grote & Robinson and at the same time validating the majority practice of taxonomists. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 the names *Calephelis* and *Lephelisca* are treated provisionally as though the foregoing application has already been approved by the Commission. Accordingly, although at present an available name, *Lephelisca* is here treated as a junior objective synonym of *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson. The foregoing is no more than a brief summary of the present case, which is described in full in the note given under the name *Calephelis*.

There has been some discussion as to the authorship to be attributed to, and the date of publication of, the name *Erycina virginensis*, but, as will be seen from the note referred to above, (1) that name was first published by Gray in 1832 (*in* Griffith's *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* **15** : pl. 58, fig. 1) and (2), as published by Guérin in the *Iconographie Ins.*, there is no evidence that it was published within the meaning of the Code before September 1844.

Finally, it must be noted that, after it had been established that *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson was a genus established on a misidentified type-species and therefore that under the Code *Erycina virginiensis* was not its type-species, the name *Nymphidia* Boisduval & Leconte, [1833], was treated as being available for this genus with, as its type-species by monotypy, the nominal species *Nymphidia pumila* Boisduval & Leconte, [1833]. This arrangement was based upon the subjective view of taxonomists that that nominal species represented the same taxon as that represented by *Erycina virginiensis*. This view, which was advanced by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 99), was based on the assumption that *Nymphidia*, as published by Boisduval & Leconte, was an available name, notwithstanding the likelihood that it was looked upon by those authors as an emendation of the name *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807. The clarification of the rules relating to emendations and erroneous subsequent spellings embodied in Article 33 of the revised Code showed that the foregoing view was incorrect and that *Nymphidia*, as published by the foregoing authors, has no separate existence in nomenclature, being no more than an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Nymphidium* Fabricius.

LEPIDOCHRYSOPS Hedicke, 1923, *Berl. ent. Z.* 1923 (2) : 226. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio parsimon** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 526.

The name *Lepidochrysops* was introduced as a replacement of *Neochrysops* Bethune-Baker, [1923], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

LEPRICORNIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 307. Type-species by monotypy : **Lepricornis melanchroia** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 307, pl. 38, fig. 25.

LEPTALINA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (B) : 92, 110. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 90) : **Steropes unicolor** Bremer & Grey, [1852], in Motschulsky, *Étud. ent.* 1 : 61.

LEPTALIS Dalman, 1823, *Analecta ent.* : 40. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 204) : **Papilio (Leptalis) astynome** Dalman, 1823, *ibid.* : 39.

Scudder erroneously believed that Dalman himself had designated the above species to be the type-species of *Leptalis*. Although Scudder's premises were faulty, his own unqualified acceptance of the above species as type-species ranks (Article 69(a)(iii)) as a selection by him of the above species as type-species.

LEPTERONIA Stoneham, 1957, *Bull. Stoneham Mus.*, Kitale, Ent. Sect. No. 70 : [1]. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris pharis** Boisduval, [1836], Roret's Suite à Buffon, *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. 1 : 443.

LEPTIDEA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio sinapis** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 468.

LEPTIDIA Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 204 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Leptidea* Billberg, 1820).

Owing to the rarity of Billberg's book, combined with the great prestige of Scudder, the misspelling *Leptidia* was formerly in wide use.

LEPTOCIRCUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 : pl. 106. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio curius** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 9.

The name *Leptocircus* is invalid as it is a junior objective synonym of the name *Lamproptera* Gray, 1832.

LEPTOMYRINA Butler, 1898, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1898 (3) : 405. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia phidias** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 286.

LEPTONEURA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (Sect. 1) (No. 4) : 31. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio clytus** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 268.

The name *Leptoneura* Wallengren is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Dira* Hübner, [1819].

LEPTOPHOBIA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 35, 45. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris eleone** Doubleday, [March 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 6, fig. 6 ; [April 1847], *ibid.* (1) : 50 (2nd issue) [*sine descr.*].

LEPTOPTERA Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 204. Type-species by original designation : *Amnoscia decora* Doubleday, Aug. 1849, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 51, fig. 4 [text published by Westwood in [July 1850], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 260 (*sine descr.*)].

This name has had an unsatisfactory and confusing history, as the result entirely of Boisduval's habit of putting manuscript names into an irregular circulation and of failing later to provide those names with a definite nomenclatorial status. The history of the present case is as follows. The name *Leptoptera* first appeared in print in 1842 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **11** (4) : 298) in a casual reference by Lucas in the paper in which he established the genus *Godartia*. Lucas provided no diagnosis to the then-unpublished genus *Leptoptera*, merely stating that its type-species was "*Leptoptera decora* Boisduval (inedit.)". Both the name *Leptoptera* and the specific name *decora* failed to acquire any status in nomenclature in Lucas's paper, since neither was then provided with a description or other indication. The next occasion when either of these names appeared in print was in 1844 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 88), when Doubleday published the specific name *decora* in the combination *Amnoscia decora*, which he attributed again to Boisduval. So published, this name appeared in a bare list of names and accordingly remained a *nomen nudum* ; the generic name *Amnoscia*, which here made its first appearance in the literature, was also a *nomen nudum*, being published without any description or indication and without any duly established nominal species. It was not until 1849 that the nominal species *Amnoscia decora* was validly established, it being figured by Doubleday in the *Gen. diurn. Lep.* in that year. The name *Leptoptera* did not appear in the literature after 1842 until it was published by Scudder in 1875 with *Amnoscia decora* Doubleday as type-species. Scudder erroneously accepted Lucas as having validly published this manuscript name of Boisduval's ; as he was the first author to accept this name as validly published, he must himself be treated as its author as of 1875. This is of no practical importance, for, as he pointed out, the designation of *Amnoscia decora* Doubleday as type-species makes *Leptoptera* a junior objective synonym of *Amnoscia* Doubleday, [1849].

LEPTORIA Stephens, 1835, *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Haustellata **4** : 404 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Leptosia* Hübner, 1818, misinterpreted as being the equivalent of *Leptidea* Billberg, 1820).

As explained in the note under the name *Leptosia* Hübner, that name was formerly, though incorrectly, widely used as the equivalent of *Leptidea* Billberg with *Papilio sinapis* Linnaeus as type-species. This was the only species cited by Stephens when on the occasion cited above he used this generic name in the misspelled form *Leptoria*.

LEPTOSIA Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 13. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.*, Boston **10** : 204) : **Leptosia chlorographa** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 13, pl. [9], figs 47, 48.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Leptosia chlorographa* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio nina* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (3) : 194).

The name *Leptosia* was included by Hübner both in the *Zuträge* and in the *Verzeichniss* and was formerly treated as having been first published in the *Verzeichniss* ; this was unfortunate because of the significant difference in the species included in this genus in these two works. In the early and middle parts of the XIXth century the name *Leptosia* was widely used for *Papilio sinapis* Linnaeus, a usage which was consistent with the usage in the *Verzeichniss* (in which Hübner included a nominal species *Papilio lathyri* Hübner—which

is subjectively identified with *Papilio sinapsis*) but was quite inconsistent with the usage in the earlier *Zuträge*.

LEPTOTES Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 124. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena theonus** Lucas, 1857, in Sagra, *Hist. fis. pol. nat. Isla Cuba* **7** : 611, pl. Art. 16, figs 8♂, 8A, 8B♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lycaena theonus* Lucas is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio cassius* Cramer, [1775] *Util. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 36, pl. 23, figs C, D.

LEREMA Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 82. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio accius** Smith, 1797, in Abbot, *Ins. Georgia* **1** : 45, pl. 23.

LERODEA Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 80. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia eufala** Edwards, 1869, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **2** : 311.

LETHE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 56. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio europa** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 500.

LETHITES Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 265.

This name was published as new by Scudder twice in the year 1875. The following is the reference to the other paper : *Mon. amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **1** : 34. This name is often cited as having been first published in the *Memoires* but in fact it first appeared in the Boston *Proceedings*. This is shown by the fact that, in the *Proceedings* Scudder, when discussing *Satyrites*, remarked that "in a memoir on fossil butterflies now in the press" he had replaced that name by the name *Lethites*. Later (1882, *Nomencl. zool. Suppl. List* : 186) Scudder himself expressly treated this name as having been first published in the Boston *Proceedings*.

The name *Lethites* was introduced as a replacement name for *Satyrites* Scudder, 1872, in the erroneous belief that that name was invalid by reason of the use of the word "Satyrites" by Boisduval & Brullé in 1840 as a family-group name. *Satyrites* Scudder, 1872, being a nomenclatorially available name, its replacement *Lethites* Scudder, 1875, is invalid as a junior objective synonym.

LEUCANTIGIUS Shirozu & Murayama, 1951, *Butts & Moths (Trans. lep. Soc. Japan)* **2** (3) : 2 (3) : 17. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla atayalica** Shirozu & Murayama, 1943, *Ent. World*, Tokyo **2** (107) : 2-4, figs. 1♂, 2♀.

LEUCERONIA Aurivillius, 1895, *Ent. Tidskr.* **16** : 256 et nota. Type-species by original designation : **Callidryas buquetii** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins. Spec. gén., Lépid.* **1** : 607.

LEUCIACRIA Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 463. Type-species by original designation : **Leuciacria acuta** Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *ibid.* **12** : 463.

LEUCIDIA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 77. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 205) : **Pieris elvina** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 138.

This nominal genus was established conditionally by Doubleday, when discussing the genus *Terias* Swainson. *Pieris elvina* is the first of the two species cited by Doubleday for this genus. He stated that the name *Leucidia* had originally been proposed (in manuscript) by Boisduval.

LEUCIDIA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **21** : 106, 125. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 43) : *Leucidia elphos* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 69.

On the first mention of this name (: 106) Herrich-Schaeffer gave a diagnosis for this genus but did not cite any included species, but on the second occasion (: 125) he cited two species and at the same time expressly stated that he himself was the author of the name *Leucidia*. Why he should have ignored the earlier name *Leucidia* Doubleday was presumably because

he regarded that name as not having been provided with an adequate diagnosis, a consideration which is not permissible under the Code in the case of names published before 1931. The name *Leucidia* Herrich-Schaeffer is of course invalid as being a junior homonym of *Leucidia* Doubleday.

LEUCOCHIMONA Stichel, 1909, *Berl. ent. Z.* **54** (3/4) : 273. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio philemon** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 35, pl. 22, figs G, H.

Stichel published this generic name as new twice in 1909 ; first (as shown above) in volume 53 of the *Berl. ent. Z.* ; second, on page 1 of Volume 54 of the same serial.

LEUCOCHITONEA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (Pt 1) (No. 4) : 52. Type-species by selection by Wallengren 1858, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 82 : **Leucochitonea levubu** Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska Vetensk Akad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (Pt 1) (No. 4) : 52.

Wallengren introduced the name *Leucochitonea* as new both in his paper of 1857 and in that of 1858. In the first of these papers, he included in this genus *Leucochitonea levubu* (then a new species) and one other species ; he did not designate a type-species ; in 1858 however he designated *Leucochitonea levubu*. Butler, overlooking this type-selection, himself selected this species to be type-species in 1870 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 94).

LEUCOCHLOE Röber, [1907], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **1** : 49. Type-species by selection by Klots (*Ent. amer.*, Brooklyn (n.s.) **12** (3) : 212) : **Papilio daplidice** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 468.

The name *Leucochloe* Röber is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Pontia* Fabricius 1807. When first published, this generic name bore a diacritic mark over the final letter, as " *Leucochlöe* ".

LEUCOLEPIS Karsch, 1893, *Berl. ent. Z.* **38** (1/2) : 216. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 133) : *Teriomima decipiens* Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1892, *Rhop. exot.* **1** (19) : 67, pl. 16, figs 7, 8.

The name *Leucolepis* Karsch is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Leucolepis* Reichenbach 1850 (*Avium Syst. nat.* : pl. 57).

LEUCONEA Donzel, 1837, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **6** : 80. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio crataegi* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

The name *Leuconeaa* Donzel is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Aporia* Hübner, [1919].

LEUCOPHASIA Stephens, 1827, *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Haustellata **1** : 24. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio sinapis** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 468.

The name *Leucophasia* Stephens is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Leptidea* Billberg, 1820.

LEUCOSIRITES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 73. Type-species by original designation : **Syrichtus ericetorum** Boisduval, 1852, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **10** : 313.

LEUCOTHYRIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 32. Type-species by monotypy : **Ithomia ilerdina** Hewitson, [1858], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [34], pl. [17], fig. 129.

LEUCOTRICHA Rothschild & Jordan, 1903, *Novit. zool.* **10** : 538. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio meleagris** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 102, pl. 66, figs A, B.

The nominal genus *Leucotricha* was established in a confused and rather confusing manner ; the name was stated to be a replacement for the generic names *Hamanumida* Hübner, [1819] (a genus of which the type-species was stated to be *Papilio veronica* Cramer [recte Stoll]) and *Canopus* Felder, 1861 (of which the type-species was given as *Papilio daedalus* Fabricius). These two specific names are considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to apply to the same taxon ; accordingly, in the view of Rothschild & Jordan, the names *Hamanumida*

and *Canopus* were subjective synonyms of one another. When I dealt with this matter in 1943 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 28), I took the view that a name established in the manner adopted by Rothschild & Jordan when introducing *Leucotricha* could not properly be regarded as a replacement name, strictly so called, but should be treated as the name of new independently established genus. Accordingly, from among the nominal species cited by the authors of *Leucotricha* I selected *Papilio daedalus* Fabricius to be the type-species of *Leucotricha*. The effect of this action, if it had been nomenclaturally correct (which for the reasons explained below it was not) would have been to make *Leucotricha* a junior subjective synonym of *Hamanumida*. A recent re-examination of the position as regards these three generic names has disclosed a number of errors on questions of fact in the observations made by Rothschild & Jordan when establishing the nominal genus *Leucotricha*: first, the type-species of *Hamanumida* is *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, [1775], and not *Papilio daedalus* Fabricius, as stated by Rothschild & Jordan; second, those authors were in error in stating that *Papilio veronica* Stoll [*in Cramer*], [1780], was the type-species of *Canopus*, the type-species being in fact *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, which (as noted above) is the true type-species of *Hamanumida* also.

Since (as is now seen) *Hamanumida* and *Canopus* are objective synonyms of one another—and not merely subjective synonyms, as Rothschild & Jordan erroneously believed—a replacement published for either of these names is automatically a replacement for both. *Leucotricha* is thus a validly established replacement for the above generic names, the genus so named having automatically (under Article 67(i)) the same species as those of the two genera so replaced, namely *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, [1775]. What is peculiar is that Rothschild & Jordan should have supposed that the name *Hamanumida* was in need of replacement, for it is in fact an indubitably available name. The name *Leucotricha* proposed by these authors was thus an entirely unnecessary name, being a junior objective synonym of *Hamanumida* Hübner, [1819].

Today, as in Rothschild & Jordan's time (1903), the nominal species *Papilio meleagris* Cramer, [1775], the type-species of *Hamanumida* Hübner, and *Papilio daedalus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 482) are treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon. Until the promulgation by the Commission of its *Opinion* 516 in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1–44) there existed no means of determining the relative precedence to be accorded to names proposed by various authors, including Fabricius and Cramer in works published in 1775. In that *Opinion*, however, the Commission gave directions under its Plenary Powers in which, *inter alia*, precedence was given to the names proposed by Fabricius over those proposed by Cramer. Accordingly, the specific name *daedalus* Fabricius, 1775, discussed above, takes precedence over its competitor, the specific name *meleagris* Cramer published in the same year. On the basis of the subjective synonymy indicated above, that specific name, being a nomenclaturally available name and the earliest such name applicable to the species here under consideration is its valid specific name.

LEVINA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 46, 59. Type-species by original designation : **Apaustus levina** Plötz, 1884, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **45** : 162–163.

LEXIAS Boisduval, [1832], *in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. **1** (Lép.) : 125. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio aeropa** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 475.

Following the action by Linnaeus in 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 768), Boisduval cited the specific name of the type-species in the form "aeropus".

LIBRA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 303, 369. Type-species by original designation : **Augiades (?) aligula** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 438.

LIBRITA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 302, 360. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia librita** Plötz, 1886, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **47** : 100.

LIBYTHAEUS Boitard, 1828, *Manuel Ent.* **2** : 299 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Libythea* Fabricius, 1807).

LIBYTHEA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 284. Type species by selection of Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440) : **Papilio celtis** Laicharting, [1782], in Fuessly, *Arch. Insectengesch.* (Heft **2**) (4) : 1, pl. 8, figs 1, 2, 3.

The question of the acceptability of Latreille's *Consid. gén.* as a work containing nomenclatorially valid type-selections was formerly a matter of doubt. These doubts were finally set at rest in 1939 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 13-20) when, in an amplification of an older *Opinion* (*Opinion* 11), the Commission promulgated its *Opinion* 136, which contained detailed instructions as to the method to be adopted in interpreting Latreille's work.

LIBYTHEANA Michener, 1943, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. **1232** : 1, figs 4-6 (genit. of type-species). Type-species by original designation : **Libythea bachmanii** Kirtland, 1852, *Amer. J. Sci.* (Silliman) (2) **13** : 336-337, fig. [unnumbered].

LIBYTHINA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 49. Type-species by monotypy : **Libythea cuvierii** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 171.

LICINIA Swainson, [1820], *Zool. Illustr.* (1) **1** : pl. 15. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio melite** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 403.

LICUS Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 7. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 52) : **Papilio rubi** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 483.

The name *Licus* of the *Zuträge* was probably—but not certainly—intended as an Emendation of *Lycus* of the *Verzeichniss* published in 1819, in which case it would have been a Justified Emendation, as *Lycus* Hübner, [1819], is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Lycus* Fabricius, 1787 (the name of a genus of Coleoptera); it would however have itself been invalid, as a junior objective synonym of *Callophrys* Billberg, 1820. For this reason also, it would have been invalid also, if it had been published in the *Zuträge* as a new name, independent of the earlier name *Lycus* Hübner, [1819].

LIGNYOSTOLA Mabille, 1888, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **2** : 221. Type-species by monotypy : **Lignyostola pamphigargyra** Mabille, 1888, *ibid.* (2) **2** : 221.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lignyostola pamphigargyra* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal *Papilio neleus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 488).

LIMBUSA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias nara** Moore, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : 78, pl. 8, fig. 1 ♀.

When establishing this nominal genus, Moore designated a type-species, but did not give a generic diagnosis. Later, in the same volume in a Part published in the following year ([1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (31) : 130) he made good this deficiency.

LIMENITIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 281. Type-species by selection by Dalman (1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1816** (No. 1) : 55) : **Papilio populi** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 476.

The name *Limenitis* Fabricius is one of the best-known and longest-recognized generic names in the family Nymphalidae, having been in continuous use for the large group of predominantly Old World butterflies commonly known to English-speaking lepidopterists as the "White Admirals". The attempt made at the close of the XIXth century to secure recognition for Hübner's pamphlet the *Tentamen* of 1806 would, if it had been successful, have had the effect, *inter alia*, of invalidating the name *Limenitis* Fabricius, which would have become a junior objective synonym of the name *Najas* of Hübner's *Tentamen*. This risk was fortunately averted by the decision of the Commission to reject the *Tentamen* for nomenclatorial purposes given in its *Opinion* 97 (1926, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (N.4) : 19-30); republished in facsimile in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 355-366). The action described above was completed by the Commission in 1954 when by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 278 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 135-178) it placed the name *Najas*

Hübner, [1806], of the *Tentamen*, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 80, and the generic name *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807, on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 701.

LIMINA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (25) : 7. Type-species by original designation : **Apatura subalba** Poujade, 1885, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1885 : ccvii.

LIMNAECIA Scudder, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 47. Type-species by original designation : *Melitaea harrisii* Scudder, 1863, *Proc. Essex Inst.* 3 : 167.

The name *Limnaecia* Scudder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Limnaecia* Stainton, 1851 (*Suppl. Cat. Brit. Tin. Pteroph.* : 4).

LIMNAS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [I]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio chrysippus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 471.

The position as regards the present generic name is exactly similar to that of the name *Najas* Hübner discussed above in the note on the name *Limenitis* Fabricius, that is, it is invalid, having been published in a work (Hübner's *Tentamen*) which has been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 97. Later, by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 278 the name *Limnas* Hübner, as of the *Tentamen*, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 78.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio chrysippus* Linnaeus was formerly treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio plexippus* Linnaeus, the type-species of the genus *Danaus* Latreille, 1807 ; in consequence, during the fortunately short period in which the *Tentamen* names were accepted, the name *Limnas* Hübner of that pamphlet was substituted by some authors for the name *Danaus*, a change which was particularly confusing in view of the fact that that generic name is the eponym of a very well-known family, the Danaidae. Fortunately, this threat to stability in nomenclature passed away when the Commission rejected the *Tentamen* for nomenclatorial purposes. Incidentally, it was discovered later (Hemming, 1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 222) that the name *Danaus* had first been used in the foregoing sense by Kluk in 1802, with the result that, even if the *Tentamen* had been an available work, the name *Limnas* would—on the taxonomic ideas then current—have been a junior subjective synonym of *Danaus* Kluk, 1802, and thus deprived of the power of causing nomenclatorial confusion. For those workers who take the view that *Limnas* Hübner (type-species : *Papilio chrysippus* Linnaeus) is taxonomically distinct from *Danaus* Kluk (either generically or subgenerically), there is available now the replacement name *Panlymnas* Bryk, 1937.

LIMNAS Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [29]. Type-species by monotypy : *Limnas leucosia* Hübner, [1806], *ibid.* 1 : pl. [29].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Limnas leucosia* Hübner is currently treated subjectively as being congeneric with the nominal species *Papilio caricae* Linnaeus, 1758, the type-species of the genus *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807. Thus, if the normal rules in the Code had been applied in the present case, the name *Limnas* Hübner, [1806] (of the *Sammlung*) would have replaced the well-known name *Nymphidium* Fabricius. It was to prevent this from happening that the Commission in its *Opinion* 171 promulgated in 1946 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 459-470) suppressed the name *Limnas* Hübner, [1806] (of the *Sammlung*) under its Plenary Powers. In that *Opinion* this suppression was for all purposes, but later, in order to prevent the name *Limnas* from becoming an available name as from some later author, the Commission in its *Direction* 2 promulgated in 1954 (*loc. cit.* 2 : 613-628) limited the action taken in *Opinion* 171 to the suppression of the name *Limnas* Hübner to "suppression for the purposes of the Law of Priority", thus preserving for that name its rights under the Law of Homonymy and rendering invalid under that Law any later use of that name. By the same *Direction* the Commission placed the name *Limnas* Hübner, [1806], as suppressed under the Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Opinion* 171, as interpreted by the Supplementary Ruling given in *Direction* 2, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 164.

LIMNAS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. 1 : pl. 20 [= pl. 4C], fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : *Limnas pice* Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.* 1 : pl. 20 [= pl. 4C], fig. 1.

The name *Limnas* Boisduval is invalid as a junior homonym of *Limnas* Hübner, [1806] (of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.*), a name which, though suppressed by the Commission under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority, was (as explained in the note given above on that name) kept alive for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy.

LIMOCHORES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 80. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia manataqua** Scudder, 1863, Proc. Essex Inst. 3 : 175.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia manataqua* Scudder is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds (based upon the figure of the holotype in Jones's *Icones*) as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia origenes* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 328).

LIMONETES Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807).

LIMONITIS Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm 1816 (No. 1) : 55 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807).

LINCOYA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 649. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Cybdelis pharsalia* Hewitson, [1852], *Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : [64], pl. [32], figs 14, 15.

The name *Lincoya* was introduced as a replacement for *Antigonis* Felder (C.), which Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 114) following Kirby, believed to be invalid under the Law of Homonymy. In this view these authors were in error, for there is no generic name older than that of Felder (1861) consisting of the word "*Antigonis*", the similar but not identical names of earlier date cited by Kirby and later by Scudder being all excluded from consideration by the "One-Letter-Difference" Rule now embodied in Article 57(d) of the Code. The name *Lincoya* Kirby is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Antigonis* Felder, 1861.

LINDRA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 399, 429. Type-species by original designation : **Carystus simulina** Druce, 1876, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1876 : 248, pl. 18, fig. 8.

LINGAMIUS Bryk, 1935, *Das Thierreich* 65 : 538–540. Type-species by original designation: **Parnassius hardwickii** Gray, 1831, *Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (1) : 32.

As pointed out by myself in 1934 (*Styleps* 3 : 144) the name *Lingamius* was introduced by Bryk in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. The name *Lingamius* was used by Bryk twice in 1932, first in January (*Parnassiana* 2 (1) : 1) and second in March (*ibid.* 2 (2) : 20), being applied on the first of these occasions to *Parnassius hardwickii* Gray, 1831, and on the second, to *Parnassius cephalus* Grum.-Grshimailo, 1892. On neither of these occasions did Bryk provide a generic diagnosis or designate a type-species. Both of these requirements constitute an essential condition for availability under Article 13(b) in the case of a generic name published after 1930. Accordingly, neither of the above usages constitutes a valid publication of the name *Lingamius*. The next occasion on which this name was used, again by Bryk, was in December 1934 (*loc. cit.* 3 (3) : 43). On this occasion Bryk did designate a type-species (*Parnassius hardwickii* Gray) but failed to provide a generic diagnosis. On this latter account this usage of name *Lingamius* fails under the provision of the Code cited above to constitute a valid publication of this name.

The first occasion on which the name *Lingamius* appeared in print with both a generic diagnosis and a designated type-species was in 1935 when it was so used by Bryk in *Leiferung* 65 of the publication *Das Thierreich*. Bryk did not treat the name *Lingamius*, as here published, as a new name, obstinately referring this name to the earlier usages discussed above, although he was aware (from correspondence with myself—that under the decision by the

Budapest Congress of 1927 (now embodied in the provision of the Code cited above) none of those usages constituted a valid publication of this generic name. However, in his treatment of this name in *Das Thierreich* in 1935 Bryk complied (though, as it were, inadvertently) with all the requirements of the Budapest Congress, and the name *Lingamius* so published accordingly acquired at last the status of availability under the Code.

LINKA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 300, 324. Type species by original designation : **Hesperia lina** Plötz, 1883, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 44 : 209.

LINTNERIA Edwards, March 1877, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 6 : 57. Type-species by monotypy: *Hesperia zampa* Edwards, 1876, *ibid.* 5 : 207.

The above was the only species placed in this genus by Edwards, though formerly some authors took the view that he should be treated as having included in it a second species (*Papilio daunus* Cramer) cited in a note by Butler quoted by Edwards in a supplementary note added to his description of this genus. That this view was incorrect and that *Hesperia zampa* was the type-species by monotypy was first clearly established by Lindsey in 1925 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 91). (The name *Lintneria* Butler (*in* Edwards) is discussed in detail in the immediately following entry).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia zampa* Edwards is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Leucochitonea pulverulenta* Felder (R.), 1869 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 19 : 478).

The name *Lintneria* Edwards is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Lintneria* Butler, [Nov. 1876] (*Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* 9 : 620), a name bestowed upon a genus of Sphingid moths. It has been replaced by the name *Systasea* Edwards, June 1877.

LINTNERIA Butler, 1877, *in* Edwards, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* 6 : 67. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio daunus* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (11) : 44, pl. 126, fig. F.

The present nominal genus was established by Butler conditionally in a note which he furnished to Edwards and which was included by that author in a supplementary note to his description of his own genus *Lintneria*. In this note Butler wrote that *Hesperia zampa* which Edwards had decided to make the type-species of his genus, " seems to belong to a group of species provisionally retained under *Thanaos* and of which I consider *H. daunus* Cramer to be the type ". Edwards went on to say that Butler had at the same time sent him " a pen drawing of *daunus*, its antennae, palpi, etc. "; he added that " the definition of the genus is his [Butler's] own ". While it is quite likely that Butler, when writing to Edwards, did not contemplate the possibility of his note being published, that note serves to establish a nominal genus with *Papilio daunus* Cramer as its designated type-species. It was correctly recognized as such by Kirby in [1879] (*in Zool. Rec.* 14 (year 1877) (Ins.) : 139). Thereafter, this name was largely overlooked, until the publication in 1925 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 91) of the important paper on the type-species of the Hesperioid genera by Lindsey, in which it was specifically pointed out that, although Edwards had included Butler's note as a supplement to his description of his genus *Lintneria*, he did not incorporate Butler's observations as part of his description of that genus. Fortunately, this incident is of academic interest only, for the name *Lintneria* Butler—if, as here considered, Butler's note constituted the publication of that name—would, like the undoubted generic name *Lintneria* Edwards, published on the same occasion, be invalid under the Law of Homonymy. From the taxonomic point of view the two species here under consideration belong to widely separated branches of the Hesperioid stock : the type-species of *Systasea* Edwards, June 1877, the replacement genus established to take the place of the nominal genus *Lintneria* Edwards, March 1877, is currently placed in the Neotropical group which Evans (1953 : 1, 160) called the " Telemiades Group " of his Section 2 of the Pyrginae ; the type-species of *Lintneria* Butler, on the other hand, is currently placed in the genus *Thorybes* Scudder, 1872, which was put by Evans (1952 : 1, 42, 129, 130) in what he called the " Urbanus Group " of his Section 1 of the above subfamily.

LINTORATA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 229. Type-species by monotypy : **Lintorata menadensis** Moore, 1883, *ibid.* **1883** : 229.

LIPAPHNAEUS Aurivillius, 1916, *Zool. Ark.* **10** (No. 14) : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Aphnaeus spindasoides** Aurivillius, 1916, *ibid.* **10** (No. 14) : 2.

Aurivillius ([1924], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **13** : 415) remarked that a further examination of the venation of the type-species of this genus showed that it belonged to the *Aphnaeus*-group, as he had then supposed.

At the same time Aurivillius stated that he no longer considered that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Aphnaeus spindasoides* described by himself in 1916 was specifically distinct ; he considered it now to be a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Zeritis aderna* Plötz, 1880 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **12** : 203).

LIPHYRA Westwood, [1864], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2**, Proc. (year 1864) : 31. Type-species by monotypy : **Liphyra brassolis** Westwood, [1864], *ibid.* (3) **2**, Proc. (year 1864) : 31.

LIPTENA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 77, figs 5, 6. Type-species by designation by the Commission under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 566 : **Liptena undularis** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [120], pl. [6o], fig. 7.

From the beginning of the XXth century and indeed for many years earlier the name *Liptena* Westwood and also the name *Pentila* Westwood were in general use for genera which under the Code had no claim to bear these names ; the name *Liptena* was used for a group of between sixty and seventy species, of which one was *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, the name *Pentila* Westwood for a group of between forty and fifty species, of which one was *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847. Both these usages were entirely incorrect. Under the Code the name *Liptena* applied not to the large group for which it was commonly used but to the quite different group (of about thirty species) universally known by the name *Telipna* Aurivillius, 1895, the type-species of which (*Liptena acraea* Westwood, [1851]) by selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 208) was under the Code the true type-species of *Liptena* Westwood. If the Code had been correctly applied in the foregoing manner, the name *Telipna* would have become a junior objective synonym of *Liptena*, while for the large group of species hitherto known as *Liptena*, it would have been necessary to bring into use the long-discarded name *Parapontia* Röber, [1892]. At the genus-name level the problem associated with the name *Liptena* is distinct from that of the name *Pentila*, but these names are connected with one another at the family-group name level—each being the name of a family-group taxon—with the result that a shift in the interpretation of these genera would have involved changes at the family-group-name level (either subfamily or tribe, according to the taxonomic view taken as to the status to be assigned to the taxa concerned). Under the Code the type-species (by monotypy) of the genus *Pentila* was *Pentila zymna* Westwood, [1851]. This species is currently treated subjectively as congeneric with *Megalopalpus simplex* Röber, 1886, the type-species of the genus *Megalopalpus* Röber, 1886. Accordingly, under the Code the name *Megalopalpus* Röber was a junior subjective synonym of *Pentila* Westwood. The application of the name *Pentila* in the foregoing sense, as required by the Code would have led to the utmost confusion, for not only would it have involved the use of the name *Pentila* in an entirely novel sense, but it would have required that that name should be used for a genus (i.e. that hitherto known as *Megalopalpus*) which was not a member of the Lipteninae but which was referable to a far-removed subfamily of the Lycaenidae, the subfamily Miletinae. As for the large group of species hitherto placed in the genus *Pentila*, they should under the Code have been placed in the genus *Tingra* Boisduval, 1847 (type-species by monotypy : *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847), a nominal genus which, though older than *Pentila* Westwood, had been completely ignored by all authors subsequent to Boisduval himself.

Fortunately, the devastating changes indicated above were never put into effect, lepidopterists, though realizing that they were required under the Code, deeming it better to maintain

the firmly-established, though incorrect usage of the names *Liptena* and *Pentila*, until, as it was hoped, an opportunity might present itself for securing the validation of that usage. This opportunity arose when the Commission began to use its Plenary Powers for preventing confusion at the species-name level as well as at the genus-name level, for dealing with which those powers had hitherto in practice been reserved. In 1957 M. H. Stempffer (Paris) and I judged that the time was ripe for approaching the Commission in this case. In the application which we then submitted we asked that the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to secure the valid application of the names *Liptena* Westwood and *Pentila* Westwood by designating *Liptena undularis* Hewitson to be the type-species of the first of these genera and *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval to be the type-species of the second. At the same time we asked for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the generic name *Tingra* Boisduval, this being necessary to prevent the name *Pentila*, defined as we then proposed, from falling as a junior objective synonym of *Tingra* Boisduval. These and the associated proposals then submitted were approved by the Commission, the decision so taken being promulgated in the Commission's *Opinion* 566 published in 1959 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **20** : 377–390). In the foregoing *Opinion* the name *Liptena* Westwood, defined, as indicated above, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1365.

LIPTENARA Bethune-Baker, 1915, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **16** : 186. Type-species by original designation : **Liptenara batesi** Bethune-Baker, 1915, *ibid.* (8) **16** : 187.

LISTERIA de Niceville, 1894, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **63** (No. 1) : 35. Type-species by original designation : *Listeria dudgeonii* de Niceville, 1894, *ibid.* Pt II, **63** (No. 1) : 36, pl. 4, fig. 3♂.

The name *Listeria* de Niceville is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Listeria* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1863 (*Hist. nat. Dipt. Paris* **2** : 600). It has been replaced by the name *Pamela* Hemming, 1935.

LITHODYRAS Cockerell, 1909, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **26** : 79. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Lithopsyche styx** Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Survey* **8** : 454, pl. 52, figs 11, 16, 17.

The name *Lithodyras* Cockerell was introduced as a replacement for *Lithopsyche* Scudder, 1889, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Scudder stated that *Lithopsyche* was a Nymphalid fossil genus near to *Hypanartia* Hübner. The type-species was obtained from the Tertiary deposits of Florissant.

LITHOPSYCHE Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Survey* **8** (1) : 452. Type-species by monotypy : *Lithopsyche styx* Scudder, 1889, *ibid.* **8** (1) : 454, pl. 52, figs 11, 16, 17.

The name *Lithopsyche* Scudder is invalid as it is a junior homonym of *Lithopsyche* Butler 1889 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1889** (3) : 294). As already noted, it has been replaced by the name *Lithodyras* Cockerell, 1909.

LITINGA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146 ; *ibid.* **3** (33) : 173. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis cottini** Oberthür, 1884, *Étud. ent.* **9** : 17, pl. 2, fig. 5 ♂.

LOBOCLA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (No. 1) : 51. Type-species by original designation : **Plesioneura liliana** Atkinson, 1871, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1871** : 216, pl. 12, fig. 2.

LOESA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 177. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis oroatis** Hewitson, [1864], *Ill. exot. Butts.* **3** : [90], pl. [45], figs. 38, 39.

LOGANIA Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malay.* : 197, 208. Type-species by monotypy : **Logania malayica** Distant, 1884, *ibid.* : 208, pl. 22, fig. 21 ♀.

Distant had been in correspondence with Moore on the subject of this genus prior to its establishment in the *Rhop. malay.* and had informed him of his intention to give it the name *Logania*. This name was published by both authors almost simultaneously in 1884. Luckily, its publication by Distant has priority—though by only a very slender margin—over its

publication by Moore. It was published by Distant in his *Rhop. malay.* on 31st May 1884 and by Moore on 30th June 1884 (*J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 53 (No. 1) : 22). The name was correctly attributed to Distant by Moore, though at the time when Moore passed the proofs of his paper, Distant's work containing this name must still have been in the press.

LOHANA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (14) : 58 ; *ibid.* 2 (16) : 92. Type-species by original designation : **Yphthima** [sic] **inica** Hewitson, 1865, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 2 : 284, pl. 17, fig. 5.

LOHORA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1880 (4) : 175. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis dexamenus** Hewitson, [1862], *Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [83], pl. [42], figs 17, 18, 19.

LONIA Ferreira d'Almeida, [Jan. 1946], *Agronomia, R. de J.* 4 (No. 3) : 4. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Olina azeca* Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 31, fig. 3 [text by Westwood published in [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 408].

The name *Lonia* was introduced by Ferreira d'Almeida as a replacement for the name *Vila* Kirby on the ground that that name was invalid under the Law of Homonymy as a junior homonym of the name *Villa* Lioy, 1864 (*Atti Ist. Veneto* (3) 9 : 732). At that date these names did rank as homonyms of one another under the provisions of the Commission's *Opinion* 147 (1943, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 123-132) which laid it down that in the case of generic names certain specified minor differences in spelling, including the use of a single or double consonant (as in the case of the letter "l" in the names *Vila* and *Villa*) were to be disregarded for the purpose of determining whether the names were homonyms of one another. Experience soon showed that the number of names of this type was considerably greater than had previously been supposed and that the application of the provisions of the above *Opinion* would cause an unnecessary disturbance in nomenclatorial practice. It was accordingly decided by the Copenhagen Congress of 1953 to replace that *Opinion* by a provision now embodied in the Code as Article 56(a) under which a difference in spelling of a single letter was to be accepted as sufficient to prevent any two generic names from being treated as homonyms of one another. Under this revised provision the names *Vila* and *Villa* ceased to be homonyms of one another, and in consequence the name *Vila* Kirby became an available name and the replacement name *Lonia* Ferreira d'Almeida became invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Vila* Kirby.

LONTARA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 261. Type-species by monotypy : **Euploea wallacei** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 4 : 231.

LOPHOIDES Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 72, 84. Type-species by original designation : **Isoteinon iapis** de Nicewill, 1890, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 5 : 213, pl. E, fig. 9 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Isoteinon iapis* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Goniloba protoclea* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869 (*CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 23 : 195 [repaged separate as *Prodromus* .. 3 : 75]).

LOPINGA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (13) : 11. Type-species by original designation : **Pararge dumetorum** Oberthur, 1886, *Étud. ent.* 11 : 23, pl. 4, fig. 20.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pararge dumetorum* Oberthur is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hipparchia deidamia* Eversmann, 1851, the type-species of *Crebeta* Moore, [1893]. The generic names *Lopinga* Moore and *Crebeta* Moore were published in the same work and on the same date. The relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends therefore on the choice made by the First Reviser. That choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 78) when I chose the name *Lopinga* Moore to take precedence over the name *Crebeta* Moore.

LOSARIA Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* 5 (57) : 184. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio coon** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 10.

The name *Losaria* Moore was published on the same date and in the same work as the name *Balignina* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. That choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (3) : 85) when I accorded precedence to the name *Losaria* Moore over the name *Balignina* Moore.

LOTOAGUS Sharp, [1887], in *Zool. Rec.* 23 (year 1886) (Ins.) : 246 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Lotongus* Distant, 1886).

LOTONGUS Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malay.* : 369, 371. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus calathus** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 17 : 353.

LOWEIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 1 : 314. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio dorilis** Hüfnagel, 1766, *Berlin. Mag.* 2 : 68.

This name was formerly considered (for example, by myself in 1929, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 3 : 233) as invalid as being a junior homonym of the name *Lowia* Lichtenstein, 1886 (*Mon. Peuce. Peuplier* : 37), there being at that time no rules in the Code for determining what constituted generic homonymy. This matter was finally cleared up by the decision of Copenhagen Congress of 1953—a decision now incorporated in the Code as Article 57(d)—that, if any two generic names differed from one another in spelling by even a single letter, they were not to be treated as being homonyms of one another. Under this provision the name *Loweia* Tutt is not invalid under the Law of Homonymy and is on the contrary an available name.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio dorilis* Hüfnagel is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being either a subspecies of, or the same as, the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio tityrus* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 77).

LOXEREBIA Watkins, 1925, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) 16 : 237. Type species by original designation : **Callerebia pratorum** Oberthur, 1886, *Étud. ent.* 11 : 25, pl. 4, fig. 26.

LOXOLEXIS Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* 21 : 320. Type-species by monotypy : **Loxolexis percnoptera** Karsch, 1895, *ibid.* 21 : 322.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Loxolexis percnoptera* Karsch is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Astictopterus johnstonii* Butler, [1888], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1887 (4) : 573.

LOXURA Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 119. Type-species by original designation (: 120) : **Papilio atymnus** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (28) : 82, pl. 331, figs D, E.

LUCERONIA Sharp, [1896], in *Zool. Rec.* 32 (year 1895) (Ins.) : 269 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Leuceronia* Aurivillius, 1895).

LUCIA Swainson, 1833, *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 (29) : pl. 135. Type-species by monotypy : **Lucia limbaria** Swainson, [1833], *ibid.* (2) 3 (29) : 135 et explic.

LUCIDA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 5 : 86, 116. Type-species by original designation : **Carystus lucia** Capronnier, 1874, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 17 : 35, pl. 1, fig. 9.

LUCILLA Hewitson, 1870, *Equatorial Lep. Buckley* (4) : 55. Type-species by monotypy : *Lucilla camissa* Hewitson, 1870, *ibid.* (4) : 55.

The name *Lucilla* Hewitson is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym : (a) of *Lucilla* Gimberthal, 1842 (*Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 15 (3) : 677), (b) of *Lucilla* Lowe, 1854 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1854 : 177), and (c) of *Lucilla* Stal, 1867 (*Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh. Stockh.* 1867 : 555). It has been replaced by the name *Lucillella* Strand, 1932.

LUCILLELLA Strand, 1932, *Folia zool. hydrobiol.* **4** (1) : 147. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Lucilla camissa** Hewitson, 1870, *Equatorial Lep. Buckley* (4) : 55.

The name *Lucillella* Strand was introduced as a replacement for *Lucilla* Hewitson, which (as shown above) is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

LUCINIA Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [35]. Type-species by monotypy : **Lucinia sida** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [35].

LUDENS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 84, 102. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus ludens** Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, Bull. C.R. : lxxxiii.

LUEDORFIA Lang, 1884, *Rhop. Europ.* : 21 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Luehdorfia* Crüger, 1878).

LUEHDORFIA Crüger, 1878, *Verh. Ver. naturw. Unterhalt. Hamburg* **3** : 128. Type-species by monotypy : **Luehdorfia eximia** Crüger, 1878, *ibid.* **3** : 128.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Luehdorfia eximia* Crüger is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Thais puziloi* Erschoff, 1872 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **8** : 315).

This generic name was published in the form *Lühedorfia*, but that method of spelling is not permissible under Article 32(c)(i) and in accordance with the provisions of that Article is here corrected to *Luehdorfia*.

LUTHRODES Druce, 1895, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1895** (3) : 576. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus cleotas** Guérin-Ménéville, [1831], in Duperry, *Voy. autour Monde " Coquille "*, Zool. **2** (Pt 2) (Div. 1) : 2, pl. Ins. 18, fig. 4 ; *id.*, [1838], *ibid.*, Zool. **2** (Pt 2) (Div. 1) : 277 [also as *Argus poete*].

LYBATHEA Edwards, 1874, *Butts N. Amer.* **2** (1) : pl. Lybathea 1 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Libythea* Fabricius, 1807).

LYCAEIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 69. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Opinion 169* : **Papilio argyrogномон** Bergstrasser, [1779], *Nomencl. Beschr. Ins. Graftschaft Hanau-Munzenburg* **2** : 76, pl. 46, figs 1, 2 ♀, a nominal species to be interpreted under a direction given by the Commission in its *Opinion 269* by reference to the photograph of the male genitalia figured by Chapman in 1917 (*in* Oberthur, *Étud. Lépidopt. comp.* **14** : pl. VIII, fig. 23).

This is probably the most complicated case of a nominal genus based upon a misidentified type-species to be found anywhere in the butterflies. For not only did the author of this generic name misidentify with one well-known species, which for the moment may here be called Species " A ", the species with which he was dealing (here for the moment called Species " B "), but, in addition, those specialists who recognized this misidentification, themselves applied to Species " B ", a name which it was later discovered applied to a taxon which it was then agreed was specifically distinct from Species " B ". This previously unrecognized species, which may here be termed Species " C ", is structurally very distinct from Species " B " which it often closely resembles. The original mistake by Hübner was brought to the attention of the Commission by myself in 1935 and was rectified by the Commission by the Ruling given under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 169 promulgated in 1945 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 431-442). It was hoped at the time that this decision would not only place the determination of the type-species of the genus *Lycaeides* Hübner on a firm foundation but also that it would provide Species " B " with a name unquestionably applicable to it. These hopes were dashed by the discovery that the taxon represented by the nominal species designated in *Opinion 169* as the type-species of *Lycaeides* was not, as had always been supposed, Species " B ", but the then-only-recently-recognized species, Species " C ". After considerable discussion among specialists it was finally decided to ask the Commission to give rulings determining the names to be used for each of the three species discussed above, the interpretation of those names to be stabilized by reference to previously

published figures of diagnostic structural characters ; it was part of this proposal that Species "B", for which there was no name nomenclaturally available, but various other names of doubtful interpretation, should be provided with a name unquestionably applicable by validating a very early name (*idas*) which was at that time invalid under the Law of Homonymy as a junior homonym of a name published by Linnaeus in 1758 which it had never been possible to interpret but which certainly applied to a species belonging to an entirely different family. At the time when these proposals were being prepared, consideration was given to the question whether the Commission should be asked to vary the Ruling previously given in *Opinion* 169, so as to secure that the type-species of *Lycaeides* should be Species "B" (as had been intended) instead of Species "C" (the species actually designated as type-species by that *Opinion*). It was concluded however that such a request was unnecessary, since, as specialists are agreed, Species "B" and Species "C" are congeneric with one another ; in consequence, it was of no practical importance which of these two species was the type-species. These proposals were approved by the Commission in its *Opinion* 269 promulgated in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 24, 1 pl.). The following notes show the specific names formerly incorrectly applied to these three species and the names which under the decision of the Commission are correctly applicable to them.

Hübner placed four nominal species in the genus *Lycaeides*. The first of these he called "*Lycaeides argus* Linn.", under which he cited "Hübner. Pap. 316–318" in synonymy. The second of these species Hübner called "*L. aegon* Schiff. Pap. N. 15", citing for it in synonymy the reference "Hübner. 313–315". In adopting this arrangement Hübner copied exactly the action taken in 1775 by Denis & Schiffermüller, the first authors clearly to separate Species "A" and Species "B" from one another, but unfortunately they applied to Species "B" the specific name *argus* Linnaeus, 1758, which properly applies to species "A" and then, having deprived that species of its rightful name, bestowed upon it the new specific name *aegon*. The authority of Schiffermüller's work was so great that his interpretation of the nominal species *Papilio argus* Linnaeus, 1758 remained uncorrected for nearly one hundred years, the first author to apply that name to species "A" instead of Species "B" being Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 357) ; at the same time (: 358) Kirby introduced the name *Papilio argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser, [1779]. Kirby's arrangement came into general use and it was on this interpretation of *Papilio argyrogynomon* that the Commission was asked to designate that species to be the type-species of *Lycaeides* Hübner, a request which (as already explained) that body granted in its *Opinion* 169. This was then believed to constitute a satisfactory settlement of this matter, for the designation of that nominal species as type-species gave valid force to the intention of Scudder when in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 208) he selected the *Lycaeides argus* (Linnaeus) as interpreted by Hübner to be the type-species of this genus, adding by way of explanation that this was the species to which in his *Syn. Cat.* Kirby had applied the specific name *argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser. This interpretation of the genus *Lycaeides* was accepted by subsequent workers and it was for this reason that (as explained above) the Commission was asked to designate Bergstrasser's species to be the type-species.

What turned out later to be the second phase of the present case was ushered in by the discovery in 1917 of a hitherto unrecognized species which, though superficially resembling Species "B", differed from it greatly in the form of the male genitalia. To this species, which is the species termed Species "C" in the present note, Chapman applied the name *Plebeius aegus* (in Oberthur, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* **41** : 41–57). Later investigations showed that several previously named nominal taxa belonged not to Species "B", as previously supposed, but to Species "C". This led systematists to examine the older literature for the purpose of determining what was the oldest available name applicable to Species "C". This search proved laborious and difficult owing to the inadequacy of many of the early descriptions and figures. Ultimately, however, it was clearly established that the oldest available name for Species "C" was *Papilio argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser, a conclusion which was finally clinched when material of Species "C" corresponding with Bergstrasser's figures,

was obtained in the Bruchköbler Wald in the "Grafschaft Hanau-Münzenburg", the type-locality of *Papilio argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser.

The foregoing discovery at once raised two important questions : (1) Now that it was known that the name *Papilio argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser applied not (as previously supposed) to Species "C" but to Species "B", should the Commission be asked to vary the Ruling given in its *Opinion 161*, in order to secure that (in accordance with the original intention) the type-species of *Lycaeides* Hübner should be Species "B"? (2) Now that it was known that the specific name *argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser applied to Species "C", what specific name was properly applicable to Species "B"?

As regards Question (1) above, the view was taken that, although very distinct at the species-level, Species "B" and "C" should certainly be regarded as belonging taxonomically to the same genus as one another. From this point of view, therefore, it was immaterial which of these species should be accepted as the type-species of *Lycaeides* Hübner. It was accordingly decided that, from the taxonomic point of view, the Ruling in *Opinion 161* that *Papilio argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser should be accepted as the type-species of *Lycaeides* Hübner was perfectly satisfactory and that there were no need to ask the Commission to vary that Ruling. At the same time however it was decided to ask the Commission to give a Ruling which would secure that it was Species "C" (and not Species "B") to which the specific name *argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser should be applied. For this purpose it was decided to ask the Commission to give a Ruling that the nominal species *Papilio argyrogynomon* was to be interpreted by reference to a certain previously published figure of the male genitalia of Species "C" (figure 23 on plate VIII in volume 14 of Oberthür's *Étud. Lépid. comp.*).

As regards Question (2), it was found impracticable to determine with certainty what was the oldest available specific name which unquestionably applied to Species "B". There was however one ancient name which undoubtedly applied to Species "B" but which was invalid under the Law of Homonymy. This was *Papilio idas* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 284). This was invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio idas* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) : 488). This latter name applied to a species which it had never been found possible to interpret : in consequence, no inconvenience of any kind would arise if the Commission were to suppress that name, while great advantage would be secured through the provision thereby for Species "B" of a specific name (*idas* Linnaeus, 1761) which undoubtedly applied to that species and which, when so validated, would be without question the oldest available name for this taxon. This therefore is the action which it was decided to ask the Commission to take. It was decided also to ask the Commission at the same time to direct that the foregoing nominal species be interpreted by reference to a previously published figure of the male genitalia of Species "B", the figure selected for this purpose being figure 7 on plate III of the volume of Oberthür's *Étud. Lépid. comp.* cited above.

The proposals outlined above were approved by the Commission by the Ruling given in its *Opinion 269* published in 1954, in which, *inter alia*, the specific name *argyrogynomon* Bergstrasser, [1779], as published in the binomen *Papilio argyrogynomon*, defined as proposed, was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 86. In the immediately following *Opinion* (*Opinion 270*) the generic name *Lycaeides* Hübner, [1819], with the above species as type-species, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 688.

LYCAENA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 285. Type-species by selection by Curtis (1828, *Brit. Entom.* 5 : pl. 12) : *Papilio phlaeas* Linnaeus, 1761, *Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 285.

The name *Lycaena*, which is of particular importance as the eponym of the family Lycaenidae, was widely used incorrectly for the Holarctic "Blues" instead of for the Holarctic "Coppers", the usage required by Curtis's selection of *Papilio phlaeas* Linnaeus as type-species. In the first phase following Curtis's type-selection this generic name was correctly used for the "Coppers", Swainson (1833) and Westwood (1840) both reaffirming the position of the above species as type-species. The first author to take the wrong path

was Staudinger when in 1861 (*in* Staudinger & Wocke, *Cat. Lepid. Europa's* : 4) he placed the European "Blues" in the genus *Lycaena* and the European "Coppers" (equally incorrectly) in the genus *Polyommatus* Latreille. The prestige of Staudinger's celebrated *Catalog* was so great that for many years following 1861 his usage of the name *Lycaena* was adopted by many authors. Moreover in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 209) an appearance of justification for this usage was given by Scudder when, in rejecting (though without justification) the type-selection made by Curtis in 1828, he sought to select the European "Blue" *Papilio endymion* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, as type-species. The incorrect use of *Lycaena* for the "Blues" continued unabated until in 1922 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **15** : 93) Barnes & Lindsey drew attention to Curtis' selection of the "Copper" *Papilio phlaeas* as the type-species of *Lycaena* and urged the need for using that generic name in this sense. Following the publication of the foregoing paper, American lepidopterists quickly introduced the correct usage of this generic name, but they were not immediately followed by those in Europe. For many years past however the incorrect usage of the name *Lycaena* for the "Blues" has passed away, this generic name being correctly used for the "Coppers".

LYCAENA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 23. Type-species by monotypy : *Lycaena xenodice* Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (2) : 23.

This is one of a number of cases in which Hübner took a name published by a previous author and republished it in an entirely different sense as a new name of his own. The name *Lycaena* Hübner is invalid as a junior homonym of *Lycaena* Fabricius, 1807 (discussed immediately above).

The nominal species was established solely upon the bibliographical reference "Echerius Stoll. 31.1.A.1.B.", i.e. *Papilio echerius* Stoll, [1790] (*Aanhangs. werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 140, pl. 131, figs 1a, 1b). The specific name *xenodice* Hübner, as an unnecessary replacement name, is thus invalid as a junior objective synonym of the specific name *echerius* Stoll.

LYCAENESTHES Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 773. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaenesthes bengalensis** Moore, [1866], *ibid.* **1865** (3) : 773, pl. 41, fig. 9.

LYCAENITES Rebel, 1898, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **107** : 742–745. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaenites gabbroensis** Rebel, 1898, *ibid.* **107** : 742–745, pl. 1, figs 6, 7 (reconstruction).

The name *Lycaenites gabbroensis* was given by Rebel to a fossil found in the Miocene of Gabbro in Italy. Rebel placed this fossil in the family Lycaenidae.

LYCAENOPSIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 257. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaenopsis ananga** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 257, pl. 32, figs 10, 11.

The taxon represented by *Lycaenopsis ananga* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio haraldus* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 82).

LYCAS Godman, [1901], *in* Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 618. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 91) : **Hesperia argentea** Hewitson, 1866, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 487.

LYCHNUCHOIDES Godman, [1901], *in* Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 612. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia saptiae** Godman & Salvin, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1879** : 155.

LYCHNUCOIDES Sharp, [1903], *in Zool. Rec.* **38** (year 1901) (Ins.) : 209 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Lychnuchoides* Godman, [1901]).

LYCHNUCHUS Hubner, [1827–1831], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : 24. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 210) : **Lychnuchus olenus** Hübner [1827–1831], *ibid.* **3** : 24, pl. [84], figs 487, 488.

I showed in 1937 (Hübner, **1** : 456) that the text of Volume 3 of the *Zuträge* was written

by Hübner and was awaiting publication at the time of his death in 1826. Thus, although this volume was not actually published until several years later, the new names in it are attributable to Hübner and not to Geyer, whose only role in this matter was seeing through the press the text which Hübner had written.

Hübner placed two nominal species in this genus and Scudder was accordingly in error when he stated that *Lychnuchus olenus* was the type-species by monotypy. Scudder's statement that this species was the type-species was perfectly definite and thus ranks under Article 69(a)(iii) of the Code as a valid type-selection.

LYCHNUCUS Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 210 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Lychnuchus* Hübner, [1827-1831]).

LYCIA Sodovskii, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscow* **1837** (6) : 81. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio phlaeas* Linnaeus, 1761, *Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 285.

Sodovskii introduced the name *Lycia* as a replacement for the name *Lycaena* Fabricius, 1807, to which he apparently took exception on linguistic grounds. This action was entirely uncalled-for and the name *Lycia* Sodovskii is accordingly invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Lycaena* Fabricius. Even if it had not been invalid on this account, the name *Lycia* Sodovskii would still have been invalid, for it is a junior homonym of *Lycia* Hübner, [1825] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (20) : 319).

LYCOREA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 105. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 210) : **Lycorea atergatis** Doubleday [1847], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 1 [In the text (: 106) published one month after plate 16 this species was listed without description].

Formerly, when the Code contained no rules governing homonymy between two generic names differing from one another only slightly in spelling, it was considered that the name *Lycorea* Doubleday was invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Lycoria* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouv. Class. Mouches deux Ailes* : 17). In 1953 however this matter was clarified by the decision of the Copenhagen Congress—now embodied in Article 56(a)—that a difference in spelling of a single letter is to be accepted as sufficient to prevent any two generic names from being treated as homonyms of one another. Under this provision the name *Lycorea* Doubleday is an available name and, as the oldest available name for this genus, is its valid name.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lycorea atergatis* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Heliconia cleobaea* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 222).

LYCORELLA Hemming, 1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 222. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Lycorea atergatis* Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 1.

The name *Lycorella* was introduced as a replacement for *Lycorea* Doubleday, [1847], at a time when it was considered that that name was invalid as a junior homonym of *Lycoria* Meigen, 1800. As has been explained above in the note on that name the subsequently adopted provision in the Code relating to generic homonymy has the effect of making the names *Lycorea* and *Lycoria* independent of one another under the Law of Homonymy. The name *Lycorea* Doubleday is thus an available name; its replacement name *Lycorella* Hemming is accordingly invalid as a junior objective synonym of that name.

When the replacement genus *Lycorella* was established, its type-species was stated to be *Heliconia cleobaea*, Godart, [1819], this species, as explained in the note on *Lycorea* Doubleday being currently treated subjectively as representing the same taxon as that represented by the later-established nominal species *Lycorea atergatis* Doubleday. This course was taken in the absence of any express provision in the Code, because it was thought convenient that the replacement genus *Lycorella* should have as its type-species the oldest nominal species identified with the type-species of the genus *Lycorea* Doubleday, then being replaced, rather than a nominal species bearing a name of later date long sunk as a junior subjective synonym.

However, under the provisions relating to replacement names since inserted in the Code (Article 67(i)) a replacement genus automatically takes as its type-species the nominal species which is the type-species of the older nominal genus bearing the name to be replaced. Accordingly, notwithstanding the designation of *Heliconia cleobaea* Godart as the type-species of the replacement genus *Lycorella*, the type-species of that genus is automatically under the Code the nominal species *Lycorea atergatis* Doubleday, the type-species of the genus *Lycorea* Doubleday, the genus for which the name *Lycorella* was published as a replacement.

LYCUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 74. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 210) : *Papilio rubi* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 483.

The name *Lycus* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Lycus* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* **1** : 163). The type-species of this genus is the type-species also of the slightly later genus *Callophrys* Billberg, 1820.

LYELA Swinhoe, 1908, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **1** : 60. Type-species by original designation : **Lyela macmahoni** Swinhoe, 1908, *ibid.* (8) **1** : 60.

The taxon represented by *Lyela macmahoni* Swinhoe is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Erebia myops* Staudinger, 1881 *Stett. ent. Ztg* **42** : 296.

LYMANOPODA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 67, figs 6, 7. Type-species by monotypy : **Lymanopoda samius** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 67, figs 6 ♂, 7 ♀.

Doubleday's plate 67 was published on 15th May 1851, but the text (: 401) relating to *Lymanopoda* was not published until 5th July of that year. On the plate Westwood placed only *Lymanopoda samius* in the genus *Lymanopoda* and that species is therefore the type-species by monotypy. In the text published in the same year Westwood added two further species to this genus, but did not designate a type-species. It may be noted that, even if the text had been published at the same time as plate 67, the nominal species *Lymanopoda samius* would still have been the type-species of this genus, it having been so selected by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 210).

As explained in the note on *Sarromia* Westwood, [1851], *Lymanopoda* has precedence over its subjective synonym *Sarromia* by a First Reviser choice made by Westwood (*loc. cit.* (2) : 402).

LYMNAS Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 464. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia electron** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 321.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia electron* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio iarbæ* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 83).

Blanchard attributed the name *Lymnas* to Boisduval and it cannot be doubted that, in using this name, he had in mind the name *Limnas* Boisduval, [1836], for quite apart from the great similarity of the names *Lymnas* and *Limnas* and the fact that the first was attributed to Boisduval by its author and the second was published by Boisduval, it must be noted that *Hesperia electron* Fabricius and *Limnas pixe* Boisduval, the respective type-species of these genera, are closely allied to one another and are indeed even today considered to be congeneric with one another. In most cases these indications would be sufficient to justify the conclusion that *Lymnas* Blanchard was no more than an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Limnas* Boisduval, [1836]. In the present instance however it would be unwise to draw any such conclusion. First—and this is very important—Boisduval, above all his contemporaries, was notorious for the way in which he put into an irregular circulation manuscript names of his own devising, many of which were first published by other authors—often with an attribution to Boisduval—at various later dates. In the present case Boisduval had published the name *Limnas* four years before the publication of Blanchard's book. There is no evidence however to show that Blanchard had himself seen Boisduval's *Species général*.

Indeed, such indications as there are point in the opposite direction. These include (i) the use of the spelling *Lymnas* in place of Boisduval's spelling *Limnas*—a change in spelling which is not an emendation and is most unlikely to have been made if Boisduval's book had been available for study but which is readily understandable if it is assumed that Blanchard only knew of *Limnas* as a manuscript name—(ii) the fact that Blanchard cited for this genus species quite different from the sole species placed in *Limnas* by Boisduval and made no reference to the species cited by Boisduval, and (iii) the fact that Blanchard designated a type-species for this genus, which he would not have been likely to do if he had been aware that Boisduval had established the genus *Limnas* on the basis of a single species—a species which was not the one which Blanchard designated as the type-species of his *Lymnas*. While absolute certainty is not possible on the information available, it seems probable on the whole that, although Blanchard knew of Boisduval's manuscript name *Limnas*, he had not himself seen Boisduval's *Species général* of 1836, and therefore that the name *Lymnas* should be accepted as an independently published name ranking from Blanchard's work of 1840. Fortunately, any doubts on this score are of no practical importance, for even if it be granted that *Lymnas* Blanchard is a properly established name, it is not required according to modern taxonomic ideas, for its type-species, *Papilio electron* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively as being congeneric with *Papilio melander* Stoll, [1780] (as interpreted by its lectotype figured by Stoll as fig. B on his plate 136), which is the type-species of the older-established nominal genus *Melanis* Hübner, [1819].

LYNMAS Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 207 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Lymnas* Blanchard, 1840).

LYROPTERA Plötz, 1881, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 42 : 500. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio proteus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 484.

The name *Lyroptera* was published by Plötz in a synonymy of the name *Eudamus* Swainson, 1831, where it was cited as " *Lyroptera* Hpf.", though in fact it had never been published by Hopffer or any other author. If publication in this way had conferred the status of availability upon this name, *Papilio proteus* Linnaeus, the type-species of *Eudamus* Swainson, would have been the type-species of *Lyroptera* Plötz, but under a provision inserted in the revised Code of 1961 (Article 11(d)) a name published in a synonymy is not thereby made available for purposes of nomenclature. The name *Lyroptera* Plötz is therefore invalid. It falls in the synonymy of *Urbanus* Hübner, [1807], of which also *Papilio proteus* Linnaeus is the type-species.

LYROPTERYX Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 433 *nota*, pl. 72, fig. 1. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 210) : **Lyropteryx apollonia** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 433 *nota*, pl. 72, fig. 1.

Westwood on plate 72 cited only *Lyropteryx apollonia* but in the text he added a second species to this genus. It is now known (Hemming, 1941, *J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* 1 : 435) that plate 72 and page 433 were published on the same day (10th October 1851). Accordingly, there were two originally included species for this genus. Of these, *Lyropteryx apollonia* which was both described and figured by Westwood was (as already noted) selected as the type-species by Scudder in 1875.

LYSANDRA Hemming, 1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 277. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio coridon** Poda, 1761, *Ins. Mus. graec.* : 77.

When at the beginning of the present century Tutt set out to prepare his work, the *Natural History of British Butterflies*, he invited Thomas Algernon Chapman to make a comprehensive study of the morphology of the European species till then commonly grouped in a most incongruous manner in the single genus *Lycaena* Fabricius. After completing this survey, which he extended to cover also a large number of extra-European species, Chapman came to the conclusion that there was a considerable number of groups clearly separable from one another by the form of the male genitalia, which deserved separating as distinct genera; one

of these groups was that centring around the well-known species *Papilio coridon* Poda. At this stage Chapman handed over his results to Tutt who thereupon allotted generic names to these groups, introducing numerous new ones for this purpose. In the case of the *coridon*-group he re-introduced the long-forgotten name *Agriades* Hübner, of which he erroneously believed *Papilio coridon* to be the type-species (Tutt, 1906, *Ent. Rec.* **18** : 13; id., [1906] *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 313). On the discovery that the true type-species of *Agriades* was a species belonging to a quite different group the *coridon*-group was seen to be without an available generic name. In 1929 I endeavoured to fill this gap by establishing the nominal genus *Uranops* with *Papilio coridon* as type-species. Unfortunately, this effort proved unsuccessful, for the name *Uranops* was found to be invalid under the Law of Homonymy. I then introduced the replacement name *Lysandra*, the name currently used for this genus. In 1956 the Commission in its *Opinion* 429 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **14** : 323–338) placed the name *Lysandra* Hemming on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1023.

MACHACUS Swinhoe, [1913], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **10** (117) : 194. Type-species by original designation : **Thanaos jhora** de Nicewill, 1885, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt 2, **54** : 122, pl. 2, fig. 12 ♂.

MACROPOLEA Butler, [1878], *J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. **14** : 291. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1880], in *Zool. Rec.* **15** (year 1878) (Ins.) : 174) : **Papilio phaenareta** Schaller, 1785, *Der Naturforscher* **21** : 177, pl. 5, figs 1, 2.

MACULINEA van Eecke, 1915, *Zool. Med.*, Leiden **1** : 28. Type-species by selection by Graves (1928, *Ent. Rec.* **40** : 102) : **Papilio alcon** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 182.

The taxon represented by *Papilio alcon* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio arion* Linnaeus, 1758, which for a time was erroneously supposed to be the type-species of *Lycaena* Fabricius, 1807, following an incorrect type-determination by Tutt in 1906 (*Ent. Rec.* **18** : 130).

MACUSIA Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 198–199. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla satyroides** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 74; **2** (plates) : pl. 29, figs 10, 12 ♂, 13 ♀.

MADAIS Swinhoe, [1909], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **7** (79) : 152. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio fausta** Olivier, [1804], *Voy. Othoman* **4** : 29, pl. 33, figs 4A, B ♂.

MAGULA Fruhstorfer, [1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 313. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops* **4** : 1) : **Zophoessa jalaurida** de Nicewill, 1880, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **49** (4) : 245.

It should perhaps be noted that at one time Megerle contemplated establishing a genus having the name *Magula* but never did so. This manuscript name of Megerle's was mentioned in 1882 (*Nomencl. zool.*, Suppl. List : 200) by Scudder who cited it in the synonymy of *Trochus* Linnaeus, 1758. Fortunately, under Article 11(d) the publication of a name in a synonymy in this way does not confer any status of availability upon the name so published. Accordingly, Megerle's manuscript name *Magula* as published by Scudder in 1882 possesses no status in nomenclature and does not invalidate the name *Magula* Fruhstorfer, [1911].

MAHALDIA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias sahadeva** Moore, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : 80, pl. 8, fig. 3 ♂.

When establishing this nominal genus, Moore designated its type-species, but did not provide a generic diagnosis. He made good this omission in the following year ([1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (31) : 132).

MAHATHALA Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (3) : 702. Type-species by monotypy : **Amblypodia ameria** Hewitson, 1862, *Specimen Cat. Lycaenidae Brit. Mus.* : 14, pl. 8, figs 85, 86 ♂.

MAHINTHA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 280. Type-species by monotypy : **Euploea subdita** Moore, [April 1879], *loc. cit.* **1878** (4) : 823.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Euploea subdita* Moore is currently treated on subjective grounds as being the same as the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Euploea layardi* Druce, 1874 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1874** : 103–104, pl. 16, fig. 1); further, that taxon is currently treated as a form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio core* Cramer, [1780] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (23) : 133, pl. 266, figs E, F).

MAHOTIS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 11, 13. Type-species by original designation : **Tamyris nurscia** Swainson, [1821], *Zool. Illustr.* (3) **1** : pl. 61, fig. 1.

MAIVA Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1893, *Rhop. exot.* (24) : Lycaenidae 96. Type-species by monotypy : **Maiva sulphurea** Grose-Smith & Kirby, 1893, *ibid.* (24) : Lycaenidae 96, pl. 21, fig. 13.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Maiva sulphurea* Grose-Smith & Kirby is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio brigitta* Stoll, [1780] (*in* Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 82, pl. 331, figs B, C).

MALAIS Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 414–415, 436. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annot. lep.* (1) : 11) : *Logania malayica* Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malay.* : 208, pl. 22, fig. 21 ♀.

Both Bingham (1907, *Faun. Brit. Ind. Butts* **2** : 302) and Swinhoe ([1910], *in* Moore, *Lep. ind.* **7** (81) : 200) identified *Malais* with *Logania* Distant, 1889, adding that the type-species of that genus was *Logania malayica*, but neither of these authors then selected a type-species for *Malais* which remained without a type-species until (as shown above) *Logania malayica* was so selected in 1960.

The name *Malais* Doherty is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Logania* Distant.

MALAZA Mabille, 1904, *in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 95. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 91) : **Cyclopides catocalinus** Mabille, [1878], *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** (10) : 285.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cyclopides catocalinus* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Cyclopides carmides* Hewitson, 1868 (*Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (4) : 44).

The above taxon is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Trapezites fastuosus* Mabille, 1884, the type-species of the nominal genus *Manarina* Mabille, 1904. Since the names *Malaza* and *Manarina* were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was Evans who in 1937 (*Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 132) chose the name *Malaza* to take precedence over the name *Manarina*.

MAMBARA Bethune-Baker, July 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1908** (1) : 119. Type-species by original designation : *Mambara nigropunctata* Bethune-Baker, 1908, *ibid.* **1908** (1) : 120, pl. 8, fig. 5.

The name *Mambara* as bestowed by Bethune-Baker on the present Lycaenid genus was published on 3rd July 1908. By some inexplicable oversight Bethune-Baker bestowed the name *Mambara* also upon a genus of Limacodid moths also published in 1908 (*Novit. zool.* **15** (1) : 182). The wrapper of the Part of the *Novitates* containing the Limacodid name *Mambara* in addition to being dated "1908", bears the words "Issued June 25". Thus, the present (Lycaenid) name *Mambara* is invalid under the Law of Homonymy as a junior homonym of the

Limacodid name *Mambara* which has the narrow margin of eight days' priority. It has been replaced by the name *Pistoria* Hemming 1964.

MACCLUNGIA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1944, *Arg. Zool.*, S. Paulo **4** : 39 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Mcclungia* Fox, 1940).

MAKROPOLEA Martin, [1915], *Iris* **29** : 11 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Macroploea* Butler, [1878]).

MANARINA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 95–96. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 96) : *Trapezites fastuosus* Mabille, 1884, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **28** Bull. C.R. : clxxxvi.

The name *Manarina* Mabille was published in the same work and on the same date as the name *Malaza* Mabille. These names are currently treated on taxonomic grounds as subjective synonyms of one another. The relative precedence to be accorded to them depends therefore, on the choice of the First Reviser. This was Evans who in 1937 (*Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 132) chose the name *Malaza* Mabille to take precedence over the name *Manarina* Mabille.

MANATARIA Kirby, [1904], in Wytsman's facsimile ed. of Hübner, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** (Additional notes) : 57. Type-species by monotypy : *Tisiphone hercyna* Hübner, [1821], *Samml. exot. Schmettl* **2** : pl. [86].

The volume of the Wytsman edition containing Kirby's "Additional Notes" bears the inadequate date "1904–1908", but the portion (: 67) containing the name *Manataria*, must have been published at latest in 1902, for there is a note of this name in the volume of the *Zoological Record* published in that year.

MANCIPIUM Hübner [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio brassicae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

This name is invalid by reason of the rejection for nomenclatorial purposes of the *Tentamen* in which it appeared by the Ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 97 (1926), *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (No. 4) : 19–30; republished in facsimile in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 355–366). By a Ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 278 (1954), *loc. cit.* **6** : 135–178 the name *Mancipium* Hübner, as published in the *Tentamen*, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 84.

If the name *Mancipium* Hübner of the *Tentamen* had been a nomenclatorially available name, it would nevertheless have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Pieris* Schrank, 1801.

MANCIPIUM Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [141]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio hellica* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 760.

The name *Papilio hellica* as applied to the type-species of this genus by Linnaeus in 1767 is an Unjustified Emendation of the name *Papilio helice* which he had given to this species in 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 243.

When it was realized that the name *Mancipium* Hübner ranked for priority from 1807 with the above species as type-species, it was also realized that it came into collision with the name *Pontia* Fabricius, also published in 1807, the genus so named having as its type-species *Papilio daplidice* Linnaeus, 1758, which it is agreed by all specialists is congeneric with *Papilio helice* Linnaeus. Thus, the names *Mancipium* Hübner and *Pontia*, both published in 1807, were found to be subjective synonyms of one another. This created a most unsatisfactory situation since, as the exact dates in 1807 on which these names were published were not known it was not possible to determine which of them should be treated as having priority over the other. From the standpoint of conserving nomenclatorial usage, however, there was every reason why the well-known and widely accepted name *Pontia* Fabricius should be given an assured position as against the name *Mancipium* Hübner, which since the time of Hübner had never been used as the equivalent of *Pontia*, those authors who had employed it having done so in the *Tentamen* sense, that is, for the genus properly known by the older name *Pieris* Schrank, 1801. Accordingly, in order to forestall any attempt to substitute the name *Mancipium* Hübner for the

name *Pontia* Fabricius, it was decided to ask the Commission to give a Ruling under its Plenary Powers that precedence be given to the name *Pontia* Fabricius over the name *Mancipium* Hübner. This request was granted by the Commission, whose decision in this matter was promulgated in its 1942, *Opinion* 137 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 21-28). In the same *Opinion* the name *Pontia* Fabricius was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 566. Finally, in *Direction* 4 (1954, *loc. cit.* **2** : 629-652) the Commission clarified and expanded the Ruling given in *Opinion* 137 making absolute for the purposes of the Law of Priority the conditional suppression of the name *Mancipium* Hübner as directed in that *Opinion*. At the same time in the foregoing *Direction* the name *Mancipium* Hübner so suppressed, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 214.

MANDARINIA Leech, [1892], *Butts China Japan Corea* (1) (Text Pt 1) : 9. Type-species by original designation: **Mycalesis regalis** Leech, 1889, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1889**: 102, pl. 8, figs 2 ♂, 2A ♀.

MANECA de Nicewille, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 18, 344. Type-species by original designation: **Pratapa bhotea** Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** : 37.

MANEREbia Staudinger, 1897, *Iris* **10** : 139-143. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 24) : **Manerebia cyclopina** Staudinger, 1897, *ibid.* **10** : 139-141, pl. 5, fig. 4 K.

MANGALISA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 248. Type-species by original designation: **Euploea albata** Zinken, 1831, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **15** (No. 1) : 181, pl. 16, fig. 16.

MANIOLA Schrank, 1801, *Faun. boica* **1** (2) : 152, 170. Type-species through selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 211) of *Maniola lemur* Schrank, 1801 (*ibid.* **1** (2) : 175), a taxon bearing a name which through the lectotype-selection made by Hemming (1956, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **12** : 282) is a junior objective synonym of *Papilio jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758 : **Papilio jurtina** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 475.

The history of this rather complicated case is set out below. First, it must be noted that in 1758 Linnaeus established two nominal species, applying respectively as is now agreed—to the two sexes of the Satyrid species, known to English lepidopterists as the "Meadow-Brown". These names were *Papilio jurtina* (: 475, no. 104), a female obtained in North Africa, and *Papilio janira* (: 475, no. 106), a male based upon a specimen obtained in Central Europe. Second, it must be noted that the localities for these two taxa were determined in 1913 (*J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **32** : 184-185) by Verity as First Reviser, his conclusions being based partly upon Linnaeus' remarks in the *Syst. Nat.* and partly upon an examination of surviving specimens in the Linnaean Collection in London. The collective-species here in question is made up of a considerable number of different races, that from North Africa being very distinct, for example, from that of Central Europe. Thus, it is agreed that though the names *janira* and *jurtina* are subjective synonyms of one another at the species-name level, they are currently considered on taxonomic grounds to represent different taxa at the subspecies level.

Linnaeus himself never admitted that the two names cited above applied to a single species, but that this was the case was recognized by many of his contemporaries and successors. Among the latter was Schrank who united *Papilio janira* and *Papilio jurtina* to form a single species, to which, rejecting both these Linnaean names, he applied the new name *Papilio lemur*. The name *lemur* Schrank has been rejected by all later authors who have agreed however that at the species-name level the names *Papilio janira* and *Papilio jurtina* of Linnaeus represent the same taxon. In order to provide the nominal species *Maniola lemur* with a determinate content and thus to determine whether it was an objective synonym of *Papilio janira* and of *Papilio jurtina*, I selected the specimen (a female) on which Linnaeus based his description of *Papilio jurtina* to be the lectotype of the nominal species *Maniola lemur* Schrank. The effect of this action was (i) to make the specific name *lemur* Schrank a junior objective

synonym of the name *jurtina* Linnaeus and (ii), in view of Scudder's action in 1875 in selecting *Maniola lemur* Schrank to be the type-species of the genus *Maniola* Schrank, to make the objectively identical and older nominal species *Papilio jurtina* the type-species of that genus.

The present species was known continuously by the specific name *janira* Linnaeus until after the turn of the XIXth century. In 1861 however Staudinger (*in Staudinger & Wocke, Cat. Lép. Europe* (1) : 13), while retaining the name *janira* Linnaeus, advanced also the superior claim of the specific name *jurtina* Linnaeus, which he described as a "nomen antrius, recipiendum". Staudinger took the same attitude in his *Catalog* (: 31) published in 1871. Four years later Kirby (1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 77) deliberately adopted the name *jurtina* Linnaeus, sinking *janira* Linnaeus as a junior synonym. At this time—and, indeed, for many years after—zoologists had no International Code by which to guide themselves and began to show an increasing tendency to follow the Principle of Page and Line Precedence in cases of this kind. Partly no doubt for this reason but partly also because of the great prestige quickly gained by Kirby's *Syn. Cat.*, the use of the specific name *jurtina* in preference to the name *janira* rapidly gained ground and ultimately became virtually universal. This practice remained unaffected by the publication in 1905 of the International Code which provided, though rather obscurely (Article 28) that cases of this kind should be regulated by the First Reviser Principle. That this should have happened in this case is no doubt principally attributable to the, by this time, strong attachment of lepidopterists to the Principle of Page and Line Precedence, and a consequent disinclination to examine what would be the effect of applying the First Reviser Principle to the names here in question.

As a consequence of the definitive re-affirmation of the First Reviser Principle as against that of Page and Line Precedence by the Copenhagen Congress in 1953—a decision now embodied with great clarity in Article 24(a)—it became necessary to re-examine the present case. This survey showed, as was expected, that the earliest First Reviser choice in favour of the specific name *jurtina* Linnaeus over the name *janira* Linnaeus was that by Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 77), to which reference has already been made. It was found also however that there was a much earlier First Reviser choice in the opposite sense. This was the selection by Fabricius in 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 44) of *Papilio janira* Linnaeus to take precedence over the name *Papilio jurtina* Linnaeus, the name *janira* being adopted for the species allotted the number 433, the name *jurtina* Linnaeus being cited as a synonym. The abandonment of the deeply entrenched specific name *jurtina* in favour of the long-abandoned name *janira* would have caused great inconvenience through the disturbance in current practice and would have served no useful purposes. It was accordingly decided to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to set aside all existing First Reviser choices in the present case and, having done so, to issue directions under those powers that precedence be given to the specific name *jurtina* Linnaeus over the specific name *janira* Linnaeus. An application in this sense was accordingly submitted to the Commission by myself in 1956 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* 12 : 279–286).

The above and the associated proposals were approved by the Commission which promulgated its decision in its *Opinion* 506 published in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 18 : 177–196). Having granted precedence to the specific name *jurtina* Linnaeus over the name *janira* Linnaeus in the manner indicated above, the Commission placed the specific name *jurtina* Linnaeus, 1758, as published in the binomen *Papilio jurtina*, interpreted as specified above, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1492. At the same time the generic name *Maniola* Schrank, 1801, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1254.

MANORINA Aurivillius, [1925], *in Seitz, Grossschmett. Erde* 13 : 559 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Manarina* Mabille, 1904).

MANSUETA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *Mélanges lép.* 1 : 69. Type-species by original designation : **Heliconia daeta** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* 1 : pl. 11 [= pl. 7B], fig. 7.

MANTO de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (3) : 312. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina hypoleuca** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 38; **2** (plates) : pl. 17, figs 54, 55 ♂.

MANTOIDES Druce, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** (3) : 677. Type-species by original designation : **Mantoides licinius** Druce, 1896, *ibid.* **1896** (3) : 677, pl. 21, figs 10 ♂, 11 ♀.

MARELA Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 41. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 91) : **Eudamus tamyroides** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* (3) : 509, pl. 70, figs 13, 14.

MARICA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 63. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 198) : **Papilio stygne** Ochsenheimer, 1807, *Schmett. Europa* **1** (1) : 276.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio stygne* Ochsenheimer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio meolans* Prunner, 1798 (*Lepid. pedemont.* : 71).

MARIUS Swainson, [1830], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **1** : pl. 45. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio marius** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 14, pl. 200, figs D, E.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio marius* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio chiron* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 452). An entirely different species belonging to the family Lycaenidae was given the same name in 1775; this was *Papilio chiron* Rottemburg, 1775 (*Der Naturforscher* **6** : 27). The specific name *chiron* of Fabricius, which applies to a Nymphalid species, takes precedence over Rottemburg's (Lycaenid) name *chiron* under the provisions of Opinion 516 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44) in which the Commission gave directions under its Plenary Powers as to the precedence to be accorded to names published by various authors in the year 1775, one of the directions so given being that the *Systema Entomologiae* of Fabricius was to be accorded precedence over the paper published by Rottemburg in *Der Naturforscher* in the same year.

MARMESSUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 81. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 212) : **Papilio lisias** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (13) : 89, pl. 152, figs F, G.

MAROSIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis antara** Moore, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **26** (347) : 4, pl. 49, fig. 2 ♀.

When Moore established this nominal genus, he designated its type-species but did not provide a generic definition. This deficiency he made good in the following year ([1899], *loc. cit.* **4** (37) : 14).

MARPESIA Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 32. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 212) : **Marpesia eleuchea** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 32, pl. [35], figs 197, 198.

Scudder erroneously supposed that this generic name was first published by Hübner in his *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* ((3) : 47) but, under Article 67(g) of the current revised Code this does not invalidate his type-selection, since the species which he selected (*Marpesia eleuchea*) was (as shown above) included in the genus in the *Zuträge* as well as in the later *Verzeichniss* (published in 1819).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Marpesia eleuchea* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio petreus* Cramer, [1776] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 138, pl. 87, figs D, E).

MARSHALLIA Doherty, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal.*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 410 *nota*. Type-species by monotypy : *Oxylides tharis* Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 22, pl. [152], figs 883, 884.

Doherty introduced the name *Marshallia* as one which he had proposed in manuscript to

apply to this genus but that on ascertaining that such a usage of the name *Marshallia* would be invalid as a junior homonym of *Marshallia* Zittel, 1878 *Abh. bayer. Akad. Wiss., math.-phys.* **13** (Abt. 1) : 59, he decided to introduce the name *Indoxylides* in its place. He went on to say that he had communicated this decision to de Niceville in correspondence but that this notification had arrived too late for that author to introduce the name *Indoxylides* in the paper which (as Doherty had known) was then in preparation. In that paper de Niceville introduced a new name—*Eooxylides*—of his own. It was this name which Doherty adopted and in the synonymy of which he placed his own discarded manuscript name *Marshallia*. (It should be noted here that Doherty must have relied for his knowledge of the name *Eooxylides* on a letter or proof sent to him by Niceville; for in fact de Niceville's paper containing this name was not published until February 1890, whereas the paper containing this name was published on 30th December 1889. Thus, in the end it was Doherty and not de Niceville who published a name for this genus, though this was due to delay in the printing of de Niceville's paper and the name which he so published (*Eooxylides*) was a manuscript name of de Niceville's.)

The name *Marshallia* Doherty is invalid under Article 11(d) as being published in a synonymy. Even if it were not invalid on this account, the name *Marshallia* Doherty would still have been invalid, as a junior homonym (as noted above) of the older name *Marshallia* Zittel, 1878.

MARTANDA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 169. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis janardana** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 234.

MARTHISA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49; **3** (28) : 73. Type-species by original designation : **Symphaedra canescens** Butler, [1869], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** (3) : 612, pl. 45, fig. 5.

MASHUNA van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa* (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8) **2** : 159. Type-species by original designation : **Ypthima mashuna** Trimen, 1895, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1895** : 181, pl. 5, fig. 1.

The name *Mashuna* van Son was published in July 1955 and accordingly has some five months' priority over its objective synonym *Ypthimorpha* Overlaet which (as shown in the note given under that name) was not published until December of that year.

MASICES Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 408. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 91) : **Achlyodes anticus** Plötz, 1884, *JahrBuch nassau. Ver. Naturk.* **37** : 16.

MASOURA Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 138. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Melanitis masour** Hewitson, 1875, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **11** : 227.

The name *Masoura* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Gallienia* Oberthur, 1916, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

MASSAGA Doherty, 30th December, 1889, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 417, nota. Type-species by original designation : **Poritia pediada** Hewitson, 1877, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **13** : 223.

As noted above, Doherty established the nominal genus *Massaga* in a footnote on page 417 of his paper cited above with *Poritia pediada* Hewitson as designated type-species. Later, he appears to have overlooked the action which he had already taken in this matter, for in a paper published in 1891 (*loc. cit.*, Pt II, **60** (1) : 35 (he introduced *Massaga* as a new genus, describing it with several included species—one being *Poritia pediada* Hewitson—but with no designated type-species. The name *Massaga* Doherty is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Massaga* Walker, 1854 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 358), a name given to a genus of moths.

MASTOR Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 567. Type-species by original designation : **Mastor anubis** Godman, [1900], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 568, pl. 100, figs 32–35 ♂.

MATAPA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 163. Type-species by original designation : *Ismene aria* Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 784.

MATAPOIDES Druce, 1912, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **9** : 502. Type-species by original designation : **Matapoides smaragdinus** Druce, 1912, *ibid.* (8) **9** : 502.

MATHANIA Oberthür, 1890, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **10**, Bull. 1890 : xx. Type-species by selection by Klots (1931), *Ent. amer.* (n.s.) **12** (3) : 151, 171) : **Mathania esther** Oberthür, 1890, *ibid.* (6) **10**, Bull. 1890 : xxi.

MAUREBIA Gaede, 1931, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* **48** : 703 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Manerebia* Staudinger, 1897).

MCCLUNGIA Fox, 1940, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **66** : 174, 201. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia salonica** Hewitson, [1855], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [46], pl. [23], fig. 86.

This generic name, being based on the modern patronymic "McClung", was correctly spelled by Fox, as shown above, even though the resulting name is a quite impossible Latin word.

MEANDRUSA Moore, 1888, *Descr. new ind. Lep. Coll. Atkinson* (3) : 284. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio evan** Doubleday, 1845, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **16** : 235.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio evan* Doubleday is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio payeni* Boisduval, [1836], ((Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 235).

Further, the above taxon is currently considered to be congeneric with *Papilio gyas* Westwood, 1841, the type-species of the nominal genus *Danasa* Moore, 188. The names *Meandrusa* and *Dabasa* were published in the same paper and on the same date as one another. Accordingly, the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser (Article 24(a)). The First Reviser in this case was Evans (1927, *Ident. ind. Butts* [ed. 1] : 25) who accorded precedence to the name *Meandrusa*, sinking *Dabasa* as a junior synonym of that name.

MECHANITES Hübner, [1820], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [2] (also pl. [1] of the same volume published in [1823]) (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Merchanitis* Fabricius, 1807).

MECHANITIS [Illiger], 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg*, Halle [Jena] **1807** (No. 2) : 1180, 1181. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 125) : *Nereis dianasa* Hübner, [1806], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [8].

This is one of the twelve names, well-known and in common use as from the date of their publication by Fabricius in 1807, which it was discovered in 1939 had been published slightly earlier in an anonymous paper by Illiger, by whom they had employed in a quite different way. A full account of this unfortunate discovery has been given in the note on the name *Apatura* [Illiger] (the first in alphabetical order of the names concerned). It is necessary here only to note that the adoption of these Illigerian names would have led to the most devastating confusion. In many cases the type-species do not even belong to the same families as those of the genera bearing the corresponding Fabrician names. In the case of the genus *Mechanitis* [Illiger] there were seven included nominal species, of which not one was an Ithomiid, all being Nymphalids. In order to deal with the situation described, it was decided to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to suppress these ill-starred Illigerian names, thus validating their Fabrician counterparts.

The application submitted in this case was approved by the Commission which embodied its decision in its *Opinion* 232 which was promulgated in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 249-274). In that *Opinion* the name *Mechanitis* [Illiger] was suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy. It was thereupon placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 43.

In order to provide this name with a definite burial place in the literature the nominal

species *Nereis dianasa* Hübner, [1806] was selected to be the type-species of this nominal genus. That species is the type-species of *Eueides* Hübner, 1816, in the synonymy of which the name *Mechanitis* [Illiger] disappeared on being suppressed by the Commission.

MECHANITIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 284. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 212) : **Papilio polymnia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 466.

This name was universally accepted as an available name until in 1939 it was discovered—that it was a junior homonym of the previously overlooked name of slightly older date, *Mechanitis* [Illiger], 1807. By the suppression by the Commission in its Opinion 232 of the name *Mechanitis* [Illiger] the name *Mechanitis* Fabricius was provided with an unassailably available status. By the same Opinion the Commission placed the name *Mechanitis* Fabricius on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology as Name No. 661.

MEDUSIA Verity, 1953, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* 5 : 179. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio medusa** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 167.

MEGALEAS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 617. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia syrna** Godman & Salvin, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1879 : 155.

MEGALOPALPUS Röber, 1886, *Corresp Bl. ent. Ver. Iris* 1 : 51. Type-species by original designation : **Megalopalpus simplex** Röber, 1886, *ibid.* 1 : 51, pl. 4, fig. 4 ♀.

The name *Megalopalpus* Röber was involved in the *Pentila/Liptena* problem up the time of the settlement of this by the Ruling given by the Commission in its Opinion 566 in 1959 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 20 : 377–390). This arose from the fact that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Megalopalpus simplex* Röber, the type-species of the present genus, is currently considered subjectively to be congeneric with *Pentila symna* Westwood, [1851], the type-species by monotypy of the genus *Pentila* Westwood, of which therefore—on the foregoing basis—*Megalopalpus* Röber was a junior subjective synonym. The names *Pentila* and *Megalopalpus* were never used in this sense and the action taken by the Commission in its Opinion 566 gave effect to the long-established usage of these names. Thus, as the result of that Opinion the name *Megalopalpus* Röber became the oldest available name for the genus concerned. As part of the settlement effected by the above Opinion the name *Megalopalpus* Röber was placed on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology as Name No. 1368.

MEGALURA Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* 3 : 446. Type-species by original designation : **Nymphalis coresia** Godart, [1824], *Encyc. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 359.

MEGAMEDE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 50. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 213) : **Papilio rhetenor** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (2) : 22, pl. 15, figs A, B.

When Hübner established the nominal genus *Megamede*, he recognized two nominal species as belonging to it, the first of these being a replacement species *Megamede rhetenor* then established (: 50) to take the place of *Papilio rhetenor* Cramer, a nominal species, whose name he rejected for no ascertainable reason. Under the Code (Article 69 (a) (i)) a nominal species, the name of which is cited in a synonymy at the time of the establishment of a nominal genus ranks as one of the originally included nominal species of that genus. Thus, in the present case Scudder's action in selecting *Papilio rhetenor* as the type-species constitutes a valid type-selection.

MEGANOSTOMA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 489 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Megonostoma* Reakirt, 1863).

MEGASTES Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 346. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 213) : *Dynastor napoleon* Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 58, fig. 2.

Westwood introduced what he called "*Megastes* Boisduval" in the synonymy of the name *Dynastor* Doubleday, [1849]. Westwood did not state that his was a manuscript name but in point of fact it was, not having been published by Boisduval until 1870. As a name published in a synonymy, the name *Megastes* Westwood is invalid under Article 11(d) which provides that a name so published does not thereby acquire the status of availability. Even if this name were not invalid on the above account, it would by the type-selection made by Scudder in 1875, have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Dynastor* Doubleday, [1849].

MEGASTES Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 53. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 26) : **Papilio darius** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 482.

This is an available name, not being invalidated under the Law of Homonymy, the older name *Megastes* Westwood, [1851], being a name published in a synonymy, possessing under Article 11(d) no status in zoological nomenclature.

MEGATHYMUS Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 83. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus** (?) *yuccae* Boisduval & Leconte, [1834], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amér. sept.* : pl. 70, figs (unnumbered) ♂ [nec ♀], larva et pupa, [no text].

MEGISBA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 71. Type-species by monotypy : **Megisba thwaitesi** Moore, [1881], *loc. cit.* **1** (2) : 71, pl. 34, figs 3 ♂, 3a ♀, 3b (larva et pupa).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Megisba thwaitesi* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena malaya* Horsfield, [1828] (*Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 70).

MEGISTANIS Doubleday, 1844, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 109. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 134) : **Papilio cadmus** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 33, pl. 22, figs A, B.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio cadmus* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio acheronta* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 501). There being no definite information as to the exact dates in 1775 on which the *Papilio cadmus* Cramer and *Papilio acheronta* Fabricius were published in 1775, the relative precedence to be accorded to these names was a matter of doubt until in 1958 the Commission gave a Ruling under its Plenary Powers in its *Opinion 516* (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44) as to the relative precedence to be accorded to names in various works published in 1775. Under that Ruling the Commission gave directions, *inter alia*, that the *Syst. Ent.* of Fabricius of 1775 was to be treated as having precedence before those portions of Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* published in the same year. Thus, the specific name *acheronta* Fabricius, 1775, takes precedence above the specific name *cadmus* Cramer, [1775], and on the basis of the subjective identification noted above, becomes the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the present species.

When establishing this genus, Doubleday, after citing *cadmus* Cramer, added as a second species what he called "*Megistanis beotus* Boisd.?" . Scudder, overlooking the mark of interrogation, selected this latter nominal species in 1875 (*Proc. amer. acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 213) to be the type-species. This action was invalid because when in 1844 Doubleday established this genus, there did not exist any duly published nominal species bearing this name. The species which in 1844 Doubleday had in mind was no doubt that which he himself named *Megistanis baeotus*, (emendation of *beotus*) in [1849] (*Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 48, fig. 2). Following Scudder's erroneous type-selection, this species was long known by the name *Megistanis*, but that practice was seen to be quite unacceptable as soon as it was realized that the true type-species of that genus was *Papilio cadmus* Cramer, these species not being considered to be congeneric by the author during the last hundred years. The correction of the type-species of *Megistanis* Doubleday left the species *Megistanis baeotus* Doubleday without an available generic name. To make good this deficiency I introduced in 1939 the name *Baeotus* which thus takes the place of the incorrect usage of *Megistanis* (i.e. *Megistanis* auct. nec Doubleday).

MEGISTANIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 53. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio pherecydes* Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (28) : 80, pl. 330, figs A, B.

This is one of the numerous cases in which Boisduval put a name of his own devising into irregular currency as a manuscript name but owing his dilatoriness allowed many years to pass before he published the name himself, having in the mean time been anticipated by another author—in this case by Doubleday as far back as 1844. When at length he did publish this, and names similarly placed, he expressly stated that he was the author.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio pherecydes* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio acheronta* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 501).

The name *Megistanis* Boisduval is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Megistanis* Doubleday, 1844.

MEGISTIAS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 571. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia tripunctata** Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 752.

MEGISTO Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 54. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 14) : **Papilio eurytus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 487.

Hübner, when establishing this genus cited the specific name *eurytus* Fabricius in the synonymy of the name *cymela* Cramer accepted by him as the name for the species concerned. The citation of a specific name in a synonymy in this manner confers upon the species so named the status of an originally included species, and in consequence Butler's selection of *Papilio eurytus* Fabricius as the type-species of this genus was perfectly in order.

The taxon represented by the nominal species which is the type-species of this genus was formerly called by the specific name *cymela* Cramer (*Papilio cymela* Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (11) : 55, pl. 132, figs C, D), the name of a later-established nominal species, which was—and still is—considered subjectively to represent the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio eurytus* Fabricius.

MEGONOSTOMA Reakirt, 1863, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* 2 : 356. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 46) : *Papilio cesonia* Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 176, pl. 41, fig. 2.

The name *Megonostoma* Reakirt is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Zerene* Hübner, [1819].

MELAMPIAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 63. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 214) : **Papilio hyperbius** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 257.

The name *Papilio hyperbius* given by Linnaeus in 1764 to the type-species of this genus is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio hyperbius* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* 6 : 408), a name bestowed upon a species belonging to a quite different family (the family Nymphalidae). Hübner, when establishing the genus *Melampias*, cited the name of the type-species as *hyperbia*; this however was not a replacement name for *hyperbius*, being, as the references cited by Hübner show, no more than a change in termination to make this specific name agree in gender with the name *Melampias*, which is feminine in gender. This species remained without a nomenclaturally available name until in 1955 (*Butts S. Africa* (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8) 2 : 99) van Son provided for it the replacement name *Melampias huebneri*.

Melampias is a monobasic Ypthimid genus, the sole species of which is confined to the Western Cape Province of South Africa. Formerly, however, this generic name was incorrectly used by some authors as though its type-species was one or other of the Palaearctic species of the *Erebia*-group.

MELANARGIA Meigen, 1828, *Syst. Beschr. Europ. Schmett.* 1 (3) : 97. Type-species by selection by Kirby (1894, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, *Lepid.* 1 : 240) : **Papilio galathea** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 474.

Although it had been in almost universal use for over a century the name *Melanaria* Meigen was invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Agapetes* Billberg, 1820, until in 1956 it was validated by the Commission through the suppression of the name *Agapetes* Billberg under the Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in *Opinion 400 (Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom. 12 : 419—432)*. In the same *Opinion* the name *Melanaria* Meigen was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 991.

MELANIA Sodovskii, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1837** (6) : 81. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio hermione* Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 281.

The name *Melania* Sodovskii was proposed as a replacement for the name *Hipparchia* Fabricius, 1807. That name is however a nomenclaturally available name in no need of replacement. The name *Melania* Sodovskii is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Hipparchia* Fabricius.

Even if the name *Hipparchia* Fabricius had been invalid, the name *Melania* Sodovskii could not have been used as a replacement, for it is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Melania* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* **1799** : 75) and of *Melania* Perry, 1811 (*Conchl. pl. xxix*).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hermione* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio fagi* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 152).

MELANIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 25. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 214) : **Papilio melander** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 89 (*pro parte*), pl. 136, fig. B [fig. A].

Hübner cited the specific name of the type-species as *melandra*, but this was not a replacement name for *melander* or even an emendation of that name, the variation in termination being only due to a change in gender effected by Hübner for the purposes of making it agree in gender with the generic name *Melanis*, a noun of feminine gender.

It must be noted that, as originally established, the nominal species *Papilio melander* Stoll comprised two taxonomic species, the one shown as fig. A, the other as fig. B, on his plate 136. Stichel in 1910 (in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 203) established the nominal species *Lymnas multiplaga* based on the species figured by Cramer as fig. A on his plate 336, thus leaving the specimen figured by Cramer as fig. B to represent the lectotype of *Papilio melander* Cramer, the type-species of the present genus (*Melanis*).

The name *Melanis* (with its true type-species *Papilio melander* Cramer) is according to current taxonomic ideas a senior subjective synonym of *Lymnas* Blanchard, 1840. The latter name has however been widely used for this genus in the erroneous belief, it appears, that the type-species of *Melanis* is the nominal species *Papilio agrytus* Cramer, a species considered not to be congeneric with *Hesperia electron* Fabricius, the type-species of *Lymnas* Blanchard. By those authors who have mistakenly used the name *Melanis* in this way the name *Isapis* Doubleday, 1847 (type-species: *Papilio agrytus* Cramer) has been erroneously treated as a junior synonym of *Melanis* Hübner.

MELANITIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk. (Illiger)* **6** : 282. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194) : **Papilio leda** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 474.

MELANOCYMA Westwood, 1858, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **4** : 186. Type-species by monotypy; **Thaumantis faunula** Westwood, [Dec. 1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 54, fig. 1; *id.*, [Jan. 1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 334 *nota* (as *Clerome* sp.).

MELANOPE Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.*, Bd **1**, (Th. 2) (6) : 257. Type-species by monotypy : **Aricoris bahiana** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 295, pl. 38, figs 3, 4.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Aricoris bahiana* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) is

currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Erycina tutana* Godart, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (2) : 577).

MELANTHES Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 47. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1921, *Univ. Iowa Studies, Studies nat. Hist.* **9** (No. 4) : 48) : **Nisoniades brunnea** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1864, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg.* **18** : 172.

MELATANIS Mabille, 1876, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **1** : 199 (an incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Melanitis* Fabricius, 1807).

MELEAGERIA Sagarra, 1925, *Bull. Inst. catal. Hist. nat.* (2) **5** : 271. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio meleager** Esper, [1777], *Die Schmett.* **1** (8) : pl. 45; *id.*, [1779], **1** (9) : 375.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio meleager* Esper is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio daphnis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Ankiündung* [sic] syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 182). Formerly, it was a matter of doubt whether the name *Papilio daphnis* [Denis & Schiffermüller] was an available name because there is another name consisting of the same combination also published in 1775. This is the name *Papilio daphnis* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 89, pl. 57, figs E, F), a name bestowed upon a species of an entirely different family (the family Nymphalidae). Doubts on this subject were however set at rest in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44) when in its Opinion 516 the Commission gave directions under its Plenary Powers as to the relative precedence to be accorded to names in certain books published in 1775, the Commission ruling, *inter alia*, that precedence should be accorded to names in the *Ankiündung* of Denis & Schiffermüller over names in the portion of Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* published in the same year. Thus, the name *Papilio daphnis* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is now seen to have precedence over the (Nymphalid) name *Papilio daphnis* Cramer. Accordingly, the specific name *daphnis* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is an available name and, being the oldest such name subjectively applicable to the present (Lycenid) species, is therefore its valid name. Luckily, as I have pointed out (Hemming, 1960, *Annot. lep.* (2) : 54-56), this does not mean that the well-known species-group name *meleager* Esper will disappear in synonymy, for at the subspecies-level the taxon represented by *meleager* Esper is markedly distinct from the nominate subspecies *daphnis*.

MELETE Swainson, [1831], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** : pl. 79. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris limnoria** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 144.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pieris limnoria* Godart is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio lycimnia* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* **2** (9) : 13, pl. 105, figs E, F).

MELIBAEA Saunders, [1850], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (n.s.) **5** : 96. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 129) : *Erycina julia* Saunders, [Feb. 1850], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* [1] **5** (9) : 225 (*pro parte*), pl. 21, figs 1, 1a, 2, 2a (as defined by the specimen figured as figure 1 on plate 21, selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 101) to represent the lectotype of this species).

Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 303) drew attention to the fact that, while the figures on Saunders's plate 21 represented specimens of that author's new species *Erycina julia*, the text contained a description of a different species, *Papilio aulestes* Cramer, [1779]. This appears to have been due, in part, to the fact that previously Doubleday had applied to the Cramerian species the name *Erycina julia* in manuscript and had even published that name in this sense as a *nomen nudum* in 1847 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 3). Stichel in 1930 (*in Strand's Lep. Cat.* **40** : 323, 328) reached the same conclusion as Kirby, except that he considered that at least part of Saunders's text referred to the true *Erycina julia*, while the remainder was concerned with *Papilio aulestes*. The interpretation of *Erycina julia* was placed on a firm basis by the choice of the lectotype referred to above.

The name *Melibaea* Saunders is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Melibaea* Forbes, 1838

(*Malac. monensis* : 4, 59) and also of *Melibaea* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1848 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) 5 (4) : 613).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Erycina julia* Saunders is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio meliboeus* Fabricius, 1777 (*Gen. Ins.* : 271). The taxon represented by this Fabrician nominal species is, through a lectotype selection made by Hemming in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (4) : 129), objectively identical with that represented by the nominal species *Ancyluris pyrete* Hübner, [1819], the type-species of the genus *Ancyluris* Hübner, [1819]. Accordingly, on the taxonomic view set out above, the name *Melibaea* Saunders, [1859], does not require replacement, it being a junior subjective synonym of *Ancyluris* Hübner, [1819].

MELIBOEA Stichel, 1930, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* 40 : 321 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Melibaea* Saunders, [1859]).

MELINAEA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 11. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 215) : **Papilio egina** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (16) : 144, pl. 191, fig. D.

The name *Papilio egina* as applied to the present species by Cramer in 1777 is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio egina* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 64, pl. 39, figs F, G), a name bestowed upon an Acraeid species. The oldest available name subjectively applicable to the present Ithomnid species appears to be *Papilio ludovica* Cramer, [1780] (*loc. cit.* 4 (25) : 17, pl. 297, fig. E).

MELINAEA Sodovskii, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 1837 (6) : 80. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio cincia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 480.

The name *Melinaea* Sodovskii was proposed as a replacement for the name *Melitaea* Fabricius, 1807. This action was entirely uncalled for, *Melitaea* Fabricius is an available name in every respect. The replacement name *Melinaea* Sodovskii is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Melitaea* Fabricius.

Even if the name *Melitaea* Fabricius had been in need of replacement, the name *Melinaea* Sodovskii could not have been used for this purpose, as it is invalid under the Law of Homonymy as a junior homonym of *Melinaea* Hübner, 1816.

MELINAEA Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* 23 (3) : 549. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Ann. lep.* (4) : 118) : *Papilio egina* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (16) : 144, pl. 191, fig. D.

It would have been natural to suppose that the name *Melinaea*, as used by Bates, was no more than a later usage of the name *Melinaea* Hübner, 1816, but any such conclusion would have been incorrect, for Bates went out of his way to make it clear that he considered himself to be establishing a new nominal genus, adding the words "nov. genus". It must therefore be concluded that for some incomprehensible reason Bates here published *Melinaea* as a new name, though he must have been aware that this name had been published by Hübner in practically the same sense nearly fifty years earlier.

The name *Melinaea* Bates is invalid, (as shown above) as a junior homonym of *Melinaea* Hübner, 1816, and by type-selection made later it is also a junior objective synonym of that name.

MELINDA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 229. Type-species by monotypy : *Danais formosa* Godman, 1880, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1880 : 183, pl. 19, fig. 1.

The name *Melinda* Moore is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Melinda* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*Mém. présentés Acad. Roy. Sci. Inst. Fr.* 2 : 439).

MELINDOPSIS Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* 31 (No. 5) : 461. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio rex** Oberthur, 1886, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) 6, *Bull.* 1886 : cxiv.

MELILAEA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenh.* (Illiger) **6** : 284. Type-species by selection by Westwood (1840, *Introd. Class. Ins.* **2**, Syn. : 88) : **Papilio cinxia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 480.

MELLANA Hayward, 1948, *Acta zool. lilloana* **5** : 98. Type-species by original designation : **Atrytone mella** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvini, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 492, pl. 94, figs 14–16.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Atrytone mella* Godman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia clavus* Erichson, 1848, in Schomburgk, *Reise Brit.-Guiana* **3** : 603.

MELLICTA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 77. Type-species by selection by Moore ([1901], *Lep. ind.* **5** (49) : 2) : **Papilio athalia** Rottemburg, 1775, *Der Naturforscher* **6** : 5.

Moore's type-selection for this genus was overlooked until attention was drawn to it by Higgins in 1955 (*Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **106** : 4). Up till then it had been assumed that through the selection by Barnes & McDunnough in 1916 (*Contrib. nat. Hist. Lepid. N. Amer.* **3** (2) : 83) the type-species was *Papilio cinxia* Linnaeus, 1758 ; the name *Mellicta* Billberg was in consequence erroneously treated during that period as a junior objective synonym of *Melitaea* Fabricius, 1807.

MELPHINA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 8, 162. Type-species by original designation : **Parnara melphis** Holland, 1894, *Ent. News* **5** : 31.

MELYNIAS Moore, [1894], *Lep. ind.* **2** (18) : 144, 156. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lais** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (10) : 21, pl. 110, figs A, B.

MEMPHIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 48. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 215) : **Papilio odilia** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 79, pl. 329, figs C, D.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio odilia* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio polycarmes* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 484).

The type-species of this genus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with *Papilio troglodyta* Fabricius, 1775, the type-species of *Anaea* Hübner, [1819]. These generic names were published on the same date and on the same page and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was Kirby who in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 276) gave preference to the name *Anaea* Hübner, sinking the name *Memphis* Hübner as a synonym.

MENAMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 264. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea camaralzeman** Butler, 1886, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1866** : 271, pl. 29, fig. 1.

MENAMOPSIS de Nicewillie, 1886, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** (No. 5) : 433. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio tavoyanus** Butler, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **10** : 373.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio tavoyanus* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio slateri* Hewitson, [1859] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **2** [3], pl. [2], fig. 9).

MENANDER Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 137. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio menander** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 86, pl. 334, figs C, D.

The name *Menander* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Tharops* Hübner, [1819], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

MENE LAIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 84. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 216) : **Papilio polytes** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 460.

MENERIS Doubleday, 1844, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 106. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio tulbaghia* Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 284.

The name *Meneris* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Aeropetes* Billberg, 1820.

MESAPIA Gray, 1856, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 92. Type-species by monotypy : *Pieris peloria* Hewitson, [1853], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [8], pl. [4], figs 15, 16.

MESENE Doubleday, 1847, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 7. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 126) : *Papilio phareus* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (15) : 113, pl. 170, fig. C.

MESENOPSIS Godman & Salvin, [1886], *Biol. centr-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 414. Type-species by selection by Stichel 1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 218 : *Limnas* (?) **bryaxis** Hewitson, 1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **6** : 227.

MESOACIDALIA Reuss, 1926, *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1926** (1) : 69. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481.

The name *Papilio aglaja* was given by Linnaeus in 1758 to two different species, once (: 481) to the present Nymphalid (Argynnid) species and once (: 465) to a Pierid (*Delias*) species. In 1767 (*loc. cit.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 755) he realized the mistake which he had made in 1758, and, in order to correct it, introduced the substitute name *Papilio pasilhoe* for the name *Papilio aglaja*, as previously applied by him to the Pierid species, while retaining the name *Papilio aglaja* for the present Nymphalid species. In spite of this, the specific name *aglaja* continued in use for well over one hundred and fifty years both for the Nymphalid and for the Pierid species. That this should have happened was no doubt partly due to the fact that (as already noted) the two species concerned belong to widely separated families but it is certainly due principally to the fact that these species occur in different zoogeographical regions — the Nymphalid in the Palaearctic Region, the Pierid in the Indo-Oriental Region — with the result that it seldom, if ever, happened that a later author found it necessary to deal with both species in a single work. Indeed, it was not until 1935 (*Entomologist* **68** : 189 *nota*) that Verity drew attention to the condition of homonymy between these names, expressed the view that of these two names it was the present (Nymphalid) name that should be rejected as invalid (principle of page precedence) and added that under the Code the name *aglaja* Linnaeus ought to be replaced by the name *charlotta* Haworth (*Papilio charlotta* Haworth, 1802, *Prod. Lep. brit.* : 3); Verity did not however actually make this change. There then appearing to be no alternative, the change was actually made by myself in 1942 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **11** : 158). The situation was however completely changed by the introduction into the current revised Code of 1961 of the First Reviser principle for dealing with cases of this kind (Article 24 (a)). In the present case Linnaeus himself was the First Reviser when (as already noted) he rejected and replaced the name *Papilio aglaja* as applied to the Pierid species and retained that name for the present Nymphalid species. Thus, under the Code the name *Papilio aglaja* Linnaeus, 1758 (: 481) is the correct name for the type-species of the present (Nymphalid) species.

MESODINA Meyrick, 1901, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **37** : 168. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperilla halyzia* Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 38.

MESODRYAS Reuss, 1927, *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1926** (5) : 435. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio paphia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481.

The name *Mesodryas* Reuss is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Argynnis* Fabricius, 1807.

MESOPHTHALMA Westwood, [1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 455. Type-species by monotypy : **Mesosemia** (**Mesophtalma**) **idotea** Westwood, [1851], *in Doubleday, ibid.* (2) : 355 *nota*.

MESOSEMIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 21. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 216) : **Mesosemia philoclessa** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (2) : 21.

The name *Mesosemia philoclessa* Hübner was introduced as a replacement for the name *Papilio philocles* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 483). This action of Hübner's was quite uncalled-for; the name *philoclessa* Hübner is objectively invalid, and the name *philocles* Linnaeus is the valid name for this species.

MESOTAENIA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 209. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Callitaenia doris** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 107.

The name *Mesotaenia* Kirby was introduced as a replacement for *Callitaenia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

MESOXANTHA Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm 31 (No. 5) : 153, 157. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio ethoaea** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 3 : index et 51, pl. 37, figs 3, 4.

MESSARAS Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 163. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 217) : *Papilio erymanthis* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 1 : index et 29, pl. 15, figs 3, 4.

The name *Messaras* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Cupha* Billberg, 1820.

MESTAPRA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 285. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea fraudulentia** Butler, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 10 : 41.

MESTRA Hübner, [1825], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [45]. Type-species by monotypy : **Mestra hypermnestra** Hübner, [1825], *ibid.* 2 : pl. [45].

METACHARIS Butler, 1867, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 3 : 174. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 217) : **Hesperia ptolemaeus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 319.

METACRENIS Butler, 1895, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1895 (2) : 259. Type-species by original designation : *Harma concordia* Hopffer, 1855, *Ber. Verh. Akad. Berlin* 1855 : 641.

The name *Metacrenis* Butler is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Crenidomimas* Karsch, 1894.

METAMANDANA Stichel, 1907, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 63 : 6. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio dido* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* 6 : 408.

First, it must be noted that Stichel actually cited the type-species as " *Papilio dido* Clerck, 1764 ". The reference here is to fig. 2 (2 figs) on pl. [30] in the second part of Clerck's *Icones*, the names used in which were provided by Linnaeus and are attributable to that author and not to Clerck, who was responsible only for the production of the plates. When Linnaeus introduced the name *Papilio dido* in the *Amoen. acad.*, he cited in synonymy the above plate in the *Icones*. That plate was however still unpublished at that time and accordingly the name *Papilio dido* Linnaeus is attributable to the *Amoen. acad.* and not to the *Icones*.

Second, it must be noted that Godman & Salvin in 1881 (*Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 1 : 166) treated *Papilio dido* as belonging to the genus *Metamorpha* Hübner, [1819], of which they considered that it was the sole species, and in 1894 (in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 1 : 46, 47) Kirby actually designated that species as the type-species of *Metamorpha*. This usage was entirely incorrect because the true type-species of this genus (by selection by Scudder in 1875) is *Metamorpha elissa* Hübner, [1819] (a species objectively identical with *Papilio sulphitia* Stoll, [1780], the name of which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy). This misuse of the name *Metamorpha* had a most unfortunate result, because the true type-species is a Junoniine Nymphalid, whereas *Papilio dido* is a Heliconiine. It was to correct this misusage that in 1907 Stichel introduced the name *Metamandana* in 1907.

Both Stichel when pointing out the correct use of the name *Metamorpha* and also his predecessors who misused that name for *Papilio dido* overlooked the fact that species was already the type-species of a much older genus, *Philaethria* Billberg, 1820. Thus, the name *Metamandana* Stichel is invalid as a junior objective synonym of the older-established nominal genus *Philaethria* Billberg.

METAMORPHA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 43. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 217) : **Metamorpha elissa** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (3) : 43.

The name *Metamorpha elissa* was introduced by Hübner as a replacement for the name *Papilio supitia* Stoll, [1780] (*in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (28) : 77, pl. 328, figs A, B). This was a necessary replacement, for the name *Papilio supitia* Stoll is invalid, as a junior homonym of the older name *Papilio supitia* Cramer, [1779] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (18) : 37, pl. 214, fig. E). Thus, although still commonly called by the name *supitia*, this species has for its valid name the name *elissa* Hübner.

Correctly defined by the foregoing type-species, this genus belongs to the *Junonia/Anartia* section of the family Nymphalidae. As has been explained above in the note on the name *Metamandana* Stichel, the name *Metamorpha* Hübner was formerly incorrectly treated as having *Papilio dido* Linnaeus, 1763, as its type-species and was accordingly employed as the name for the Heliconiine genus, of which the correct name is *Philaethria* Billberg, 1820.

METAPHELES Bates, 1866, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 3 : 155. Type-species by monotypy : **Metaphelles dinora** Bates, 1866, *ibid.* 3 : 155.

METAPORIA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 38, 51. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris agathon** Gray, 1831, *Zool. Miscell. (Gray)* (1) : 33.

METARDARIS Mabille, 1903, *in Wytsman's Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 7, 11. Type-species by monotypy : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] **cosinga** Hewitson, 1874, *Bolivian Butts Buckley* : 20.

METELODINA Seitz, [1927], *Grossschmett. Erde* 9 (Exot. 440) : 1108 (Errata). Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Parelodina anticyra* Fruhstorfer, [1910], *in Seitz, ibid.* 9 : 123.

The name *Metelodina* was introduced as a replacement of *Parelodina* Fruhstorfer, [1910], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

In introducing this name, Seitz must have been unaware that the name *Parelodina* had already been replaced by the name *Elodinesthes* by Fruhstorfer in 1914. The name *Metelodina* Seitz is therefore invalid as being a junior objective synonym of *Elodinesthes* Fruhstorfer.

METHION Godman, [1900], *in Godman & Salvin, Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 563. Type-species by monotypy : **Methion melas** Godman, [1900], *in Godman & Salvin, ibid., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 564, pl. 100, figs 22, 23 ♂.

METHIONOPSIS Godman, [1901], *in Godman & Salvin, Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 598. Type-species by original designation : **Methionopsis modestus** Godman, [1901], *in Godman & Salvin, ibid., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 599, pl. 103, figs 14, 16, 16 ♂.

METHONA Doubleday, [1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 115. Type-species by monotypy : **Thiridia** [sic] **themisto** Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : 28 : pl. [29], figs 163, 164.

METHONE Doubleday, 1847, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 4. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio cecilia** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (14) : 98, pl. 159, figs D, E.

METHONELLA Westwood, [1852], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 533. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio cecilia* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (14) : 98, pl. 139, figs D, E.

The name *Methonella* was introduced by Westwood as a replacement name for *Methone* Doubleday, 1847, in the belief that that name was invalid as a junior homonym of the Ithomiid name *Methona* Doubleday, [1847]. Under the "One-Letter-Difference" embodied in Article 56 (a) of the present Code names such as *Methone* and *Methona* do not rank as homonyms of one another and the name *Methone* Doubleday is an available name. Accordingly the name *Methonella*, proposed as a replacement for it, is invalid as a junior objective synonym.

METISCUS Godman, [1900], *in Godman & Salvin, Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 562. Type-species by monotypy : **Metiscus atheas** Godman, [1900], *in Godman & Salvin, ibid., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 563, pl. 100, figs 20, 21 ♂.

METISELLA Hemming, 1934, *Stylops* 3 : 99. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio metis** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 325.

Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 150) selected *Papilio metis* Linnaeus to be the type-species of the genus *Cyclopides* Hübner, [1819], but this action was invalid, since by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 96) an entirely different species (*Papilio steropes* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) was already the type-species of that genus. This misusage was followed by subsequent authors, Watson in 1893 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 90) providing a diagnosis for this genus under the erroneous name *Cyclopides*. The genus remained without an available name until in 1934 I established the nominal genus *Metisella*, based on the characters provided by Watson in 1893.

METROCLES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 558. Type-species by monotypy : **Metrocles leucogaster** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 559, pl. 100, figs 8, 9 ♂.

METRON Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 557. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphila chrysogastra** Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1870 : 505.

METURA Butler, 1873, *Lep. exot.* : 155. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 218 : *Callidryas bracteolata* Butler, 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (2) : 458, pl. 26, fig. 6.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Callidryas bracteolata* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Colias neocypris* Hübner, [1823] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [136]). There is an older nominal species which is currently considered subjectively as representing the above taxon, but the name (*Papilio cipris* Fabricius, 1793) of that nominal species is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name (*Papilio cipris* Cramer, [1777]) of an older-established nominal species.

The name *Metura* Butler is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the older name *Metura* Walker, 1855 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 961).

MEZA Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 8 : 39. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia meza** Hewitson, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 19 : 79.

On observing that the generic name *Gastrochaeta* Holland, 1894, was invalid under the Law of Homonymy, I decided, in agreement with the late W. H. Evans, that the publication of an avowed replacement name would be undesirable, for, if that course were to be taken, the genus bearing the replacement name would, like *Gastrochaeta*, have as its type-species the rare and little-known species *Gastrochaeta mabilie* Holland, 1894. We decided therefore that the best course would be to establish a new nominal genus expressly based on the characters given by Holland on the second occasion on which he dealt with that genus (that is in 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1896 (1) : 37) and to designate as the type-species some better-known species exhibiting the same generic characters as those found in *Gastrochaeta mabilie*. It was in accordance with the arrangement so agreed upon that I established the nominal genus *Meza*, having as its type-species the well-known species *Hesperia meza* Hewitson, 1877.

MICANDRA Staudinger, [1888], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.*, Bd 1 (Th. 1) (21) : 288. Type-species by monotypy : **Pseudolycaena platyptera** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 246, pl. 28, figs 6, 7.

In addition to placing the above species in this genus Staudinger doubtfully associated a second species (*sapho* Staudinger) with this genus. As a species *incertae sedis*, the last-mentioned species is, under Article 67(h), ineligible to become the type-species of this genus, of which therefore *Pseudolycaena platyptera* is the type-species by monotypy.

Four years later ([1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *loc. cit.* Bd 1 (Th. 2) (6) : 263, 265) Röber, apparently unaware of Staudinger's action in 1888, republished the name *Micandra*, stating that *Pseudolycaena platyptera* was the sole species of the genus so named.

MICROKERIS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 11, 15. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] *variicolor* Ménétrier, 1855, *Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. imp. Acad. Sci. petrop.* (1) : 96, pl. 4, fig. 9.

MICROPENTILA Aurivillius, 1895, *Ent. Tidskr.* **16** : 202. Type-species by original designation : *Liptena adelgitha* Hewitson, 1874, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **11** : 36.

MICROTIA Bates, 1864, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **1** : 83. Type-species by monotypy : **Microtia elva** Bates, 1864, *ibid.* **1** : 83.

MICROZEGRIS Alphéraky, 1913, in Oberthur, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* **7** : 232. Type-species by monotypy : **Pontia pyrothoe** Eversmann, 1832, *Nouv. Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **2** : 352, pl. 20, figs 3, 4 ♂.

MICTRIS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 477. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 76 : **Mycterus caerulea** [sic] Mabille, 1877, *Petites Nouvelles Ent.* **2** (167) : 114.

The name *Mictris* was introduced by Evans as a replacement for *Mycterus* Mabille, 1877, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Mycterus caerulea* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Pelicia crispus* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870 (*CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **24** : 160).

When introducing the replacement name *Mictris*, Evans (who accepted the view set out above that *Mycterus caerulea* Mabille represented a subspecies of *Pelicia crispus* Herrich-Schaeffer) fell into the error of designating *Pelicia crispus* as the type-species of *Mictris*, not realising that a replacement genus takes automatically as its type-species whatever is the nominal species, in this case, *Mycterus caerulea* Mabille, which is the type-species of the genus the name of which is so replaced (Article 67(i)), irrespective of views held by the later author as to the taxonomic status of the taxon represented by that nominal species.

MIDEA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **21** : 105, 143 (re-paged separate as *Prodromus* ... **2** : 6, 16). Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio genutia* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 193.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio genutia* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Mancipium midea* Hübner, [1809] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [142], figs 1, 2 ♂, 3, 4 ♀), and, as the older name *Papilio genutia* Fabricius is invalid by reason of being a junior homonym of *Papilio genutia* Cramer, [1779] (*Utt. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 24), it is by the specific name *midea* Hübner that this species is currently known.

The generic name *Midea* Herrich-Schaeffer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Midea* Bruzelius, [1855] (*Beskr. Hydrachn.* : 35) and also of *Midea* Walker, (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **27** : 21). It has been replaced by the name *Falcapica* Klots, 1930.

MIGONITIS Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 12. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 218) : *Papilio erato* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

The name *Migonitis* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Migonitis* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 147).

MIGONITIS Sodovskii, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1837** (6) : 82. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio phlaeas* Linnaeus, 1761, *Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 285.

The name *Migonitis* Sodovskii was introduced as a replacement for the name *Lycaena* Fabricius, 1807. This action was entirely uncalled for, as *Lycaena* Fabricius is an available name, of which therefore *Migonitis* Sodovskii is a junior objective synonym. This name is invalid also as a junior homonym of *Migonitis* Hübner, 1816, discussed above, and, like that name, of *Migonitis* Rafinesque, 1815.

MILANION Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 403. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio hemes** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (9) : 11, pl. 103, fig. F.

MILENA Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 21 : 1005. Type-species by monotypy : **Parnara plebeia** de Niceville, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1887 : 466, pl. 40, fig. 2 ♂.

MILETOGRAPHA Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 2) (6) : 277. Type-species by monotypy : **Miletus drumila** Moore, [1866], *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (3) : 777, pl. 41, fig. 12.

Röber stated that *Miletus drumila* Moore was the sole species of this genus, at the same time explaining that this was the same species as that which earlier in the same work Staudinger had described and figured as a new species under the name *Miletus insignis* ([1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *loc. cit.* Bd 1 (Th. 1) : pl. 94; id., [1888], *ibid.* Bd 1 (Th. 1) : 269). Under Article 68 (c) of the present revised Code a genus established with a single nominal species is to be treated as having its type-species determined by monotypy, irrespective of any cited synonyms, and it is under this provision that *Miletus drumila* Moore is the type-species of this genus by monotypy. (The two nominal species discussed above are still regarded as representing the same taxon.)

MILETUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 71. Type-species by selection by Westwood ([1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 502) : **Papilio symethus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (13) : 84, pl. 149, figs B, C.

The name *Miletus* Hübner has had an unfortunate history, so far as concerns the determination of its type-species. The trouble began in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 219) when Scudder selected *Papilio polycletus* Linnaeus, 1758 (: 485) as the type-species of *Miletus*. The effect of this type-selection, if accepted, would have been to make *Miletus* Hübner a senior objective synonym of the name *Hypochrysops* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860. The majority of specialists refused to make the disturbing change involved in substituting the name *Miletus* for the name *Hypochrysops*, those who took this line including Druce (1891, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1891 : 171) and Grünbert ([1931], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 9 : 837-849). On the other hand, some authors, such as Waterhouse (1903, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* 28 : 158, 175), went over to the use of the name *Miletus* in place of the name *Hypochrysops*. Practice in this matter had not become uniform when the whole situation was transformed by the discovery that Scudder's type-selection of 1875 had been anticipated by the selection by Westwood in 1852 of an entirely different species, namely *Papilio symethus* Cramer to be the type-species of this genus. This discovery put an end to the previous controversy by providing the name *Hypochrysops* with an unassailable position. On the other hand, the fact that *Papilio symethus* was now seen to be the type-species of this genus meant that the name *Miletus* became a senior objective synonym of *Gerydus* Boisduval, [1836], itself a well-known name. The required change in the use of the name *Miletus* was effected with relatively little difficulty and is now fully established.

MILTOMIGES Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 72. Type-species by monotypy : **Cobalus cinnamomea** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg.* 23 : 203 [re-paged separate as *Prodromus*. [3] : 83].

MIMABRIX [anon.], in *Zool. Rec.* 60 (year 1923) Ins. : 227 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Mimambrix* Filey, 1923).

MIMACRAEA Butler, 1872, *Lep. exot.* : 104. Type-species by original designation : **Mimacraea darwinia** Butler, 1872, *ibid.* : 104, pl. 38, fig. 8.

MIMADELIAS Moore, [1894], *Lep. ind.* 2 (18) : 144. Type-species by subsequent selection by Moore ([1894], *loc. cit.* 2 (19) : 165-166) : **Elymnias vasudeva** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 238.

When establishing this genus in Part 18 of the *Lep. ind.*, Moore gave a brief generic diagnosis, without citing any included species. This deficiency he made good in Part 19, where he designated (: 166) the above species as type-species.

MIMAMBRIX Riley, 1923, *Entomologist* **56** : 37. Type-species by original designation : **Mimambrix woolletti** Riley, 1923, *ibid.* **56** : 37.

MIMARGYRA Reuss, 1922, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **87** (1921) (A) **II** : 221. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio hyperbius** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 408.

The name *Papilio niphe* was given by Linnaeus in 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 785) to what is undoubtedly the same taxon, the Latin diagnosis then provided being identical with that given for *Papilio hyperbius* in 1763, except for two trifling verbal changes (the substitution of the word "albida" for the word "alba" in the second phrase; the substitution of the words "ocellis quinque" for the words "quinque ocellatis" at the end of the final phrase). There can be no doubt that from Linnaeus's point of view the name *Papilio niphe* was a replacement name for his *Papilio hyperbius* of 1763 : it may certainly be concluded also that his reason for this action was to preserve the name *Papilio hyperbius* published by him a year later (1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 257), while making available a new specific name (*niphe*) for the present Nymphalid species. Although for all practical purposes the name *Papilio niphe* Linnaeus 1763, is a replacement name for *Papilio hyperbius* Linnaeus, 1763, Linnaeus in 1767 made no express statement to this effect. Accordingly, the nominal species bearing these names must be regarded for nomenclatorial purposes as separate units independently established. The relevance of this matter to the present case resides in the fact that, while, as shown above, the present genus (*Mimargyra*) has *Papilio hyperbius* Linnaeus, 1763, as its type-species, the older genus *Argyreus* Sopoli, 1777, has as its type-species the nominal species *Papilio niphe* Linnaeus, 1767. Thus, if the foregoing nominal species had been objectively identical with one another the name *Mimargyra* Reuss would have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Argyreus* Scopoli. On the assumption here adopted (namely that the above nominal species were established as separate units brought into existence independently of one another), the two nominal genera discussed above have different nominal species as their respective type-species, and accordingly the *Mimargyra* Reuss is an available name.

MIMAS de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 391. Type-species by original designation : *Ismene miltias* Kirsch, 1877, *Mitt. zool. anthrop.-ethnograph. Mus. Dresden* **1** : 128, pl. 7, fig. 6.

The name *Mimas* de Niceville is invalid, as it is a junior homonym (a) of *Mimas* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (9) : 142), and (b) of *Mimas* Megerle, 1820 (*in Meigen, Syst. Beschr. Zweifl. Ins.* **2** : 174).

MIMATHYMA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* **3** (25) : 8. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma chevana** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 763, pl. 41, fig. 1.

MIMBYASA Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **21** : 972. Type-species by selection by Swinhoe (1913, *in Moore, Lep. ind.* **10** (123) : 346) : **Papilio janaka** Moore, 1857, *in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 97.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio janaka* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio bootes* Westwood, March 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **9** : 36 [republished by Moore as new in July 1842, *Arcana ent.* **1** (8) : 123, pl. 31, 2 unnumbered figs].

MIMENE Joicey & Talbot, 1917, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **20** : 225. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Ismene miltias** Kirsch, 1877, *Mitt. zool. anthrop.-ethnograph. Mus. Dresden* **1** : 128, pl. 7, fig. 6.

The name *Mimene* Joicey & Talbot was introduced as a replacement for the name *Mimas* de Niceville, 1895, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species which is the type-species of the present genus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds—for example, by Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Austral.* : 430—as being congeneric with *Biaka albidiscus* Joicey & Talbot, 1917, the type-species of the genus *Biaka* Joicey & Talbot, 1917. The generic names *Mimene* & *Biaka* are thus on the foregoing basis subjective synonyms of one another, and, as these

names were published on the same date and in the same paper—actually on the same page—the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. The First Reviser in this case was myself when in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 86) I selected the name *Mimene* Joicey & Talbot to take precedence before the name *Biaka* Joicey & Talbot.

MIMERESIA Stempffer, 1961, *Ann. Mus. roy. Afr.-Centr.* (8) (Sci. zool.) **94** : 24. Type-species by original designation : **Liptena libentina** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** [120], pl. [60], figs 8, 9.

MIMIA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 7, 32. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclosemia phidyle** Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 376, pl. 84, figs 7, 8 ♀.

MIMOCASTNIA Seitz, [1917], *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 652. Type-species by original designation : **Mimocastnia rothschildi** Seitz, [1917], *ibid.* **5** : 652.

MIMONIADES Hübner, 1823, *Zutur. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 27. Type-species by monotypy : **Mimoniades ocyalus** Hübner, 1823, *ibid.* **2** : 27, pl. [62], figs 353, 354.

MINEROIDES Bryk, 1930, in Strand, *Lep. Cat.* 37 : 63 (a ghost-name published accidentally through a misreading of a paper by Elwes & de Niceville published in 1887) *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal, Pt II*, **55** : 435.

This non-existent name was published in a synonymy of the name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758, where it was attributed to Elwes & de Niceville, with the above reference (in which however the word "Bombay" accidentally appeared in place of the word "Bengal"). Reference to the above paper shows that it contains no generic name consisting of the word "Minerooides" but that on the page quoted (:435) the above authors did describe a new species under the name "*Papilio (Byasa) minereoides*". It cannot be doubted that the alleged generic name noted by Bryk owes its origin solely to a misreading of, and a slight misspelling of, the specific name *minereoides* Elwes & de Niceville.

Names published in synonymies possess—under Article 11(d)—no status in zoological nomenclature, and for this reason alone the name *Minerooides* Bryk, 1930, would be invalid. In order to provide a place for it in the synonymy of the family Papilionidae it seems best to treat this objectively invalid name as applying to a monotypical genus with *Papilio (Byasa) minereoides* Elwes & de Niceville, 1887, as type-species by monotypy. The taxon represented by this nominal species is currently treated subjectively as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio adamsoni* Grose-Smith, 1886, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **18** : 149.

MINETRA Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. **1** (Lépid.) : 126. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 219) : *Papilio sylvia* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (4) : 68, pl. 153, figs F, G.

The name *Minetra* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Parthenos* Hübner, [1819].

MINOIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 57. Type-species by selection by Butler (Feb. 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194 [also by the same author later in July 1868 in *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 61]) : **Papilio phaedra** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 280.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio phaedra* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same at the species-level, though not at the subspecies-level, as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio dryas* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 153).

MINTHA van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa* (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8) **2** : 76. Type-species by original designation : *Dira mintha* Geyer, in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 15, pl. [147], figs 851, 852.

The name *Mintha* van Son is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Torynesis* Butler, [1899].

MIONECTES Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 41. Type-species by monotypy : *Enthus infernalis* Möschler, 1876, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **26** : 329, pl. 4, fig. 21.

The name *Mionectes* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Mionectes* Cabanis, 1844 (*Arch. Naturgesch.* **10** (1) : 275).

MIRAJA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 6, 133. Type-species by original designation : **Irapezites varians** Oberthur, 1916, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* **11** (texte) : 238 ; *ibid.* **11** (planches) : 25, pl. 336, figs 281 ♂, 281 ♀ (both as form *brunnea*) [nec figs 2820, 2821 (as form *ochracea*)].

MIRALERIA Haensch, 1903, *Berl. ent. Z.* **48** : 211. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia cymothoe** Hewitson, [1854], *Ill exot. Butts* **1** : [34], pl. [17], fig. 46.

MISIUS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 47, 75. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila misius** Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : clxxiii.

MITHRAS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 79. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 220) : **Papilio nautes** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 70, pl. 233, figs F, G.

MITOCERUS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio phidippus** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 402.

Billberg proposed this name quite unnecessarily as a replacement for *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807. This action was entirely uncalled-for, as *Amathusia* is an available name. The name *Mitocerus* Billberg is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Amathusia* Fabricius.

MITOURA Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 52 et Errata. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla smilacis** Boisduval & Leconte, [1833], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépidopt. Chenilles Amér. sept.* (sign. 12) : 107, pl. 33, figs 5, 6 ♂, 7 (larva), 8 (pupa).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Thecla smilacis* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycus gryneus* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 74), a taxon bearing a name introduced as a replacement for *Papilio damon* Stoll, [1782] (in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 208, pl. 390, figs C, D), a name invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio damon* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Anhündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 182).

On the page of Scudder's paper cited above (: 52) this name appeared in the spelling "Mitouri", but on the last page of the paper this was corrected to "Mitoura" in an "Errata" slip prepared by F. W. Putnam, who at that time was Director of the Peabody Academy. In this note Putnam explained that Scudder had been unable to correct the proofs of his paper and that it was for this reason that in the main text the misspelling "Mitouri" had been overlooked.

MITOURI Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 52 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Mitoura* Scudder, 1872, published in the circumstances explained above).

MIYANA Fruhstorfer, [1914], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 743. Type-species by original designation : **Acraea moluccana** Felder (C.), 1860, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 449.

MNASALCAS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 567. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphila uniformis** Butler & Druce, 1872, *Cist. ent.* **1** : 113.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila uniformis* Butler & Druce is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pamphila simplicissima* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 159.

The taxon represented by the nominal species which is the type-species of the present genus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Mnasitheus cephis* Godman, [1900], the type-species of the nominal genus *Mnasitheus* Godman, [1900]. The generic names *Mnasalcas* and *Mnasitheus* were published on the same date and in the same work; the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends therefore on the choice by the First Reviser. This choice was made by

Evans when in 1955 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 144) he chose the name *Mnasalcas* Godman to take precedence below the name *Mnasitheus* Godman, of which therefore it is a junior subjective synonym.

MNASEAS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 597. Type-species by original designation : **Thymelicus bicolor** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **2** : 174, fig. 4.

MNASICLES Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 602. Type-species by original designation : **Mnasicles geta** Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 602, pl. 103, figs 24–26 ♂.

MNASILUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 569. Type-species by monotypy : **Mnasilus penicillatus** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 570, pl. 100, figs 39–42 ♂.

MNASINOUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 561. Type-species by monotypy : **Mnasinous patage** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 562, pl. 100, figs 17–19 ♂.

MNASITHEUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 565. Type-species by original designation : **Mnasitheus cephis** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 566, pl. 100, figs 26, 27 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Mnasitheus cephis* Godman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Cobalus chrysophis* Mabille, 1891 (*Bull. C.R. ent. Soc. Belg.* **35** : lxxxii).

As has been explained in the note on the name *Mnasalcas* Godman, [1900], that name and the name *Mnasitheus* Godman, [1900], are currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as synonyms of one another, and, as both were published on the same date and in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made by Evans in 1955 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 144) when he chose the name *Mnasitheus* Godman to take precedence over the name *Mnasalcas* Godman.

MNESTHEUS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 606. Type-species by original designation : **Phlebodes ittona** Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 508.

MNESTRA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 217 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Mestra* Hübner, [1825]).

MODUZA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 47. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio procris** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (9) : 15, pl. 106, figs E, F.

MOERA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 51. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 133) : *Papilio phidippus* Linnaeus, 1863, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 402.

Hübner cited the type-species of this genus under the variant spelling *phidippe* (adopted by him to bring the name into grammatical agreement with the generic name) and cited with it only the reference " *Phidippus* Cram. 69. A.B ". Reference to the *Uitl. Kapellen* however shows that that author did not publish the specific name *phidippus* as a new name of his own but was merely employing it as already published by Linnaeus. The type-species of this genus is therefore correctly citable as *Papilio phidippus* Linnaeus, 1763.

This name has frequently been treated as being invalid under the Law of Homonymy on the ground that it had previously been used by Leach for a genus of Crustacea, Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 220), being the first to express this view. Actually, the name published by Leach was not spelled as *Moera* but as *Maera* Leach, [1814] (*in Brewster's Edinb. Ency.* **7** (2) : 403). The relationship of generic names differing from one another by some small spelling variant remained obscure until the adoption by the Copenhagen Congress of 1953 of the provision now embodied in Article 57(d) that a difference in spelling of a single letter is to be accepted as preventing a situation of homonymy arising as between any

two generic names. The name *Moera* Hübner is therefore not a junior homonym of the name *Maera* [Leach], [1814].

The name *Moera* Hübner is however invalid under the Law of Priority, for it is a junior objective synonym of *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807.

MOERIS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 556. Type-species by original designation : **Talides striga** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 32, pl. [127], figs 739, 740.

MOEROS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 207, 239. Type-species by original designation : **Proteides moeros** Möschler, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **26** : 334, pl. 3, fig. 16.

MOLLA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 88, 155. Type-species by original designation : **Molla molla** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 155, pl. 64, fig. J.35 (♂ genit.) (3 figs).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia heraea* Hewitson was identified subjectively by Evans (1955) (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 76) with that represented by the nominal species *Hesperia mango* Guenée, 1865) (*in Vinson, Voy. Madagascar, Lep.* : 40).

MOLO Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. contr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 579. Type-species by original designation **Hesperia heraea** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred Hesperiidae* : 34.

MOLTENA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 7, 139. Type-species by original designation : **Proteides fiara** Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 503.

MOLUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmatt.* (5) : 78. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 220 : **Papilio phalanthus** Stoll, [1780], *in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 85, pl. 333, figs C, D.

MONCA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 87, 124. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus telata** Herrich-Schaeffer, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 201.

MONETHE Westwood, [1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 462. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia alphonsum** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 308.

MONILE Ungemach, 1932, *Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc* **32** : 90. Type-species by original designation : **Monile pluricauda** Ungemach, 1932, *ibid.* **32** : 90.

MONODONTIDES Toxopeus, 1927, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **70** : 258. Type-species by original designation : **Nacaduba argioloides** Rothschild, 1916, *Rep. B.O.U. Exped. New Guinea* **2** (No. 15) : 29.

In the year following the establishment of this nominal genus Toxopeus republished the name *Monodontides* (1928, *loc. cit.* **71** : 181, 182) as the name for a new genus in exactly the same sense as that which he had adopted in 1927.

MONOTRICHTIS Hampson, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7** : 179. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis safitza** Westwood, [Dec. 1850], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 66, fig. 3; *id.*, [1852], *ibid.* (2) : 394 *nota*.

The name *Mycalesis safitza* was, as stated by Westwood, originally proposed in manuscript by Hewitson. It was not published by Hewitson until twelve years after the issue of plate 66 of the *Gen. diurn. Lep.*, appearing in [1862], (*Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [80], pl. [40], fig. 4).

MONURA Mabille, 1877, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **1** : 280. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio zingha** Stoll, [1780], *in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (27) : 53, pl. 315, figs B, C.

The name *Monura* Mabille is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym (a) of *Monura* Ehrenberg, 1831 (*Syn. Phys. Phyt.*; sign.e) and (b) of *Monura* Gistl, 1848 (*Nat. Thierr.* : 155). It has been replaced by the name *Zingha* Hemming, 1939.

MONZA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 7, 160. Type-species by original designation : **Goniloba cretacea** Snellen, 1872, *Tijdschr. Ent.* (2) **7** : 27, pl. 2, figs 4-6.

MOOREA Toxopeus, 1927, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **70** : 255. Type-species by original designation : *Polyommatus vardhana* Moore, [1875], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1874** (4) : 572, pl. 66, fig. 5.

The name *Moorea* Toxopeus is invalid as, it is a junior homonym of *Moorea* Jones & Kirby, 1869 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **3** : 225). I have replaced it by the name *Arletta* Hemming, 1935.

MOOREANA Evans, 1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **31** : 51. Type-species by original designation : **Pterygospidea trichoneura** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 402.

MOPALA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 7, 148. Type-species by original designation : **Ismene** (?) **orma** Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 363.

MORITZIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 100. Type-species by monotypy : **Moritzia paradoxa** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *ibid.* **5** : 100.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Moritzia paradoxa* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hades noctula* Westwood, [1815] (*in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 435 *nota*, pl. 72, fig. 3), the type-species of the genus *Hades* Westwood, [1851].

MORPHEIS Geyer, [1833], *in Hübner, Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : pl. [5]. Type-species by monotypy : *Morpheis ehrenbergii* Geyer, [1833], *ibid.* **3** : [5].

The name *Morpheis* as here applied by Geyer to the above Nymphalid butterfly is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Morpheis* Hübner, [1820] (*Verz. bekannt. Scymett.* (13) : 196), a name given to a genus of moths. It has been replaced by the name *Anemeca* Kirby, 1871.

MORPHINDRA Röber, 1903, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **64** : 337. Type-species by monotypy : *Thaumantis aliris* Westwood, [1858], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **4** (6) : 176.

The name *Morphindra* Röber is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Thauria* Moore, [1894].

MORPHO Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **5** : 280. Type-species by selection by Westwood [1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 341 : **Papilio achilles** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.*, (ed. 10) : 463.

The exact date of publication in 1807 of the name *Morpho* and other Fabrician names published in volume 6 of the *Mag. f. Insektenk.* is not known, but the discovery in 1934 of an anonymous review of the first 34 of the plates in Hübner's *Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge* written by Illiger and published in the *Allgem. lit. Ztg*, Halle [Jena] (: 1177–1181 of the second section of the volume for 1807) issued on 19th December 1807 clearly established the fact that the paper containing the Fabrician names referred to above had already been published by that date. Among the plates in Hübner's *Sammlung* then reviewed by Illiger was plate [79], the plate on the legend of which Hübner first employed the generic name *Potamis* (after his abortive attempt to do so in the *Tentamen* of 1806, a leaflet which has been suppressed by the Commission for nomenclatorial purposes in its *Opinion* 97). Unluckily, the genus *Potamis* so introduced by Hübner in the *Sammlung* in 1807 has as its type-species the nominal species *Potamis leonte*, which specialists are agreed represents the same taxon as that represented by *Papilio achilles* Linnaeus, 1758. Thus, the generic names *Morpho* Fabricius, 1807, and *Potamis* Hübner, 1807, were synonyms of one another. Both were known to have been published by 19th December 1807 but nothing was known on the vital question of which was published before the other.

In the circumstances described above there was clearly a risk that at some later date evidence might be forthcoming to show that the name *Potamis* Hübner was published before *Morpho* Fabricius. The rejection of the name *Morpho* Fabricius in such circumstances in favour of the name *Potamis* Hübner would have been open to the strongest objection, for the name *Morpho* Fabricius is the eponym of a family-group name and is one of the best-known

generic names in the whole of the butterflies. Moreover, the adoption of the name *Potamis* in place of the name *Morpho* would have caused great confusion in view of the fact that on those occasions on which the name *Potamis* has appeared in the literature, it has been employed for a genus belonging to a quite different family (the family Nymphalidae), the authors who used it following the action of Hübner in the rejected leaflet, the *Tentamen* of 1806. In order to ward off the risk described above, an application was submitted to the Commission asking for the protection of the name *Morpho* Fabricius in whatever might be considered the most suitable manner.

This application was approved by the Commission in its *Opinion 137* published in October 1942 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 21–28), where it ruled that in the case of names for the same generic taxon published in the paper by Fabricius in the *Mag. f. Insektenk* and by Hübner in the *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* respectively preference was to be given to the Fabrician name over the Hübnerian name. In the same paper the name *Morpho* Fabricius 1807, was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 564. In 1954 in its Direction 4 (*loc. cit.* **2** : 629–652) the Commission clarified and expanded the Ruling given in *Opinion 137*, expressly rejecting the name *Potamis* Hübner under its Plenary Powers and placing it on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 212.

MORPHO Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 49. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 28) : *Morpho omphale* Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (4) : 49.

This is one of a number of cases in which Hübner deliberately appropriated and treated as his own a name published by one of his predecessors—in this case, the name *Morpho* Fabricius, 1807—using the name so appropriated in a sense quite different from that in which it had been employed by the author by whom it had first been used. Thus, *Morpho* Fabricius, as already noted, is the eponym of the family Morphidae, whereas *Morpho* Hübner belongs to the Charaxes-Group of the family Nymphalidae. For the reason explained above, the name *Morpho* Hübner is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The nominal species *Morpho omphale* Hübner was based upon bibliographical references to two previously established nominal species. One of these was *Potamis laertes* Hübner, [1811] *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [70]) and this, through a lectotype-selection made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3 : 99) (for *Potamis laertes*, has become objectively identical with *Morpho omphale* Hübner, the type-species of the present genus.

MORHOPSIS Oberthür, 1880, *Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova* **15** : 513. Type-species by monotypy : **Morphopsis albertisi** Oberthür, 1880, *ibid.* **15** : 513, pl. 2, fig. 3.

MORPHOTENARIS Fruhstorfer, 1893, *Ent. Nachr.* **19** : (20) 317. Type-species by monotypy : **Morphotenaris schoenbergi** Fruhstorfer, 1893, *ibid.* **19** (20) : 318–319.

When first published, the specific name of the type-species appeared in the incorrect form “*schönbergi*”.

MORVINA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 10, 64. Type-species by original designation : **Tagiades morvus** Plötz, 1884, *JahrB. nassau. Ver. Naturkunde* **37** : 46.

MORYS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 541. Type-species by monotypy : **Apiaustus valerius** Möschler, 1878, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **48** : 223.

The taxon represented by the nominal species which is the type-species of this genus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species (*Pamphila compta* Butler, 1877) which is the type-species of the nominal genus *Euroto* Godman, [1900]. On this basis the generic names *Morys* and *Euroto* are thus subjective synonyms of one another, and, as these names were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends therefore on the choice made by the First Reviser. This appears to have been Evans (1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 165–166) who gave precedence to *Morys* Godman over the name *Euroto* Godman.

MOSCHONEURA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 39, 54. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris methymna** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 166.

MOTA de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 18, 345. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina massyla** Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text), Suppl. : 7 ; **2** (plates), Suppl. pl. 3, figs 87, 88 ♂.

MOTASINGHA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 71. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperilla dirphia** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 38.

MUCIA Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 540. Type-species by monotypy : **Mucia thyia** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.* Lep. Rhop. **2** : 541, pl. 98, figs 42–44 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Mucia thyia* Godman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia zygia* Plötz, 1886 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **47** : 94).

MURGARIA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 19, 37. Type-species by original designation : **Telegonus albociliatus** Mabille, 1877, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** : 162.

MURTIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 98. Type-species by monotypy : **Mancipium minna** Hübner, [1810], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [144].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Mancipium minna* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio pyranthe* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469).

MURWAREDA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* **2** (24) : 263. Type-species by original designation : **Charaxes dolon** Westwood, 1847, *Cabinet. orient. Entom.* : 55, pl. 27, figs 2, 3.

It may be useful at this point to draw attention to what now appears to me to be a mistaken opinion expressed by myself when dealing with this name in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 95). On that occasion I pointed out that *Papilio athamas* Drury, [1773], was no longer regarded taxonomically as belonging to the genus *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816, but that the genus *Eulepis* Billberg, 1820, to which that species and its immediate allies were commonly referred was not available for that purpose ; as I then explained (: 103), this name was introduced by Billberg as a replacement name for *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807, the name of a genus belonging to an entirely different family (the family Riodinidae), its use for the present Nymphalid (Charaxid) genus being due to an extraordinary blunder by Scudder when in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.*, Boston **10** : 170) overlooking the fact that this was no more than a replacement name for *Nymphidium* and observing that Billberg had cited as belonging to this genus a nominal species bearing the specific name *athamas* (a manuscript catalogue name for some Riodinid species), he jumped to the erroneous conclusion that this name, so used by Billberg was the name *athamas* bestowed upon the present Nymphalid species by Drury in 1773. I then turned to the question of what was the oldest available generic name for the species hitherto placed in the mythical Nymphalid genus *Eulepis* Billberg, and expressed the opinion that the name which should in these circumstances be employed was *Murwareda* Moore. It was here that (as pointed out by myself in 1939) (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 137) I made what I now consider was a taxonomic mistake, for I overlooked the older name *Polyura* Billberg, 1820, the type-species of which (*Papilio pyrrhus* Linnaeus, 1758) is currently treated subjectively as being congeneric with the type-species of *Murwareda* Moore, i.e., with *Charaxes dolon* Westwood, 1847.

MUSCHAMPIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 218. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio proto* Esper, [1805–1808], *Die Schmett.*, Suppl. **1–4** Theils : pl. 123, figs 5, 6 ♀ [no text].

The name *Muschampia* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Syrichtus* Boisduval, [1834]. Full particulars are given in the note on the name *Syrichtus*.

MYCALESIS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 17. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1937, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **6** : 149) : **Papilio francisca** Stoll, [1780], *in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 75, pl. 326, figs E, F.

Up till 1937 it was erroneously believed that the name *Mycalesis* had first been published by Hübner in the *Verz. bekannt.* (sign. 4 : 55) and that its type-species was *Papilio evadne* Cramer, [1779], by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 196). On this basis the name *Mycalesis* ranked from 1819. In 1937 however it was realized that this name, as published in volume 1 of the *Zuträge*, which appeared in 1818, had one year's priority over its publication in the *Verzeichniss*. *Papilio evadne* Cramer was not included in this genus in the *Zuträge* and could therefore no longer be accepted as the type-species of *Mycalesis*. Two nominal species only were cited in the *Zuträge* as belonging to this genus and from these (as shown above) I selected *Papilio francisca* Stoll as type-species. This selection served to leave the current usage of this name undisturbed.

MYCTERIS Mabille, 1877, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** (167) : 114. Type-species by monotypy : *Mycterus caerulea* [sic] Mabille, 1877, *ibid.* **2** (167) : 114.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Mycterus caerulea* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Pellicia crispus* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870 (*Corresp. Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **24** : 160).

The name *Mycterus* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Mycterus* Agassiz, 1848 (*Nomencl. zool.*, Index univ. : 696). It has been replaced by the name *Mictris* Evans, 1955.

MYDOSAMA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 170. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Dasyomma fuscum** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 401.

The name *Mydosama* Moore was introduced as a replacement for the name *Dasyomma* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

MYGONA Westwood, [1851], *in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 357. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 133) : *Pronophila thelebe* Doubleday, [1849, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 60, fig. 3 ; text published in 1851 by Westwood in his continuation of the above work (2) : 358].

This name was published by Westwood as " *Mygona* Boisduval MS." in the synonymy of the name *Pronophila* Doubleday, [1849]. At a time when there was no provision in the Code regarding the status of names published in synonymies I selected *Pronophila thelebe* Doubleday to be the type-species of this genus, thus preventing any chance of the name *Mygona* Westwood being brought into use and possibly displacing some established name of later date, for the species so selected is the type-species of *Pronophila* Doubleday, of which name *Mygona* Westwood became by this type-selection a junior objective synonym.

Since the above action was taken, the position of names published in synonymies has been clarified by the International Congress whose decision has been embodied in Article 11(d) of the present revised Code. Under this a name published in a synonymy does not thereby acquire the status of availability. Under this provision the name *Mygona* (Boisduval MS) Westwood is not only invalid but in addition does not invalidate under the Law of Homonymy any later use of this generic name.

MYGONA Thieme, 1907, *Berl. ent. Z.* **51** (2) : 162. Type-species by original designation : **Pronophila prochyta** Hewitson, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 13, pl. 16, fig. 39.

Thieme expressly treated this as a new name of his own. This name is available nomenclaturally, not being invalidated by the earlier name *Mygona* (Boisduval MS.) Westwood which (as explained above), being a name published in a synonymy, possesses no status in nomenclature.

MYLON Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 384. Type-species by original designation : **Leucochitonaea lassia** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 49.

MYLOTHRIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 90. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 42) : **Papilio poppea** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (10) : 21, pl. 110, fig. D.

The first of the nominal species recognized by Hübner as belonging to his new genus *Mylothris* was *Papilio arsalte* Linnaeus, 1758, in the synonymy of which he cited *Papilio poppea* Cramer. This arrangement was based upon a complete misunderstanding, for, whereas *Papilio poppea* does in fact belong to the Pierid genus which Hübner had set himself to establish under the name *Mylothris*, the species represented by the nominal species *Papilio arsalte* is not even a Pierid, being a member of the family Hesperiidae. Luckily, by the provision adopted by the Paris Congress in 1948, and now embodied in Article 69(a)(i), under which a nominal species, the name of which is cited in a synonymy at the time of the establishment of a new nominal genus, itself ranks as one of the originally included species of that genus. Accordingly, the nominal species *Papilio poppea* Cramer ranks as one of the originally included species of the genus *Mylothris* Hübner and by the selection made by Butler in 1870 is the type-species of that genus.

MYLOTHRITES Scudder, 1875, *Mem. amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* 1 : 44. Type-species by monotypy : **Vanessa pluto** Heer, 1850, *N. D. Allgem. schweiz. Ges.* 11 : 179.

The name *Mylothrites* was given by Scudder to a fossil butterfly which he believed to date from the Oligocene, found in Europe.

MYNES Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. 1 (Lépid.) : 129. Type-species by selection by Wallace (1869, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1869 : 77) : **Nymphalis geoffroyi** Guerin-Ménéville, [Sept. 1830], in Duperry, *Voy. autour Monde "Coquille"*, Zool. 2 (Pt 2) (Div. 1) (livraison 18) : pl. 16, fig. 1.

MYRINA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 286. Type-species by selection by Kirby (1870, *J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. 10 : 500) : **Papilio alcides** Cramer, [1776], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 150, pl. 96, figs D, E.

The earlier selection by Horsfield ([1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 120) of *Myrina jafra* Godart, [1824] as type-species is invalid, as that nominal species was not—and by reason of its date of publication could not have been—included by Fabricius in this genus.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio alcides* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio silenus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 531).

MYRINIA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 3 : 10, 66. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclosemia myris** Mabille, 1897, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* 66 : 1940.

MYRTILUS de Niceville, 1891, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 6 (3) : 341. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis (Myrtillus) mystes** de Niceville, *ibid.* 6 (3) : 343, pl. F, figs 1, 2.

It formerly appeared that this name was invalid as a junior homonym of *Myrtillus* Loudon, 1844 (*Glimpses of Nature* : 173, 200), but that so-called name is no more than an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of an older name (*Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) and as such possesses under Article 33(b) of the Code no status in nomenclature and does not invalidate any later usage as a generic name of a word so spelled. *Myrtillus* de Niceville is therefore an available name.

MYSCELIA Doubleday, 1844, *List lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 1 : 88. Type-species by selection by Barnes & Benjamin (1926, *Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 25 : 15) : **Papilio orsis** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 3 : index et 20, pl. 16, fig. 3.

MYSCELUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 110. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 92) : **Papilio nobilis** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (9) : 17, pl. 108, figs A, B.

MYSORIA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 10, 12. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio acastus** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 65, pl. 41, figs C, D.

The name *Papilio acastus* Cramer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio acastus*

Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 487). The oldest available name for the present taxon is currently considered subjectively to be *Papilio barcastus* Sepp, 1855 (*Natural Hist. Surinaam. Vlinders* **3** : pl. 138).

NABOKOVIA Hemming, 1960, *Annot. lep.* (2) : 41. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Thecla faga** Dognin, 1895, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **1895** : 105.

The name *Nabokovia* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Pseudothecla* Nabokov, 1945, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

NACADUBA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3 : 88). Type-species by original designation : **Lampides prominens** Moore, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 341.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lampides prominens* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena kurava* Moore, 1857 (in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 22).

NACAMSA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 310. Type-species by original designation : **Nacamsa simillima** Moore, 1883, *ibid.* **1883** : 310.

NADIRIA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (14) : 57. Type-species by original designation : **Ypthima bolanica** Marshall, [1883], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** (4) : 759.

Moore established this nominal genus for this and allied species and designated its type-species. In the following Part (Part 15 : 85) he gave an extended generic diagnosis.

NADISEPA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 249. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio iarbas** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 68.

NAEVOLUS Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **8** : 39. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Cydrus naevolus** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvini, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 513, pl. 96, figs 19, 20, 20a, 21 ♂.

The name *Naevolus* was introduced as a replacement for *Cydrus* Godman, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

As has been explained in the note on *Cydrus* Godman, the type-species of this genus is currently identified subjectively with the older-established nominal species *Proteides orius* Mabille, 1883 (*Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **27** : lix).

NAHIDA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 651. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Threnodes coenoides** Hewitson, 1870, *Equatorial Lep.* Buckley : 58.

The name *Nahida* was introduced by Kirby as a replacement for *Threnodes* Hewitson, 1870, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

NAIS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** (29) : pl. 136. Type-species by monotypy : *Nais splendens* Swainson, [1833], *ibid.* (2) **3** (29) : pl. 136 et explic.

The name *Nais* Swainson (1833) is invalid, being a junior homonym of *Nais* Müller, 1771 (Würm. : 6).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Nais splendens* Swainson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio thysbe* Linnaeus, 1764 (*Mus. Lud. Utr.* : 330).

NAJAS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio populi* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 476.

The name *Najas*, as of the *Tentamen*, is invalid, because of the rejection by the Commission in its *Opinion 97* of the above leaflet for nomenclatorial purposes.

The type-species of *Najas* is also the type-species of the genus *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807, in the synonymy of which the name *Najas* of the *Tentamen* therefore now falls.

NAJAS Hübner, [1807], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [60]. Type-species by monotypy : *Najas themis* Hübner, [1807], *ibid.* 1 : pl. [60].

Following the rejection by the Commission of the leaflet of 1806 entitled the *Tentamen* and therefore of the name *Najas* so published, the name *Najas* ranks from Hübner's *Sammel. exot. Schmett.*, in which one species was placed in this genus in a plate published in 1807. The taxon represented by *Najas themis*, the species concerned, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cyparissa* Cramer, [1775], the type-species of the genus *Euphaedra* Hübner, [1819].

The generic name *Euphaedra* is well-known and long-established, whereas the name *Najas* has never been used in the sense required by its type-species indicated above ; indeed, the name *Najas* has very seldom been used at all and, when used, has been employed in the quite different sense in which it had been employed in the *Tentamen* of 1806. In these circumstances no possible advantage could be served—and only unnecessary disturbance caused—if the long-neglected name *Najas* were to be substituted for the name *Euphaedra* Hübner. It is considered therefore that this is pre-eminently a case in which the name *Najas* Hübner of the *Sammelung* should be rejected as a forgotten name (*nomen oblitum*). An application in this sense has been submitted to the Commission. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 (which provides that changes in nomenclature be avoided when a case is under consideration by the Commission) the name *Najas* is here treated as having been rejected in favour of the name *Euphaedra* Hübner.

NANDOGEA Moore, [1894], *Lep. ind.* 2 (19) : 173. Type-species by original designation : **Thaumantis diorea** Doubleday, 1845, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 16 : 234.

Moore established this genus in a generic key, but did not designate a type-species. This omission was made good in the next following Part (Part 20 : 182) published in the following year (1895).

NAPAEA Hübner, [1819], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [34]. Type-species proposed to be designated by the Commission under Article 70(a) (misidentified type-species) : **Cremna eucharila** Bates, 1867, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) 5 : 543 [a taxon having as the representative of its lectotype, by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 102), the specimen figured by Hübner in 1819 under the name *Napaea actoris* as fig. 1 on plate [34] of volume 1 of the *Sammel. exot. Schmett.*]

This is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. What happened was that when establishing the nominal genus *Napaea*, Hübner placed in that genus a single nominal species—which is therefore the type-species by monotypy—to which he applied the name *Napaea actoris*. Hübner cited no author's name in connection with the specific name *actoris* and it was impossible therefore to be certain whether the name *actoris*, as published on the legend of the above plate, was a new name of his own or a later usage of that name as published by Cramer in 1776 (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 146, pl. 93, fig. D) in the combination *Papilio actoris* until on the discovery of Hübner's surviving manuscripts there was found a portion of unpublished text which clearly showed that in using the name *actoris* on the above plate Hübner looked upon himself as using the name *actoris* Cramer. In this identification he was in error, for the species figured by Hübner on his plate [34] is not the same as that to which Cramer had previously applied the same specific name. This mistake of Hübner's was detected by Bates in 1867 when (as shown above) he gave the name *Cremna eucharila* to the species figured by Hübner under the misapplied name *actoris* Cramer, Hübner's species having been without a name of its own up to the publication of Bates' paper. As Bates based his *Cremna eucharila* on Hübner's plate [34], the four figures shown on that plate as *Napaea actoris* represent the syntypes of Bates' species. The first of these, namely the specimen shown as fig. 1 on the above plate has (as shown above) been selected to represent the lectotype of *Cremna eucharila* Bates. By the foregoing lectotype-selection that nominal species becomes, it will be noted, objectively identical with that figured by Hübner under the misapplied name *Napaea actoris* (Cramer).

The true *Papilio actoris* Cramer and *Cremna eucharila* Bates are currently placed in different

genera, the first, in *Cremla* Doubleday, 1847 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 14), of which it is the type-species, the second, in *Napaea* Hübner, of which (as has been seen) it was (under the misapplied name *Napaea actoris* (Cramer) the sole originally included species. It would be most confusing if it were now necessary to transfer the name *Napaea* Hübner to the genus now and for long known by the later name *Cremla* Doubleday. To do so would moreover do violence to the clear intention of Hübner to place in his genus *Napaea* not the true *Papilio actoris* of Cramer but the species which by a mistake in identification he figured as Cramer's species on his plate [34]. Accordingly, the Commission is being asked to apply to this case the provisions of Article 70(a) relating to the names of genera based upon misidentified type-species and to give effect to Hübner's intentions by designating *Cremla eucharila* Bates to be the type-species of the genus *Napaea* Hübner. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 existing usage is here maintained, pending the publication of the Commission on the application submitted. Accordingly, *Napaea* Hübner is here treated as having the above species as its type-species, while *Cremla* Doubleday (type-species : *Papilio actoris* Cramer), which at present is a junior objective synonym of *Napaea* Hübner, is here treated as an available name in accordance with established usage.

NAPEOCLES Bates, 1864, *J. Ent.* **2** (10) : 194. Type-species by monotypy : **Hamadryas jucunda** Hübner, [1808], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* : pl. [54], figs 3, 4 ♀.

NAPEOGENES Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** (3) : 533. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 224) : **Sais cyrianassa** Doubleday, [Aug. 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 18 (Heliconidae), fig. 1 [text published in Jan. 1848 ((1) : 133)].

NAPHO Hewitson, [1849], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **16** (187) : 117. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio actorion* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 409.

The name *Napho*, which was attributed by Hewitson to Boisduval, by whom it had presumably been originally proposed in manuscript, is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Bia* Hübner, [1819].

NARATHURA Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (4) : 835. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia hypomuta** Hewitson, 1862, *Specimen Cat. Lep. Lycaenidae Brit. Mus.* : 11, pl. 6, figs 63, 64 ♂.

NARGA Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : lxx. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 130) : **Narga chiriquensis** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* **35** : lxx.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Narga chiriquensis* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Tagiades monartus* Plötz, 1884 (*JahrB. nassau. Ver. Naturkunde* **37** : 49).

NARMADA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 13. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea coreoides** Moore, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **20** : 44.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Euploea coreoides* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Danais coreta* Godart, [1819] (*Encyc. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 178).

NAROPE Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (3) : pl. 50, fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy : **Narope cyllastros** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (3) : pl. 50, fig. 4 [text prepared by Westwood after Doubleday's death, published in [1851], *ibid.* (2) : 348].

Doubleday cited only the above species (on plate 50) when he established this genus in 1848, thus making that species the type-species by monotypy ; Westwood in the text published two years later cited two additional species as belonging to this genus.

NAROPINA Röber, 1929, *Int. ent. Z.* **23** : 326. Type-species by monotypy : **Narope pusilla** Röber, 1929, *ibid.* **23** : 325.

Röber established the genus *Naropina* as a kind of afterthought, after he had described the type-species in the same paper. Thus it was that, although these nominal taxa were published in the same paper, the type-species of *Naropina*, though then described as a new species, was not described as belonging to the new genus *Naropina* then established.

NARSENGA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* **3** (25) : 15. Type-species by original designation : **Apatura parvata** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 202, pl. 6a, fig. 6 ♀.

NASAPA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 176. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis aramis** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [91], pl. [46], fig. 43.

NASCUS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 18, 28. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio phocus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 102, pl. 162, fig. F.

NASTRA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 87, 125. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia lherminieri** Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 777.

As originally published, the specific name of the type-species appeared in the form "l'herminier". Under the current revised Code the form so adopted is defective in two respects. First, Article 27 provides that zoological names shall bear no diacritic or other marks. Thus, the apostrophe between the letters "l" and "h" at the beginning of this name is incorrect and should be removed. Second, Article 31 provides that, where a specific name is based on a modern patronymic, that patronymic must be Latinized by the addition of a termination, indicating that the word is in the genitive case, the form of the termination naturally depending on whether the person whose name is taken as the base for the specific name is a man or a woman. Accordingly, in the present case the letter "i" should be added to the end of the word. Errors of both the foregoing types are subject to automatic correction. The correct form of this specific name is therefore "lherminieri".

NASUMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 233. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio ismare** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (24) : 156, pl. 279, figs E, F.

NATALIS Doubleday, 1848, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.*, Appendix : 10 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Nathalis* Boisduval, [1836]).

NATHALIS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gen. Lépid. **1** : 589. Type-species by monotypy : **Nathalis iole** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 589.

NEADOPAEA Hayward, 1941, *Rev. Mus. La Plata* (n.s.), Zool. **2** : 285. Type-species by original designation : *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz, 1884, *Stett. ent. Zig* **45** : 165.

The case of this name is bound up with that of *Adopaeoides* Godman, [1900], the name of a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. As has already been explained, Godman designated the nominal species *Ancyloxypha simplex* Felder (C.), 1869, to be the type-species of his genus *Adopaeoides*, but at the same time provided the clearest evidence that he had misidentified the above species and that the species to which he had inadvertently applied that name was in fact *Apaustus prittwitzi* Plötz. The Commission has been asked to use its powers under Article 70(a) to give effect to Godman's intentions by designating that species to be the type-species of *Adopaeoides*. Further, in accordance with the provisions of Article 80 (which prescribes that, where a name is submitted to the Commission and its position is therefore *sub judice*, existing usage is to be maintained) *Apaustus prittwitzi* has been treated as being the type-species of the genus *Adopaeoides*. The position is therefore that, though at present *Neadopaea* Hayward is the oldest available generic name applicable to the nominal species *Apaustus prittwitzi*, it will become invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Adopaeoides* Godman on the grant by the Commission of the application submitted to it in regard to that name. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80 the name *Neadopaea* is therefore here treated as an invalid name for the foregoing reason.

NEAVEIA Druce, 1910, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1910** (1) : 364. Type-species by original designation : **Neaveia lamborni** Druce, 1910, *ibid.* **1910** (1) : 365, pl. 35, fig. 1 ♂.

NEBDARA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 17. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis tagala** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1863, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **7** : 127.

NEBRODA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 228. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio echeria** Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 135, pl. 29, fig. 2.

NECTARIA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 76. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio idea* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 405.

The name *Nectaria* was introduced by Billberg as a replacement for *Idea* Fabricius, 1807, no doubt in order to avoid a situation of homonymy between the generic name and the specific name of its type-species. Such tautonymy is however permissible under the Code and *Idea* Fabricius is an available name and its replacement name *Nectaria* Billberg is in consequence invalid as a junior objective synonym.

NECYRIA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 432, pl. 73, fig. 9. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 225) : **Necyria bellona** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 432, pl. 73, fig. 9.

This is one of the relatively few cases in which in the *Gen. diurn. Lep.* a plate and its relevant text were published on the same date. The species (with its name misspelled *bellina*) was the sole species placed in *Necyria* on plate 73 ; in the text a second species was added.

NEITA van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8)* **2** : 101. Type-species by original designation : **Pseudonympha neita** Wallengren, 1876, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forhandl., Stockh.* **32** (No. 1) : 84.

NELIA Hayward, 1953, *Acta zool. lilloana* **13** : 42, figs. 33, 67, 82. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus nemyrodes** Blanchard, 1852, in Gay, *Hist. fis. pol. Chile, Zool.* **7** : 33, pl. 2, figs 6, 7.

NELONE Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 23. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 225) : **Papilio fatima** Cramer, [1780], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (23) : 141 (text relating to figs A & B), pl. 271, fig. A, as defined by the specimen figured by Cramer as fig. A on his plate 271 which by a selection here made represents the LECTOTYPE of this species.

Cramer gave four figures of what he called *Papilio fatima* ; of these he considered the first two (figs A, B) represented the male, the other two (figs C, D) the female. Westwood in 1851 (in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 447) recognized that the taxon figured as figs C & D was not the same as that figured as A & B ; he retained the name *Papilio fatima* for the taxon figured as figs A & B, while establishing a new nominal species, which he named *Emesis fatimella* for that represented by figs C & D. The arrangement made by Westwood was accepted as constituting a First Reviser selection by Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 212) and most subsequent authors, though a few later authors took the opposite view, that is, they applied the name *Papilio fatima* to the species figured by Cramer as figs C & D on his plate 271, named *Emesis fatimella* by Westwood. A firm foundation for Westwood's arrangement was provided by the lectotype-selection here made in above paragraph.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio fatima* Cramer is currently treated as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Emesis fatimella* Westwood, and accordingly no change at the genus-name level was caused by the lectotype-selection made for *Papilio fatima* Cramer, even for those who have misinterpreted that nominal species as being the same as that represented by *Emesis fatimella* Westwood. The name *Papilio fatima* Cramer is currently treated on taxonomic grounds as being a junior subjective synonym of *Papilio cereus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat. (ed. 12)* **1** (2) : Errata). Another name which is currently treated subjectively as a junior synonym of *Papilio cereus* Linnaeus is *Hesperia ovidius* Fabricius, 1793, the name of the type-species of the genus *Emesis* Fabricius, 1807, in which therefore both the taxa discussed in the present note are currently placed.

On the basis of the taxonomic views set out above, the name *Nelone* Boisduval is currently treated as a junior subjective synonym of *Emesis* Fabricius. [It must be noted in passing that for some inexplicable reason the name *Nelone* Boisduval has been misused by some authors as

though it were a senior subjective synonym of *Exoplygia* Godman & Salvin, [1886]. Particulars of this misusage are given in the note on that generic name.]

NEMEOBIUS Stephens, 1827, *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, Haustellata 1 : 28. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio lucina* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 480.

The name *Nemeobius* Stephens is invalid as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hamearis* Hübner, [1819].

NEMETIS Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* 1 (10) : 237. Type-species by original designation: **Papilio minerva** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 493.

NENNIUS Kirby, [1902], in Wytsman's facsimile ed., Hübner, *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, Addit. Notes : 105. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: *Polygonus lividus* Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [144].

The name *Nennius* was introduced by Kirby as a replacement for the name *Polygonus* Hübner, [1825], which he believed to be invalid as a junior homonym of *Polygona* Schumacher, 1817 (*Ess. Vers test.* : 241). Kirby was in error in considering these names to be homonyms of one another. The name *Polygonus* Hübner is thus an available name and its unnecessary replacement name *Nennius* is invalid as a junior objective synonym.

NEOACIDALIA Reuss, 1926, *Deuts. ent. Z.* 1926 (1) : 69. Type-species by original designation: **Papilio cybele** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 516.

NEOCENYRA Carpenter, 1928, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 76 (1) : 37 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Neocoenya* Butler, [1886]).

NEOCHERITRA Distant, 1885, *Rhop. malayana* : 252. Type-species by monotypy: **Myrina amrita** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 4 : 395.

NEOCHRYSOPS Bethune-Baker, [1923], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1922 (3/4) : 279. Type-species by original designation: *Papilio parsimon* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 526.

The name *Neochrysops* Bethune-Baker is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Neochrysops* Szilady (Dec. 1922, *Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. hung.* 19 : 126). It has been replaced by the name *Lepidochrysops* Hedicke, 1925.

NEOCOENURA Gaede, 1931, in Strand, *Lep. Cat.* 46 : 416 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Neocoenya* Butler, [1886]).

NEOCOENYRA Butler, [1886], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1885 (4) : 758. Type-species by monotypy: **Neocoenya duplex** Butler, [1886], *ibid.* 1885 (4) : 758.

NEOGEIA Verity, 1947, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* 3 : 191. Type-species by original designation: *Pieris mandela* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 80.

The name *Neogea* Verity is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Pierriballia* Klots, 1933.

NEOHESPERILLA Waterhouse & Lyall, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 8, 174, 193. Type-species by original designation: **Hesperilla croceus** Miskin, 1890, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Qd* 6 : 150-151.

NEOHIPPARCHIA de Lesse, 1951, *Rev. franç. Lépid.* 13 (3/4) : 40. Type-species by original designation: **Papilio statilinus** Hufnagel, 1766, *Berlin. Mag.* 2 : 84.

NEOLUCIA Waterhouse & Turner, 1905, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S. Wales* 29 (4) : 803. Type-species by original designation: **Lucia agricola** Westwood, [Dec. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 4 [text by Westwood (: 493 nota) published in April 1852].

NEOLYCAENA de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* 3 : 15, 64. Type-species by original designation: **Lycaena sinensis** Alphéraky, 1881, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 16 : 383, pl. 14, fig. 7.

NEOMAENAS Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Förh., Stockh.* 15 : 78. Type-species by subsequent monotypy: **Neomaenas servilia** Wallengren, 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 4 : 36.

When he established this genus in 1858 Wallengren gave a generic diagnosis and included

in the genus what he called "*Neomaenas servilia* n.sp.", for which he gave no particulars of any kind. In 1860 (*loc. cit.*) he again used this generic name, placing in this genus only *Neomaenas servilia* for which he then for the first time gave a description. That species is therefore the type-species of this genus by subsequent monotypy under Article 69(a)(ii)(2).

NEOMANIOLA Hayward, 1949, *Acta zool. lilloana* **8** : 156. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Pseudomaniola euripides* Weymer, 1890, *in* Weymer & Maassen, *in* Reiss & Stübel, *Reisen Sud.-Amer.*, Lep. : 108, pl. 3, fig. 10.

The name *Neomaniola* was introduced as a replacement for *Pseudomaniola* Weymer, 1890, in the belief that it was invalid, as a junior homonym of *Pseudomaniola* Röber, which he erroneously believed was published in 1889. Actually, that name was not published by Röber until 1892. Thus, it is *Pseudomaniola* Röber and not *Pseudomaniola* Weymer which is the junior of these two homonyms. Thus, the replacement name *Neomaniola* Hayward is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Pseudomaniola* Weymer, 1890.

NEOMINOIS Scudder, 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 235, 241. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus ridingsii** Edwards, 1865, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **4** : 201.

NEOMYRINA Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malayana* : 234, 248. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina hiemalis** Godman & Salvin, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 640, pl. 40, figs 5, 6.

NEONOMA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 42, 44. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Conognathus platon* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 181.

The name *Neonoma* Watson was introduced as a replacement for the name *Conognathus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) in the erroneous belief that that name was invalid under the Law of Homonymy. In the circumstances the unwanted replacement name *Neonoma* is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Conognathus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.).

NEONYMPHA Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 8. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1937, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **6** : 150) : **Papilio areolatus** Smith, 1797, *in* Abbot, *Ins. Georgia* **1** : 25, pl. 13.

Prior to the establishment in 1937 of the relative dates of publication of Hübner's works, the general practice was to treat the *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* as having been published in 1816 and therefore as having priority over the *Zuträge*. It was on this basis that in 1868 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 35) Butler selected *Oreas helicta* Hübner, [1808] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [95]) to be the type-species of the genus *Neonympha*. When the dates of Hübner's work were ascertained, it was found that, whereas (as has always been known) the text of volume 1 of the *Zuträge* was published in 1818, the portion (signature 5 : 65) of the *Verz.* containing the name *Neonympha* was not published until 1819. It was seen therefore that it was in the *Zuträge* that the name *Neonympha* was first published. As noted by myself in 1937 (*loc. cit.* : 150) *Oreas helicta* Hübner was not included in this genus *Neonympha* in the *Zuträge*. Its selection as type-species by Butler in 1868 was therefore invalid. Luckily in the *Zuträge* Hübner included in *Neonympha* the closely allied *Papilio areolatus* Smith, 1797, which I thereupon selected as type-species, thus avoiding any material change in the taxonomic interpretation of this genus.

NEOPE Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 770. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Lasiommata (?) bhadra** Moore, 1857, *in* Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 227.

The name *Neope* Moore, [1866], was introduced as a replacement for *Enope* Moore, 1857, under the Law of Homonymy. Moore did not designate a type-species for his *Enope* in 1857, nor did he do so when in 1866 he introduced the replacement name *Neope* here in question. The above species was selected as the type-species of *Enope* Moore, 1857, and therefore automatically also for its replacement *Neope* Moore, [1866] by Butler in 1868 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 195). The circumstances in which this type-selection was made by Butler were

peculiar, for he did so in a paper in which he was dealing with the name *Neope* Butler, 1867, established by himself in 1867 as a replacement for the name *Enope* Moore, 1857, at a time when he was unaware that in the previous year (1866) the same name had been published in the same sense by Moore.

NEOPE Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **19** : 166. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Lasiommata* (?) *bhadra* Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 227.

The name *Neope* Butler was introduced as a new name to serve as a replacement for the invalid name *Enope* Moore, 1857, Butler being clearly unaware that the same name had been introduced by Moore in the previous year (1866). Butler did not designate a type-species for *Neope* Butler, and *Enope* Moore, 1857, was at that time also still without a type-species. This deficiency was made good by Butler himself in 1868 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 195) when he selected *Lasiommata* (?) *bhadra* Moore, 1857, to be the type-species.

The name *Neope* Butler, 1867, is invalid, as being both a junior homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *Neope* Moore, [1866].

NEOPHASIA Behr, 1869, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **2** : 303. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1870], in *Zool. Rec.* **6** (year 1869) : 357) : **Pieris menapia** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1869, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **3** : 271.

NEOPITHECOPS Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malayana* : 197, 209. Type-species by original designation : **Pithecopa dharma** Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 72, pl. 34, fig. 4.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pithecopa dharma* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pithecopa zalmora* Butler, 1869 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius* : 161).

NEOPYRAMEIS Scudder, 1889, *Butts eastern U.S. Canada* (1) (3) : 434. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio cardui* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 475.

The name *Neopyrameis* Scudder is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Cynthia* Fabricius, 1807 (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 281).

NEORINA Westwood, [Dec. 1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 65, fig. 2. Type-species by monotypy : **Neorina hilda** Westwood, [Dec. 1850], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 65, fig. 2 [text (: 370) published in April 1851].

NEORINOPSIS Butler, 1873, *Lep. exot.* (15) : 127. Type-species by monotypy : **Cyllo sepulta** Boisduval, 1841, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **9** (3) : 373 [err. pro 273].

Butler established the nominal genus *Neorinopsis* for the foregoing fossil species which he placed in the Satyridae (a taxon which he treated as a subfamily of the Nymphalidae.)

NEOSATYRUS Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. VetensAkad. Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 79. Type-species by subsequent monotypy : **Neosatyrus ambiorix** Wallengren, 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 36.

When Wallengren established this genus in 1858, he gave a generic diagnosis and included in the genus only what he called " *Neosatyrus ambiorix* n.sp.", for which he gave no particulars of any kind. In 1860 (*loc. cit.*) he again used this generic name, placing in this genus only *Neosatyrus ambiorix*, for which for the first time he then gave a description. This species is therefore the type-species of this genus by subsequent monotypy (Article 69(a)(ii)(2)).

NEOTAXILA Fruhstorfer, [1914], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 791. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 129) : **Taxila thuisto** Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [90], pl. [45], figs 5, 6 (ups. & unds.).

NEOXENIADES Hayward, 1938, *Rev. Ent.*, R. de J. **9** (3/4) : 372. Type-species by original designation : **NeoxeniaDES musarion** Hayward, 1938, *ibid.* **9** (3/4) : 372.

NEOZEPHYRUS Sibatani & Ito, 1942, *Tenthredo* **3** (4) : 324. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla taxila** Bremer, 1861, *Bull. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* **3** : 470.

NEPHERONIA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 38, 53. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris idotea** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 441.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pieris idotea* Boisduval is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a ♀-form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio argia* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 470.

NEPTIDOMIMA Holland, 1920, *Bull. amer. Mus. nat. Hist.* **43** : 116, 164. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis exaleuca** Karsch, 1894, *Berl. ent. Z.* **39** : 9, fig. 5.

NEPTIDOPSIS Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **41** (No. 5) : 153, 155. Type-species by selection by Munroe (1949, *J.N.Y. ent. Soc.* **57** : 72) : **Papilio ophione** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (10) : 27, pl. 114, figs E, F.

NEPTIS [Illiger], 1807, *Allgem. Lit. Ztg. Halle [Jena]* **1807** (No. 2) : 1180. Type-species by monotypy: *Nereis eunice* Hübner, [1809], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1**: pl. [9].

This is one of the cases—of which the first in alphabetical order is *Apatura* [Illiger]—in which, in an anonymous review, Illiger published a number of names which shortly afterwards (in the same year) were published by Fabricius in an entirely different sense and which in that sense were destined to become some of the best-known generic names in the butterflies. These Illigerian names would have caused the most serious confusion and disturbance in the literature if they had been brought into use as required under the Law of Priority. Immediately upon the unwelcome discovery of Illiger's paper an application was prepared for submission to the Commission, asking for suppression of these names under the Plenary Powers.

Administrative and financial difficulties combined to delay both the submission of this case to the Commission and also the promulgation of the Commission's decision, when taken. Ultimately, that decision was embodied in the Commission's *Opinion* 232 and was published in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 249–274). By the Ruling given in that *Opinion* the Commission granted the relief asked for, in the present case using its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Neptis* [Illiger], 1807, for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, thus validating the well-known name *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807. By the same *Opinion* the name *Neptis* [Illiger] was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 44.

NEPTIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 282. Type-species by selection by Crotch (1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 66) : *Papilio aceris* Esper, [1783], *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 142, pl. 81, figs 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

When, as explained in the immediately preceding note the Commission used its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Neptis* [Illiger], 1807, for the purpose of validating the slightly junior name *Neptis* Fabricius, it completed that action by placing the name *Neptis* Fabricius on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 662.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio aceris* Esper is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio hylas* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 486).

NEPTIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 42. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 28) : *Papilio emilia* Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (19) : 50, pl. 223, figs E, F.

This is another of the strange cases where Hübner appropriated a name published by one of his predecessors and republished it as his own in an entirely different sense. It is, of course, invalid as a junior homonym of *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807.

NEREIS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio polymnia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst.* (ed. 10) **1** : 466.

The name *Nereis* Hübner, as published in the *Tentamen* in 1806 is invalid for two reasons, namely : (1) The leaflet *Tentamen* in which this name was published was rejected by the Commission for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission by the Ruling given in *Opinion*

97, and (2) even if this name had been available as from the *Tentamen*, it would nevertheless have been invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 654). By the Ruling given in the Commission's *Opinion* 278, the name *Nereis* Hübner of the *Tentamen* was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 81.

NEREIS Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pls [1], [2], [5]-[8], [12], [15]. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 227) : *Papilio polymnia* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 227.

Following the rejection of the name *Nereis* Hübner, as of the *Tentamen*, by the Commission in its *Opinion* 97, the earliest work in which this name was used in the Lepidoptera became volume 1 of Hübner's *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, in which this generic name was used for eight nominal species. Of these *Papilio polymnia* Linnaeus was figured on plate [7], and this, as shown above, was selected as the type-species of this genus by Scudder in 1875. The name *Nereis* Hübner of the *Sammlung* is invalid as a junior homonym of *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758.

NERIAS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 4 [= pl. 4A], pl. 11 [= pl. bB], fig. 6. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 227) : **Papilio susanna** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 16.

NERULA Mabille, 1888, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **2** : 255. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 130) : **Nerula nautes** Mabille, 1888, *ibid.* (2) **2** : 255, 3, 4.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Nerula nautes* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia fibrena* Hewitson, 1877, (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **19** : 79).

NESOLYCAENA Waterhouse & Turner, 1905, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **29** (4) : 801. Type-species by original designation : **Holochila albosericea** Miskin, 1891 (*Ann. Qd Mus.* **1** : 65).

NESOXENICA Waterhouse & Lyall, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 5, 28, 35. Type-species by original designation : **Lasiommata leprea** Hewitson, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 249, pl. 16, figs 6, 7.

NESSAEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 41. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 28) : **Papilio ancaeus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 486.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio ancaeus* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio obrinus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*loc. cit.* (ed. 10) **1** : 470). As the specific names *ancaeus* and *obrinus* were published in the same work and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. The First Reviser in this case was Hübner when in [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 4) he adopted the specific name *ancaeus* Linnaeus, sinking the specific name *obrinus* Linnaeus as a junior synonym. It is to be noted that a good many modern authors, relying apparently on the so-called Principle of Page-Precedence, have incorrectly followed the opposite course.

NESTORIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 86. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 227) : **Papilio gambrisius** Cramer [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 95, pl. 157, figs A, B.

NETROBALANE Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 46, 76. Type-species by monotypy : **Caprona canopus** Trimen, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 180.

NETROCORYNE Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 507. Type-species by monotypy : **Netrocoryne repanda** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 507, pl. 70, fig. 10.

NEURELLIPES Bethune-Baker, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1910** (1) : 66. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaenesthus lusones** Hewitson, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1874** : 347.

NEUROSIGMA Butler, 1868, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** (3) : 615. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias siva** Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 291 (a nominal species established as a replacement for *Acontia doubledai* Westwood, 1848, *Cabinet orient. Ent.* : 76, pl. 37, fig. 4), the name of that nominal species being a secondary homonym in the genus *Adolias* Boisduval of the name *Adolias doubledai* Gray (G. R.), [1846] (*Descr. Figs. lep. Ins. Nepal* : 13, pl. 13, 2 figs).

The two species discussed above are not currently regarded as being congeneric with one another : *Acontia doubledai* Westwood (i.e. *Adolias siva* Westwood) is accepted as representing a taxonomically valid species and is the type-species of the genus *Neurosigma* Butler ; *Adolias doubledai* Gray, on the other hand, is currently placed in the genus *Euthalia* Hübner, where the taxon which it represents is identified with the taxon represented by the older-established nominal taxon *Adolias patala* Kollar, [1844] (in Hügel's *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 435). Thus, the specific names *doubledai* Westwood, 1848, and *doubledai* Gray, [1846], are not secondary homonyms according to current taxonomic ideas. Under the current revised Code (Article 59(c)) a name rejected as a secondary homonym prior to 1960 is not subject to revival when on taxonomic grounds the taxa bearing the names in question are no longer regarded as being congeneric with one another. Accordingly, the replacement name *siva* Westwood, [1850], is the valid specific name for the type-species of the present genus.

NEURYPEXINA Bethune-Baker, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1910** : 64. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaenesthes lyzanus** Hewitson, 1874, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **11** : 36.

NICA Hübner, [1826], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [17]. Type-species by monotypy : **Nica flavilla** Hübner, [1826], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [17].

Prior to the Copenhagen Congress of 1953 there was no clear statement in the Code as to what constitutes homonymy as between generic names, but this difficulty was overcome by the decision then taken that a difference in spelling of a single letter is to be taken as removing any two generic names from the situation of homonymy. In the present case the name *Nica* Hübner was rejected by Kirby in 1871 as a junior homonym of *Nika* Risso, 1816 (*Hist. nat. Crust.* : 84) and renamed *Pseudonica*. However, under the Copenhagen decision referred to above, now embodied in the Code in Article 56(a) the words *Nica* and *Nika* are not homonyms of one another. Accordingly, the name *Nica* Hübner is an available name and *Pseudonica* Kirby, 1871, is invalid as a junior objective synonym of that name.

NICEVILLEA Evans, 1926, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **31** : 57, 623. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila gola** Moore, 1877, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1877** (3) : 594, pl. 58, fig. 9 ♂.

The name *Nicevillea* Evans is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Nicevillea* Hampson, 1895 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1895** : 307). It has been replaced by the name *Oriens* Evans, 1939.

NICONIADES Hübner, [1821], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [147]. Type-species by monotypy : **Niconiades xanthaphes** Hübner, [1821], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [147].

NILASERA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 114. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio centaurus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 520.

NIMULA Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 465. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lucinda** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 3, pl. 1, figs E, F.

Blanchard attributed this name to Boisduval, and, as four years earlier (i.e. in 1836) Boisduval had established a genus to which he had applied the name *Nymula*, it might have been possible to argue that the present name was no more than an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Nymula*. This hypothesis seems however to be most unlikely in view of the widely separated character of the species placed by Blanchard in *Nimula* and by Boisduval in *Nymula* and in view also of the proprietary way in which Blanchard designated the type-species of this genus. Accordingly, *Nimula* is here treated as the name of a genus established independently by Blanchard on his own authority.

NINA Horsfield, [1928], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 140. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio nina** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 194.

NINGUTA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (12) : 310. Type-species by original designation : **Pronophila schrenkii** Ménétriés, 1858, *Bull. phys. nat. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.* **17** : 215.

NIPARA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 257. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea helcita** Boisduval, 1859, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (3) **7**, Bull. : clvi.

NIPHANDA Moore, [1875], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1874** (4) : 572. Type-species by monotypy : **Niphanda tessellata** Moore, [1875], *ibid.* **1875** : 572, pl. 66, fig. 6.

NIRMULA Moore, [1906], *Lep. ind.* **7** (75) : 40. Type-species by original designation : **Terias venata** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 65, pl. 2a, fig. 2 (larva & pupa).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Terias venata* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Terias laeta* Boisduval, [1836] (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 674.

NIRODIA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 430. Type-species by monotypy : **Erycina belphegor** Westwood, [August 1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 70, fig. 1 [relevant text published in September 1851] (: 430 *nota*).

NISONIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 108. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 228) : **Papilio bromius** Stoll, [1787], *Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 37, pl. 8, figs 1, 1A.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio bromius* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio mimas* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 83, pl. 52, figs E, F).

The genus *Nisoniades* Hübner is purely Neotropical in its distribution but was formerly commonly used for the Palaearctic species *Papilio tages* Linnaeus and its allies which properly belong to the genus *Erynnis* Schrank, 1801, of which *Papilio tages* is the type-species.

NISSANGA Moore [14th Dec. 1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 23. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis patnia** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Mus.* (1) : 232.

Moore published the name *Nissanga* as new twice, once (as shown above) in the *Lep. Ceylon* and once in the *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (1880) (4) : 169); in the first of these *Mycalesis patnia* is the type-species by monotypy, in the second by original designation. The publication of the name *Nissanga* took place on each of the above occasions in December 1881. In the case of the *Lep. Ceylon* version publication is known to have taken place on 14th December; no information is available as to the date in December on which *Nissanga* was published in the *Transactions* and the name there published ranks as from 31st of that month. Accordingly, the *Lep. Ceylon* version of the name *Nissanga* ranks as the first to be published.

NOCTUANA Bell, 1937, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* **914** : 7. Type-species by original designation : **Helias noctua** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, *Lep. Rhop.* (3) : 533, pl. 74, figs 1, 2.

NOMIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 67. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 228) : **Papilio acis** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankiündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 182.

The name—*Papilio acis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775—of the type-species of this genus is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio acis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 2). Even if this name had not been invalid in this way, it would still not have been the oldest available name for the present species, for under the Ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion 516* names published by Rottemburg in 1775 in the serial *Der Naturforscher* are to be accorded precedence over names published in the same year by Denis & Schiffermüller in their *Ankiündung*; and in consequence the name *Papilio semiargus* Rottemburg, 1775 (*Der Naturforscher* **6** : 20), which is subjectively considered to represent the

same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio acis* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, is according to current taxonomic ideas the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of the present genus.

NORA de Niceville, 1893, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **8** : 54. Type-species by original designation : *Adolias kesava* Moore, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : 67, pl. 3, fig. 5 ♂.

NORDMANNIA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 143. Type-species by original designation : *Lycaena myrtale* Klug, 1834, in Ehrenberg, *Sym. Phys. Ins.*, **4**, signature : 1, pl. 40, figs 15, 16.

NOSPHISTIA Mabille & Boullet, 1908, *Ann. Sci. nat., Zool.* (9) **7** : 173, 197. Type-species by monotypy : *Pyrrhopygia* [sic] *perplexus* Mabille, 1878, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **21** : 20.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pyrrhopygia perplexus* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pyrrhopygia zonara* Hewitson, 1866 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 480).

NOSPHITTIA Mabille, 1912, in Wagner's *Lep. Cat.* **9** : 12 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Nosphistia* Mabille & Boulett, 1908).

The same misspelling was published by Draudt in [1921] (in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 845).

NOTARTHINUS Chapman, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1908** : 677. Type-species by original designation : *Notarthinus binghami* Chapman, 1908, *ibid.* **1908** : 678, pl. 38, fig. 2 (♂ genit.).

NOTHEME Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 462. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio ouranus* Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 88, pl. 335, fig. C.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio ouranus* Stoll is currently treated as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio eumeus* Fabricius, 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* **2** : 63) and is commonly known by that name, which however is invalid, being a junior homonym of *Papilio eumeus* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 4). The oldest available name subjectively applicable to the present species is *Phalaena erota* Cramer, [1780] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (23) : 152, pl. 276, fig. G), the taxon represented by which was, it will be noted, misidentified by Cramer as a moth. For the reasons explained above, the specific name *erota* Cramer is thus subjectively the valid name for the present species.

NOTOCRYPTA de Niceville, 1880, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **4** : 188. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Plesioneura curvifascia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 29.

The name *Notocrypta* was introduced by de Niceville as a replacement for *Plesioneura* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

NYCHITONA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 34, 41. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio dorothea* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 194.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio dorothea* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio alcesta* Stoll, [1782] (in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (32) : 175, pl. 379, figs A, B).

NYCTALEMON Dalman, 1825, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm, **1824** (No. 2) : 407.

This genus was erected by Dalman in a revision of the genus *Castnia*, at that time erroneously believed to be a genus of butterflies. He placed two species in *Nyctalemon*, both of which were originally described as being butterflies, namely *Papilio orontes* Linnaeus, 1767, and *Papilio patroclus* Linnaeus, 1758, both of which are moths.

NYCTELIUS Hayward, 1948, *Acta zool. lilloana* **5** : 99. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperia nyctelius* Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 746.

NYCTUS Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C.R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **1891** : cxiv. Type-species by monotypy: **Nyctus crinitus** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* **1891** : cxiv.

NYMPHA Krause, [1939], in Thon, *Faun. Thüringen* **4** (Schmett.) (4/5) : 86. Type-species by selection by Scudder, (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 293) : *Papilio populi* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 476.

The name *Nymphha* Krause is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807. In addition, the name *Nymphha* Krause is invalid as a junior homonym of *Nymphha* Fitzinger, 1826 (*Nouv. Class. Rept.* : 29).

NYMPHALIS Kluk, 1802, *Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* **4** : 86. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 223) : **Papilio polychloros** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 477.

The word "Nymphalis" is one of a number used by Linnaeus in 1758 and his immediate successors for terms intermediate between the generic name *Papilio* Linnaeus and groups of species referred to the genus so named. The claim of these terms to be recognized as having been published as generic names was rejected by the Commission in its *Opinion* **124** (1936, *Smithson. miscell. Coll.* **73** (No. 8) : 1-2 ; republished in facsimile in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **1** (B) : 465-466)). The word "Nymphalis", together with the other words used in a similar sense in the XVIIIth century were later employed as generic names, and it proved difficult to determine what was the first genuine usage as a generic name. As shown above, it was Kluk who in 1802 who first so used the name here in question. The name *Nymphalis* Kluk has been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 703.

NYMPHALIS Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* **24** (Tab.) : 184, 199. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio atalanta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 478.

Latreille, who was unaware of the paper published by Kluk two years earlier indicated that he regarded himself as the author of this name by placing (: 95) an asterisk against it. In the first of the passages cited above (: 184) Latreille cited as belonging to this genus (a) *Papilio atalanta* Linnaeus and (b) what he called "*Papilio morio*". There was in existence no such nominal species as *Papilio morio*, though it may be supposed that it was *Papilio antiopa* Linnaeus which Latreille had in mind in view of the fact that species was known in France by the vernacular name "Le Morio". This however is pure speculation and the position is that *Papilio atalanta* was the only nominal species cited by Latreille and is therefore the type-species of *Nymphalis* Latreille, 1804, by monotypy. Prior to the discovery of Kluk's paper of 1802 the name *Nymphalis* was attributed to Latreille, but most authors ignored his publication of that name in 1804 in the *Nouv. Dict.*, treating it as having been first published in the following year (1805, in Sonnini's *Buffon, Hist. nat.*, Ins. **4** : 82).

The name *Nymphalis* Latreille is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Nymphalis* Kluk, 1802. The species which is the type-species of *Nymphalis* Latreille became later the type-species of the genus *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807 and is currently placed in that genus.

NYMPHALIS Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 41. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 37) : *Papilio astynax* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 447.

Felder quite deliberately stated that he was the author of this generic name and it must therefore be attributed to him. It is invalid as a junior homonym of *Nymphalis* Kluk, 1802.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio astynax* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio arthemis* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2**: index et 17, pl. 10, figs 3, 4).

NYMPHALITES Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. Geol. Survey* **8** (1) : 457. Type-species through Section (a)(i) of Article 68 : **Nymphalites obscurus** Scudder, 1889, *ibid.* **8** : 457, pl. 53, figs 10-13.

Scudder established this genus for a fossil species obtained from the Tertiary deposits of

Florissant in the United States. He considered that the species in question was referable to the family Nymphalidae.

NYMPHALUS Boitard, 1828, *Manuel Ent.* **2** : 300. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 300) : *Papilio populi* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 476.

Boitard said nothing to show that the spelling *Nymphalus* was an emendation of the name *Nymphalis* of some earlier author, but it is likely that he regarded it in that light. However, in the circumstances the only practicable course seems to be to treat *Nymphalus* as a new name introduced by Boitard. It is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Limenitis* Fabricius, 1807.

NYMPHIDIA Boisduval & Leconte, [1833], *Hist. gen. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amér. sept. (livraison)* : 130 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807).

Boisduval & Leconte attributed this name to Fabricius, but they gave no indication to show whether this was an intentional emendation of *Nymphidium* Fabricius or whether the change in spelling was due to some other cause. As no evidence was provided to show that the change was "demonstratively intentional", the spelling *Nymphidia* does not rank as an emendation of *Nymphidium* Fabricius and has accordingly to be treated as an Erroneous Spelling of that name. It has been proposed by dos Passos (1963, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 319) that this name should be placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*.*

As explained in the note on the name *Lephelisca* Barnes & Lindsey, the name *Nymphidia* was treated by some authors (including myself) as the name of a separately established genus for some years prior to the definition in the present revised Code of the terms "emendation" and "incorrect subsequent spelling". By the authors who took this view and who treated—correctly at that time—the nominal species *Papilio cereus* Linnaeus, 1767, as the type-species of the genus *Calephelis* Grote & Robinson, 1869, the name *Nymphidia* was treated as a senior subjective synonym of the name *Lephelisca*.

NYMPHIDIUM Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 286. Type-species by selection by Crotch (1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 66) : **Papilio caricae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

When in 1937 the dates of publication of the generic names published by Hübner were determined in the light of his surviving manuscripts, it was found that the well-known and long-established name *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807, was according to current taxonomic ideas, a junior subjective synonym of *Limnas* Hübner, [1806] (*Sammil. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [29]), a name which had occasionally been used for a genus of the family Danaidae (following Hübner's own usage in the leaflet entitled the *Tentamen* rejected for nomenclatorial purposes in the Commission's *Opinion* 97), but never since the time of Hübner had it been applied to a species of the family Riodinidae. Great confusion would therefore have arisen if at that late stage in its history the name *Limnas* Hübner had been substituted for the name *Nymphidium* Fabricius in the Riodinidae. Accordingly in 1934 an application was submitted to the Commission asking it to take such action as might be necessary to prevent this serious disturbance in nomenclatorial practice.

This application was approved by the Commission, its decision being promulgated in its *Opinion* 171 published in 1946 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 459–470). By the Ruling given in that *Opinion* the position of the name *Nymphidium* Fabricius was assured by the suppression under the Plenary Powers of the older subjective synonym *Limnas* Hübner. At the same time the name *Nymphidium* Fabricius was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 614. In 1954 the action taken in *Opinion* 171 was completed by the Ruling given in *Direction* 2 (*loc. cit.* **2** : 613–628) placing the rejected name *Limnas* Hübner [1806] (of the *Sammil. exot. Schmett.*) on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 164.

* This proposal was accepted by the Commission, whose decision is published in *Opinion* 755 (1966, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **22** : 282) N. D. Riley.

NYMPHOPOSI Reuter, 1896, *Acta Soc. Sci. fenn.* **22** (No. 1) : 170. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio caricae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

The name *Nymphopsis* is invalid on two counts : First, it is a junior homonym of the name *Nymphopsis* Haswell, 1885 (*J. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **9** : 1025). Second, it is a junior objective synonym of *Nymphaea* Fabricius, 1807.

NYMULA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 20 [pl. 4C], fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy : **Nymula gnosis** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 20 [= pl. w 4C], fig. 4.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Nymula gnosis* Boisduval is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio tyia* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (11) : 37, pl. 121, figs C, D.

NYTHA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 77. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 231) : *Papilio hermione* Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 281.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hermione* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio fagi* Scopoli, 1763 (*Ent. carn.* : 152).

The name *Nytha* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of the name *Hipparchia* Fabricius, 1807.

OARISMA Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 75. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia powesheik** Parker, 1870, *Amer. Entomologist Botanist* **2** : 271.

OBORONIA Karsch, 1893, *Berl. ent. Z.* **38** (1/2) : 229. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1960, *Annot. Lep.* (1) : 35) : **Oboronia staudingeri** Hemming, 1960, *Annot. lep.* (1) : 33.

This genus was established by Karsch with two included nominal species, but without a designated or indicated type-species. One of the included nominal species was cited by Karsch as "*Lycaena elorea* Staudinger". There is however no such nominal species, the reference being to a misuse by Staudinger in 1888 (*in Staudinger & Schatz, Exot. Schmett. Th.* **1** (Bd 1) (Lief. 6) : 270-271 ; *ibid. Th.* **1** (Bd 2) : pl. 94, row [5], fig. 1 ♂) of the name *Papilio elorea* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 194). The taxon described and figured by Staudinger under the above misapplied name was without a name objectively applicable to it until in 1960 I established the nominal species *Oboronia staudingeri* with, as its holotype, the specimen figured by Staudinger on the plate referred to above. As shown above, this nominal species was thereupon selected by myself to be the type-species of the genus *Oboronia* Karsch.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Oboronia staudingeri* Hemming is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Plebeius punctatus* Dewitz, 1879 (*Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **41** (Pars 2) (No. 2) : 205, pl. 26, fig. 15). [Note : From a bibliographical point of view the serial in which the foregoing name was published is confusing owing to the multiplicity of separately paged units in which it was published. Moreover, there are confusing double titles for the plates, that on which the above species was figured bearing in addition to the number "15" the supplementary title "Africanische Tagschmetterlinge Taf. 2".] The foregoing synonym was first suggested by Karsch in 1895 (*Ent. Nachr.* **21** : 299) and has been accepted ever since. Thus, the arrangement made in 1960 (as described above) ensures the continued use of the name *Oboronia* Karsch in its accustomed sense.

OCALIS Westwood, [1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 371. Type-species by monotypy : *Oressinoma typhla* Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 62, fig. 5 [text by Westwood published in 1851 (*loc. cit.*) (2) : 372].

The name *Ocalis* Westwood, [1851], is invalid under Article 11(d) because it was published in a synonymy, being placed by Westwood as "*Ocalis* Boisduval MS." in the synonymy of *Oressinoma* Doubleday, [1849]. Further, even if this name had been validly published by Westwood, it would have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Oressinoma* Doubleday.

OCALIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 63. Type-species by monotypy : *Oressinoma typhla* Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 62, fig. 5 [text by Westwood published in 1851 (*loc. cit.*) (2) : 372].

This is another of the numerous cases in which Boisduval put a manuscript name into irregular circulation but did not publish it until many years later; as will be seen from the immediately preceding note, the name *Ocalis* Boisduval was already in existence as a manuscript name as far back as 1851, in which year it was invalidly published by Westwood in a synonymy. As published by Boisduval in 1870, the name *Ocalis* Boisduval is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Oressinoma* Doubleday, [1849].

OCELLA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 3 : 11, 68. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclosemia albata** Mabille, 1888, *Le Naturaliste* (2) 2 : 265.

OCHLODES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 78. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia nemorum** Boisduval, 1852, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) 10 : 314.

The type-species of this genus is confined to the Nearctic Region, and partly on this account palaearctic lepidopterists long overlooked this name, applying to the Palaearctic species the generic name *Augiades* Hübner, [1819]. This practice was entirely incorrect, being based upon a complete misconception as to the type-species of that genus. By modern authors the Palaearctic, as well as the Nearctic species, are correctly referred to the genus *Ochlodes* Scudder.

OCHUS de Niceville, 1894, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 63 (1) : 51. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclopides subvittatus** Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 (3) : 692.

OCYBA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 94. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Caecina calathana** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 56.

The name *Ocyba* was introduced by Lindsey as a replacement for *Caecina* Hewitson, 1868, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

OXYBADISTES Heron, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 14 : 105. Type-species by original designation : **Oxybadistes walkeri** Heron, 1894, *ibid.* (6) 14 : 106.

OXYTES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 76. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia metea** Scudder, 1863, *Proc. Essex Inst.* 3 : 177.

ODINA Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C. R. Soc. ent. Belg.* 1891 : cxiii. Type-species by monotypy : **Odina chrysomeloena** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* 1891 : cxiii.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Odina chrysomeloena* Mabille is currently treated as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Plastingia hieroglyphica* Butler, 1870 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1870 : 511).

ODONTOPTILUM de Niceville, 1890, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 5 : 217. Type-species by original designation : **Achlyodes sura** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (3) : 786.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Achlyodes sura* Moore is currently identified subjectively with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pterygospidea angulata* Felder (C.), 1862 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 12 : 488).

OECHYDRUS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 18, 35. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus chersis** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *CorrespBl. zool. min. Ver. Regensburg* 23 : 186 [repaged separate as *Prodomus* [3] : 66].

OEDALONEURA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (B) : 101. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphilia heterochus** Mabille, 1890, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) 10, *Bull.* : xxxi, pl. 3, fig. 7.

OENEIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 58. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868), *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 196 : **Papilio norna** Thunberg, 1791, *Ins. suec.* (2) : 36, pl. [unnumbered], fig. 11 (2 figs).

OENIDES Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (C) : 178. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia vulpina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 514, pl. 70, figs 1, 2.

OENOMAUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 76. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 231 : **Papilio ortygus** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* 3 (21) : 84, pl. 243, fig. B.

OENUS Schaus, 1913, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1913 (3) : 363 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of **OEONUS** Godman, [1900]).

OEONUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 539. Type-species by monotypy : **Oeonus pyste** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 540, pl. 98, figs 38-41 ♂.

Godman stated that this genus was based on the characters given for "the single species from Mexico", i.e. *Oeonus pyste*, then described as new. He added that "*Hesperia degener* Plötz from Venezuela probably belongs here" [i.e. in the genus *Oeonus*]. As Plötz's *degener* is only doubtfully referred to the genus, it is ineligible for selection as type-species, and accordingly *Oeonus pyste*, as the only species definitely placed in the genus is automatically the type-species by monotypy.

OLERANE Elwes & Edwards, 1897, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* 14 : 242. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925), *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 94 : **Notocrypta ceaera** de Niceville, 1891, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 6 : 379, pl. G, fig. 27 ♀.

OGYRIS Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 75, fig. 8 [text published in January 1852 (*ibid.* (2) : 472)]. Type-species by monotypy : **Ogyris abrota** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 75, fig. 8.

In the text published (as noted above) in January 1852 Westwood again placed in this genus only *Ogyris abrota*, apart from a manuscript species (which he called *idmo*), which, being undescribed, has no status in zoological nomenclature.

OILEIDES Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [151], [152]. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 232 : **Oileides zephodes** Hübner, [1825], *ibid.* 2 : pl. [151].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Oileides zephodes* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio otreus* Stoll, [1780] (in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (28) : 78, pl. 328, fig. F).

OLERIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 9. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 232 : **Papilio astrea** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (2) : 33, pl. 22, fig. D.

OLIGORIA Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 82. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia maculata** Edwards, 1865, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* 4 : 202, pl. 1, fig. 6 ♀.

OLINA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 31, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : *Olina azeca* Doubleday, [1848], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 31, fig. 3. [The text by Westwood ((2) : 408) was published in July 1851].

The name *Olina* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Olina* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (*Mém. présentés Acad. roy. Inst. France* 2 : 812). It has been replaced by the name *Vila Kirby*, 1871.

OLYNTHUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 80. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 232) : **Papilio narbal** Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 168, pl. 38, fig. 6.

OLYRAS Doubleday, [July 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 2 [text (: 107) published in September 1847]. Type-species by monotypy : **Olyras crathis** Doubleday, [July 1847], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 2 [text (: 108) published in September 1847].

ONENSES Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 414. Type-species by monotypy : **Leuchocitonea hyalophora** Felder (R.), *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **19** : 477.

ONOPHAS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, [1900], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 538. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphila columbaria** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **24** : 159.

ONYRA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 92, 112. Type-species by original designation : **Halpe meiktila** de Niceville, 1891, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **6** : 57.

ONZIS Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 94. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Entheus infernalis** Möschler, 1876, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **26** : 329, pl. 4, fig. 21.

The name *Onzis* was introduced by Lindsey to replace *Mionectes* Mabille, 1903, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

OPHEIDES Swinhoe, 1885, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1885** : 145 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Orpheides* Hübner, [1819]).

OPHIEDES Swinhoe, 1887, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **2** (4) : 279 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Orpheides* Hübner, [1819]).

OPOPTERA Aurivillius, 1882, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.s.) **19** (No. 5) : 75. Type-species by original designation : **Caligo syme** Hübner, [1821], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [71].

OPS de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (3) : 296. Type-species by original designation : *Ops ogyges* de Niceville, 1895, *ibid.* **9** (3) : 298, pl. P, figs 36 ♂, 37 ♀.

The name *Ops* de Niceville is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Ops* Gistl, [1847] (*HandB. Naturgesch.* **1850** : 529) and also of *Ops* Carrington, 1865 (*Proc. Manchester Soc.* **4** : 187).

OPSIPHANES Doubleday, [1840], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 57, fig. 2. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 233) : **Opsiphanes sallei** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 57, fig. 2 [text by Westwood (: 346) published in 1851].

ORAIIDIUM Bethune-Baker, 1914, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1914** : 331 [male genit. of type-species figured as fig. 41 on pl. 63]. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena barberae** Trimen, 1868, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1868** : 89, pl. 5, fig. 7.

ORANASMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 258. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1884], in *Zool. Rec.* **20** (year 1883) (Ins.) : 168) : **Euploea lugens** Butler, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 242.

ORBISPLANUS Sharp, [1916], in *Zool. Rec.* **51** (year 1914) (Ins.) : 215 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Oreisplanus* Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914).

OREAS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio proserpina** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankiündung [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 155, 169, pl. 1a, fig. 9 (larva), pl. 1b, figs 9a, 9b.

The name *Oreas* Hübner as of the *Tentamen* is invalid owing to the action of the Commission in rejecting the leaflet *Tentamen* for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in its *Opinion 97*. This name has been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 76.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio proserpina* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by another nominal species published in the same year, namely *Papilio circe* Fabricius, 1775

(*Syst. Ent.* : 495). The relevant precedence to be accorded to names published in 1775 by Denis & Schiffermüller and by Fabricius respectively remained a matter of doubt until in 1958 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1–44) the Commission gave a Ruling in its *Opinion* 516 according precedence to the Fabrician names over those of Denis & Schiffermüller. Accordingly, on the basis of the synonymy indicated above the oldest available specific name applicable to the present species is *circe* Fabricius.

OREAS Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [82]. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio piera* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465.

Following the rejection by the Commission (in its *Opinion* 97) of the leaflet entitled the *Tentamen* of 1806 and therefore of *Oreas* and the other names first introduced in it, it is necessary to ascertain by whom, when and where the name *Oreas* was first subsequently used as a generic name in conditions which satisfy the conditions of the Code. This is found to be Hübner himself in volume 1 of his *Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge*, where he applied this name to the species figured on fifteen plates (pls [82]–[96]). These plates were published on various dates between 1807 and 1819, and, as shown by the survey of the surviving Hübner manuscripts (Hemming, 1937, *Hübner* **1** : 403) the first was published as early as 1807. This is plate [82], which depicts *Papilio piera* Linnaeus, which is therefore the type-species by monotypy.

The name *Oreas* Hübner, [1807], as defined by the foregoing type-species, is an objective synonym of the well-known name *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807. As these names were published in the same year and nothing definite is known as to the precise date in that year on which the name *Haetera* was published, while it is known that the name *Oreas* Hübner was published at latest by 22nd December of that year, the name *Oreas* Hübner would, other things being equal, take precedence over the name *Haetera* Fabricius. This is only one of a number of cases in which Hübnerian names in volume 1 of the *Sammlung* are either slightly older than, or of the same date as, well known Fabrician names of 1807. Great confusion would have resulted if these virtually unknown Hübnerian names had in any of these cases been substituted for their long-established Fabrician counterparts. To obviate this risk an application was submitted to the Commission in 1935, asking for the protection of Fabrician names threatened in this way, three Fabrician names (*Morpho*; *Helicopis*; *Pontia*) with their Hübnerian counterparts (*Potamis*; *Rusticus*; *Mancipium*) being cited as examples. The request so submitted was approved by the Commission, whose decision was promulgated in *Opinion* 137 published in 1942 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 21–28), the Commission ruling that generic names published on the legends of plates in volume 1 of Hübner's *Samml. exot. Schmett.* in 1807 were to take precedence after any corresponding names published by Fabricius in the same year in volume 6 of Illiger's *Magazin*.

Under the Commission's Ruling cited above, the name *Oreas* Hübner, [1807], takes precedence after the name *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807. Accordingly, as these names are objective synonyms of one another, the name *Oreas* Hübner, [1807], is invalid, as being a junior objective synonym of *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807.

OREAS Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch Naturgeschichte* **3** (Zool.) (1) : 740. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 233) : *Papilio prosorpina* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündigung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 155, pl. 1a, fig. 9 (larva), pl. 1b, figs 9a, 9b.

For many years the acceptability for nomenclatorial purposes of Oken's *Lehrbuch* was the subject of argument and doubt. This matter was set at rest by the Commission in 1956 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **14** : 1–42) in its *Opinion* 417, in which it ruled that in his *Lehrbuch* Oken did not apply the principles of binominal nomenclature and accordingly rejected this work for nomenclatorial purposes, at the same time placing its title on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Works in Zoological Nomenclature* as Title No. 33. The name *Oreas* Oken, 1815, accordingly possesses no status in zoological Nomenclature. Even if this had not been so, the name *Oreas* Oken would have been invalid as a junior homonym of *Oreas* Hübner, [1807].

As has been explained in the note on the name *Oreas* Hübner, [1806] (of the *Tentamen*), the name of the type-species of this genus (*Papilio proserpina* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775) is a subjective synonym of the name *Papilio circe* Fabricius, 1775, a name which under Opinion 516 ranks as the older of these two names.

OREAS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 305. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. Lep.* (4) : 129) : *Oreas marathon* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 305, pl. 38, figs. 23, 24.

The name *Oreas* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) was introduced as a new name, but no type-species was designated for the genus so named. Realizing that this generic name was invalid under the Law of Homonymy, Kirby in 1871 replaced it by the name *Rusalkia* but he in his turn did not designate a type-species. A type-selection for either of these nominal genera would automatically have constituted a type-selection for both, but none was made until in 1964 I selected *Oreas marathon* to be the type-species of *Oreas* Felder & Felder and therefore also of the replacement genus *Rusalkia* Kirby, 1871.

Oreas Felder & Felder is invalid as a junior homonym of *Oreas* Hübner, [1807]. Its replacement *Rusalkia* Kirby, 1871, is an available name.

OREINA Westwood, 1841, in Humphreys & Westwood, *Brit. Butts Transformations* (ed. 1) : 76. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 194) : *Papilio cassiope* Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 42.

The name *Oreina* Westwood is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Oreina* Chevrolet, 1835 (in Dejean, *Cat. Coléopt.* (ed. 2) (5) : 402).

The name of the type-species of this genus (*Papilio cassiope* Fabricius) is invalid because it is a junior homonym of the older name *Papilio cassiope* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 88). The taxon represented by the foregoing nominal species is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio aetherius* Esper, [1805] (*Die Schmett.*, Suppl. 1-4 Theils : pl. 122, figs 3 ♂, 4 ♀, no text). This taxon is accordingly currently known by the species-group name *aetherius* Esper ; it is considered to be a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio epiphron* Knoch, 1783 (*Beitr. Insekten gesch.* 3 : 131, pl. 6, fig. 7 ♀).

OREISPLANUS Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 8, 174, 183. Type-species by original designation (1813) : **Hesperilla munionga** Olliff, 1890, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* (2) 4 (3) : 623.

OREIXENICA Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 5, 28, 41. Type-species by original designation : **Lasiommata (?) lathoniella** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 387 nota.

OREOGENES Stichel, 1899, *Berl. ent. Z.* 44 : 321. Type-species by original designation : **Ithimoa excelsa** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 415.

OREOLYCE Toxopeus, 1927, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 70 : 256, 277. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena quadriplaga** Snellen, 1892, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 35 : 143.

ORESSINOMA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 62, fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Oressinoma typhula** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 62, fig. 5 [text ((2) : 372) by Westwood published in 1851].

ORESTIAS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 73. Type-species by monotypy : **Limnas vitula** Hewitson, [1852], *Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : [118], pl. [59], fig. 5.

The name *Orestias* Felder & Felder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Orestias* Valenciennes, 1839 (*L'Institut* 7 : 118) and also of *Orestias* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846 (*Hist. nat. Poisssons* 18 : 225). It has been replaced by the name *Cartea* Kirby, 1781.

ORIENS Evans, 1932, *Ident. Ind. Butts* (ed. 2) : vi, 312, 399. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Pamphila gola** Moore, 1877, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1877 (3) : 594, pl. 58, fig. 9 ♂.

The name *Oriens* was introduced by Evans as a replacement for the name *Nicevillea* Evans, 1926, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

ORIMBA Herrich-Schaeffer, [1858], *Sammel. neuer. aussereurop. Schmett.* : 55. Type-species by monotypy : **Orimba catalleuca** Herrich-Schaeffer, [1858], *ibid.* : 55, figs 28, 29.

Herrich-Schaeffer recognized only the above nominal species as belonging to this genus, but cited another specific name (" *arcas* (non Cram.)") as a synonym of the name of that species. Under Article 68(c) of the Code the citation of a synonym in this way does not detract from the status of the genus concerned as having its type-species fixed by monotypy. Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 234) misread the original description of *Orimba*, thinking that Herrich-Schaeffer had included *arcas* as the name of a taxonomically valid species and in consequence that Herrich-Schaeffer had included two—instead of only one—nominal species in this genus. No harm resulted from this mistake, for Scudder thereupon selected as the type-species the nominal species *Orimba catalleuca*, which, as already explained, was already the type-species by monotypy.

Herrich-Schaeffer attributed the name *Orimba* to Boisduval, by whom in fact it had been published in 1854 (*Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1854 : xxi). As there published, the name *Orimba* was a complete *nomen nudum* and accordingly possesses no status in zoological nomenclature.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Orimba catalleuca* Herrich-Schaeffer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio epitius* Cramer, [1780] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (23) : 140, pl. 270, fig. C).

ORINOMA Gray, 1846, *Descr. Figs. lep. Ins. Nepal* : 14. Type-species by monotypy : **Orinoma damaris** Gray, 1846, *ibid.* : 14, pl. 7, figs 2, 2a (ups. & unders.).

ORNEATES Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 345. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus aegiochus** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 18 : 350.

ORNIPHOLIDOTOS Bethune-Baker, 1914, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1914 : 319. Type-species by original designation : **Pentila muhata** Dewitz, 1886, *Dtsch. ent. Z.* 30 : 428, pl. 2, figs 6, 6a.*

ORNITHOPTERA Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faun. ent. 1 (Lép.) : 33. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 234) : **Papilio priamus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 458.

ORNITHOPTERUS Westwood, 1840, *Introd. Class. Ins.* 2 : 348 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Ornithoptera* Boisduval, [1832]).

It is clear that the spelling *Ornithopterus* was a deliberate variant by Westwood of the spelling *Ornithoptera* previously used by Boisduval. Nominal genera bearing names which are emendations of earlier names automatically take as their type-species the species which is the type-species of the genus, the name of which is so amended, in this case, *Papilio priamus* Linnaeus, the type-species of the genus *Ornithoptera* Boisduval, [1832]. Westwood did not cite *Papilio priamus* (mentioning only what he called *Ornithopterus amphrisius* Horsfield) but this does not affect the fact that, for the reason explained above, that species is automatically the type-species of *Ornithopterus* Westwood.

ORONTES Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 (27) : pl. 125 (not a genus of butterflies).

In the explanation to plate 125, Swainson gave short diagnoses for what he regarded as four genera of butterflies. Of these the first (*Leilus* Swainson) is a genus of moths, the second

* Since this entry was made, an application has been made to the Commission to set aside this type-designation and instead to designate *Pentila kirbyi* Aurivillius, 1895, as the type-species, on the grounds that (a) it is the species upon which Bethune-Baker based his description and (b) *Pentila mahata* Dewitz is unrecognizable (see Stempffer, H., 1965, *Bull. zool. Nom.* 22: 57).

is *Orontes* Swainson (the genus here under consideration), the third (*Ripheus* Swainson) was based upon a fictitious species (consisting of a moth with the antennae of a butterfly), the fourth (*Leptocircus*) is a well-known genus of the Papilionidae, to which family Swainson erroneously supposed the three other genera also belonged. Swainson cited no species as belonging to the genus *Orontes*, but his diagnosis for this genus agrees with the characters shown by the nominal species *Papilio orontes* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* 6 : 402, which represents a moth not a butterfly. This supposition is all the more probable in view of Swainson's well-known liking for tautonomy between generic names and the specific name of one of the species included in the genus concerned. In order finally to determine the status of this nominal genus, the nominal species *Papilio orontes* Linnaeus, 1763, is here placed as sole species in the genus *Orontes* Swainson, and accordingly becomes under the provisions of Article 69(a)(ii)(2) the type-species of that genus by subsequent monotypy.

OROPHILA Staudinger, [1886], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1 (Th. 1) (13) : 112. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 126) : **Cybdelis campaspe** Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. exot. Butts* 4 : [40], pl. [22], figs 28, 29.

When establishing this genus, Staudinger attributed the name to Schatz, (by whom no doubt it had been proposed in manuscript) ; he placed six species in this genus but did not designate a type-species. Schatz himself later dealt with this genus on two occasions in the same work : first in [1887] he gave a plate (pl. 21) on which he figured one species as belonging to this genus, that species being *Cybdelis campaspe* Hewitson (the third of the six species placed in the genus by Staudinger in 1887) ; second, in [1888] (Bd 1 (Th. 2) (4) : 144) Schatz discussed this genus in his text, where he clearly regarded the above species as typical of this genus but did not select to be the type-species. The genus remained without a type-species until in 1964 I selected *Cybdelis campaspe* to be the type-species, thus giving formal effect to what had been Schatz's evident intention.

ORPHE Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 619. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia gerasa** Hewitson, [1867], *Ill. exot. Butts* 4 : [106], pl. [56], figs 6, 7.

ORPHEIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 86. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers by the Ruling given in Opinion 179 : *Papilio demodocus* Esper, [1798], *Ausl. Schmett.* (14) : 205, pl. 51, fig. 1.

The genus *Orpheides* Hübner, as the result of a type-selection made by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 234), was based upon a misidentified type-species. This was the species figured by Hübner in (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [116]) as *Princeps demoleas*. The specimen figured on that plate was the foundation also of the older-established genus *Princeps* Hübner, [1807]. The name *Orpheides* Hübner was therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Princeps* Hübner. The difficulty in the case of these two generic names arose from the fact that the specific name *demoleus* (of which Hübner's *demoleas* was an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling) was given by Linnaeus in 1758 (*Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* 1 : 464) to a well-known Swallowtail Butterfly occurring in the Indo-Oriental Region, but through a mistake in identification was later applied (1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 214) to a somewhat similar and equally well-known species confined to the Ethiopian Region. Unluckily, it was this Ethiopian species which Hübner figured under this name in the *Sammlung*. Thus, if the ordinary provisions of the Code had been applied in this case it would have been the Indo-Oriental species (which was not intended by Hübner) and not the Ethiopian species (which was intended by that author) which would have been the type-species both of *Orpheides* Hübner and of *Princeps* Hübner.

In these circumstances it was decided to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type-species of these two genera the Ethiopian species intended by Hübner. Owing to the mistake in identification made by Linnaeus in 1764 that species was long erroneously called by the name *Papilio demoleus* Linnaeus and actually remained without a name of its own until in 1798 Esper gave it the name *Papilio demodocus*. Full particulars

of the subsequent history of this case are given below in the note on the name *Princeps* Hübner. It is therefore only necessary here to note that the Commission approved of the foregoing request in its *Opinion* 179. Later, in *Opinion* 270 the Commission placed the name *Orpheides* Hübner, as a junior objective synonym of *Princeps* Hübner, [1807], on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 68.

ORSES Godman, in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 621. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia cynisca** Swainson, [1821], *Zool. Illustr.* (1) **1** (7) : pl. 40.

ORSIXENICA Sharp, 1916, in *Zool. Rec.* **51** (year 1914) (Ins.) : 212 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Oreixenica* Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914).

ORSOTRIAENA Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. Vetensk Akad. Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 79. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio hesione** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 16, pl. II, figs C, D.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hesione* Cramer is commonly treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio medus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 488). In view of the fact that the two names cited above were both published in 1775, it may usefully be noted that by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 516 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44) the Commission gave directions, *inter alia*, that names published by Fabricius in 1775 were to be accorded precedence above names published by Cramer in that year.

ORSOTRIOENA Bingham, 1905, *Faun. Brit. Ind.*, Butts (ed. 1) **1** : 69 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Orsotriaena* Wallengren, 1858).

ORSTRIAENA Young, 1903, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **15** : 301 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Orsotriaena* Wallengren, 1858).

ORTHOLEXIS Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* **21** : 319. Type-species by monotypy : **Ortholexis melichroptera** Karsch, 1895, *ibid.* **21** : 320.

Evans (1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 17) observed that, although the type of *Ortholexis melichroptera* was described by Karsch as a ♂, it was believed to be a ♀ of *Erionota holocausta* Mabille, 1891 (*Bull. C.R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : cxi).

ORTHOMIELLA de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 15, 125. Type-species by original designation : **Chilades (?) pontis** Elwes, 1887, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** (3) : 446.

ORTHOPAETUS Evans, 1927, *Ident. Ind. Butts* (ed. 1) : 197, 211, 296 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Orthophoetus* Watson, 1895).

ORTHOPHAETUS Watson, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 422 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Orthophoetus* Watson, 1895).

The generic name here in question was published in two Original Spellings, namely *Orthophoetus* and *Orthophaetus*. Of these the spelling *Orthophoetus* is, as explained in the note on *Orthophoetus*, the Correct Original Spelling under Article 32(b) and *Orthophaetus* is the Incorrect Original Spelling.

ORTHOPHOETUS Watson, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 419 *et nota*. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Eudamus phanaeus** Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (1) : 14.

This generic name was introduced as a replacement for *Pteroxys* Watson, 1893, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

As noted above, the present generic name was published in two Original Spellings : first, in the main description (: 419) the concluding portion of the name appeared in the spelling “-œtus”; second, in the ensuing discussion (: 422) that portion of the name appeared in the spelling “-ætus”. This variation in spelling, no doubt due to the unfortunate use of digraphs (diphthongs) would not have occurred if the letters of which the name is composed

had been printed separately. Article 32(b) of the Code provides that, when a name is originally published in two or more spellings, the spelling to be accepted as the Correct Original Spelling shall be determined by the First Reviser. In the present case the "*-oetus*" spelling has been used in all the subsequent primary literature (from Elwes & Edwards, 1897 (*Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **14** (4) : 104) onwards), except by Evans (1927) who, as already shown, used the "*-aetus*" spelling, further misspelling this name by omitting the letter "*h*" after the letter "*p*" at the end of the preceding syllable, the name appearing in the strange form "*Orthopaetus*". The question of the treatment to be accorded to variant original spellings was first dealt with in 1953 by the Zoological Congress held at Copenhagen (1953, *Copenhagen Decisions on Zoological Nomenclature* : 44, paragraph 71 (1) (b) (iii)) the Congress directing that in such a case the spelling there termed the "Valid Original Spelling" shall be the spelling "employed by the First Subsequent User". When this decision was incorporated in the revised Code—as Article 32(b), the "First Reviser" was substituted for the "First Subsequent User". It is not clear whether this change in the wording of this provision was made for the purpose of tightening-up the Copenhagen decision or whether it was made merely with the object of bringing the language used more into line with that employed in somewhat similar provisions elsewhere in the Code. If Article 32 is to be read as having the same meaning as the Copenhagen decision quoted above, then the "*-oetus*" spelling became the Correct Original Spelling when it was adopted in 1897 by Elwes & Edwards in their capacity as the First Subsequent User. If however the provision in Article 32 regarding the role of the First Reviser in such cases is to be rigidly construed, the position is that this generic name is without a definitely determined Correct Original Spelling. To overcome this difficulty I now select the "*-oetus*" spelling to be the Correct Original Spelling, at the same time rejecting the "*-aetus*" spelling as an Incorrect Original Spelling.

ORTHOS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 266, 292. Type-species by original designation : **Eutychide orthos** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvini, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 546, pl. 99, figs 17–19.

OSMODES Holland, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **10** : 291 *et nota*. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia laronia** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 35.

OSMODES Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 71, 78. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperia laronia* Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 35.

Watson made no reference to Holland's paper of the previous year and expressly marked this genus as being "nov." It is clear that there must have been some communication, direct or indirect, between Watson and Holland and that it was Watson who originally devised this name, for in his paper of 1892 Holland stated that *Osmodes* was a manuscript name of Watson's. It may be concluded that, when Watson wrote his paper, which must have been in 1892, for it was published as early as January in 1893, he was not aware that Holland had anticipated his publication of this name. It is possible indeed that at that time Holland's paper had not as yet actually been published. Whatever may be the explanation of this incident, the name *Osmodes* Watson, 1893, is invalid, being both a junior homonym of, and a junior objective synonym of, *Osmodes* Holland, 1892.

OSPHANTES Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 46. Type-species by original designation : **Plastingia ogowena** Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C.R. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : cxxi.

It should be noted that the vowel at the beginning of the second syllable of the specific name of the type-species is an "*o*" and not an "*a*", as incorrectly spelled by various authors.

OTACUSTESIS Dyar, 1914, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **47** (2050) : 147. Type-species by original designation : **Otacustesis pericopidis** Dyar, 1914, *ibid.* **47** (2050) : 147.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Otacustesis pericopidis* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Lepricornis ochracea* Stichel, 1910 (*in* Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 147).

OULEUS Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 95. Type-species by original designation : **Achlyodes fridericus** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 9, pl. 106, figs 611, 612.

Achlyodes fridericus was selected as the type-species of *Achlyodes* Hübner by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 100) but that selection was invalid, Butler (1870) having made a valid selection of a different species (*Papilio busiris* Cramer, [1779]) as the type-species of that genus. The mistaken nature of the action remained undetected until it was pointed out by Lindsey, who, realising that the correction so made left *Achlyodes fridericus* without an available generic name, made good this deficiency by establishing the nominal genus *Ouleus* for that species.

OUCROCNEFIS Baker, 1887, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 176. Type-species by monotypy : **Anteros axiochus** Hewitson, [1867], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [77], pl. [42], figs 1, 2.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Anteros axiochus* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papillo achytas* Stoll, [1787], the type-species of the nominal genus *Aethius* Hübner, [1819]. That name has however been completely neglected, while the name *Ourocnemis* Baker has been in continuous use ever since it was published over seventy years ago. Accordingly, as has already been explained, an application is being submitted to the Commission for the suppression of the name *Aethius* Hübner, (q.v.) thereby protecting the name *Ourocnemis* Baker.

OXEOSCHISTUS Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **20** : 268. Type-species by original designation : **Pronophila puerta** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) ; 358, nota.

OXYLIDES Hübner, [1819], *Vers. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 77. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 234) : **Papilio faunus** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et **2**, pl. 1, figs 4, 5.

OXYNETRA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 179. Type-species by monotypy : **Oxynetra semihyalina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 180.

OXYNTHES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 523, 527. Type-species by original designation : **Goniloba corusca** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 202 [repaged separate as *Prodromus* . . . (3) : 72].

OXYPALPUS Holland, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **10** : 293 et nota. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila ignita** Mabille, 1877, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **7**, Bull. : xl.

Holland stated that *Oxypalpus* was a manuscript name of Watson's. As will be seen from the immediately following note, Holland's publication of this name only narrowly anticipated its publication by Watson himself.

The type-species of this genus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with the type-species (*Teniorhinus watsoni* Holland, 1892) of the genus *Teniorhinus* Holland, 1892. The names *Oxypalpus* Holland and *Teniorhinus* Holland are thus subjective synonyms of one another. As these names were published in the same paper and on the same date, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends upon the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made in 1937 (*Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 96) by Evans, who gave precedence to *Teniorhinus* Holland, while sinking the name *Oxypalpus* as a junior synonym.

OXYPALPUS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 71, 78. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila ignita** Mabille, 1877, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **7**, Bull. : xl.

This case is exactly similar to that of the name *Osmodes* discussed above. In each case Watson distinguished in manuscript a new genus, giving it a new name ; he communicated his conclusions to Holland who thereupon, in 1892, published the new name in question, thereby anticipating Watson's publication of that name which did not take place until January 1893. The name *Oxypalpus* Watson, 1893, is thus invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, *Oxypalpus* Holland, 1892.

OXYTOXIA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 90, 93. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **25** : 9) : **Telesto doubledayi** Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.* **12** : 491.

Felder cited three nominal species as belonging to this genus ; of these, the above species only was mentioned by Sharp when recording this generic name in the *Zoological Record* for the year 1904 (**41** (Ins.) : 252). Lindsey (1925) misread Sharp's entry regarding this name, treating it as having constituted a selection of the above species as the type-species of this genus. Actually, it was Lindsey himself in the above paper who first definitely selected a type-species for this genus.

PACHAMA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 165. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis mestra** Hewitson, [1862], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [79], pl. [40], figs 2, 3.

PACHES Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 398. Type-species by original designation : **Pythonides loxus** Westwood, [April 1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 80, fig. 4 [as *Phareas loxus* in the text (: 516) published in August 1852].

PACHLIOPTA Reakirt, [1865], *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **3** : 503. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 235) : **Papilio diphilus** Esper, [1793], *Ausl. Schmett.* (10) : 156, pl. 40, fig. 2.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio diphilus* Esper is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio aristolochiae* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 443).

The name *Pachliopta* was published on the same date and in the same paper as the name *Atrophaneura*, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. The name *Atrophaneura* Reakirt was brought into use in 1943 (*Entomologist* **76** : 206) by Corbet when it was realized that the name *Polydorus* Swainson, [1833], was invalid under the Law of Homonymy and therefore not available for this genus. Corbet did not however make a definite First Reviser choice in favour of *Atrophaneura* as against the name *Pachliopta* and the position of these names remained unsettled until in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 84) I gave precedence, as First Reviser, to *Atrophaneura* Reakirt over the name *Pachliopta* Reakirt.

PACHLIOPTERA Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 235 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pachliopta* Reakirt, [1865]).

PACHYNEURIA Mabille, 1888, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **2** : 275. Type-species by monotypy : **Pachyneuria obscura** Mabille, 1888, *ibid.* (2) **2** : 275, fig. 1.

PACHYRHOPALA Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 81. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio phidias** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

PACHYTHONE Bates, [1868], *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 389. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 235) : **Pachythone erebia** Bates, [1868], *ibid.* **9** : 390.

PADEMMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 305. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea klugii** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 130.

PADRAONA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 170. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila maesa** Moore, 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (2) : 509, pl. 30, fig. 9.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila maesa* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia dara* Kollar, [1844] (in Hügel's *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 455).

The name *Padraona* was formerly very well-known as the name for over twenty species occurring in the Indo-Oriental Region, some of which are very common and widely distributed.

In 1935 however it was superseded by the name *Potanthus* Scudder, 1872 on its being discovered that the previously unidentifiable nominal species (*Hesperia omaha* Edwards, 1863) which was its type-species represented a taxon closely related to that represented by the nominal species *Hesperia dara* Kollar, the two taxa concerned being from a subjective taxonomic point of view undoubtedly congeneric with one another. Unfortunately, this discovery came at a moment when for various reasons the Commission was not in a position to intervene effectively and the change-over from *Padraona* to *Potanthus* was accordingly effected. The name *Potanthus* is fully established—see Evans, 1949 (*Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 374–388)—and the time has long past when the interests of nomenclatorial stability would be served by a return to the use of the name *Padraona*, which, being a junior subjective synonym of *Potanthus*, is no longer required.

PADUCA Moore, 1886, *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **21** : 34. Type-species by original designation : **Atella fasciata** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 236.

Prior to the promulgation of the new Code in 1961 there existed no authoritative provision determining the conditions in which any two generic names were to be treated as being homonyms of one another. In these circumstances the name *Paduca* here in question and the name *Paduka* Distant were treated as being homonyms of one another. Both these names were published in the year 1886, the name *Paduka* Distant having appeared in that year on 30th April and *Paduca* Moore on 13th November. As the junior of these two names *Paduca* Moore was rejected as being invalid under the Law of Homonymy ; it was replaced in the year 1900 by Moore himself by the name *Ducapa*. Under the clarification of the rules relating to homonymy between generic names embodied in Article 56(a) of the revised text of the Code the "One-Letter-Difference" Rule provides that a generic name is not to be treated as a homonym of another name, if the two names concerned differ from one another in spelling by a single letter. Under this provision the name *Paduca* Moore is not to be treated as a homonym of the slightly older name *Paduka* Distant and is therefore an available name, its replacement name *Ducapa* falling therefore into synonymy. According to current taxonomic ideas the name *Paduca* Moore will not however require to be brought into use, for the type-species of *Paduca* is currently regarded subjectively as being congeneric with the type-species of the genus *Algia* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1864.

PADUKA Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malayana* : 369, 375. Type-species by original designation : **Paduka glandulosa** Distant, 1886, *ibid.* : 376, pl. 35, fig. 5.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Paduka glandulosa* Distant is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia lebadea* Hewitson, [1868] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **4** [109], pl. [58], figs 22, 23).

PAENASMIA Kirby, 1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lep. **2** : 303 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Panosmia* Wood-Mason & de Niceville, 1886).

Kirby did not regard himself as introducing this as a new generic name ; he attributed it to Moore, by whom however neither this name or any name resembling it was ever published, and this attribution must certainly have been due to inadvertence. It cannot be doubted that what Kirby was attempting to do was to cite the name *Panosmia* Wood-Mason & de Niceville, 1886, of which *Papilio dasarada* Moore, 1857, which he stated was the type-species, was one of the species originally included by Wood-Mason & de Niceville.

PAGYRIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 34. Type-species by monotypy : **Ithomia ulla** Hewitson, [1857], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [32], pl. [16], fig. 124 ♂.

PAIWARRIA Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 199. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio venulius** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (21) : 85, pl. 243, fig. G.

PALAEOCHRYSOPHANUS Verity, 1943, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **2** : 23, 64. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio hippothoe** Linnaeus, 1761, *Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 274.

This name was first published by Verity in 1934 (*Ent. Rec.* **46** (5), Suppl. : (13) *nota*) but,

as then published, it was invalid for, although Verity designated a type-species for the genus he did not provide it with a generic diagnosis. For this reason, under the Budapest decision of 1927, now embodied in Article 13(a) of the revised Code, the name *Palaeochrysophanous* Verity as of 1934, having been published after 1930, is invalid, and possesses no status in zoological nomenclature. As shown above, this name was first validly published in 1943.

PALAEOLOWEIA Verity, 1934, *Ent. Rec.* **46** (5), Suppl. : (13) *nota*. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio dorilis* Hufnagel, 1766, *Berlin. Mag.* **2** : 68.

The name *Palaeoloweia* was proposed by Verity as a replacement for the name *Loweia* Tutt, [1906], then considered to be a junior homonym of *Löwia* (a name which should under the Code be written as *Loewia*) Lichtenstein, 1886. However, under the provisions embodied in the revised text of the Code (Article 57(d)) a difference in spelling of a single letter is sufficient to prevent a situation of homonymy from arising as between any two generic names, with the result that the names *Loweia* and *Loewia* are not homonyms of one another. The name *Loweia* Tutt is an available name. The replacement name *Palaeoloweia* Verity is accordingly invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Loweia* Tutt.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio dorilis* Hufnagel is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio tityrus* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 77). Verity accepted this synonymy and when establishing his replacement genus *Palaeoloweia*, cited the names of both these nominal species under the heading "genotype". Not realizing that a replacement genus has automatically as its type-species the same nominal species as that of the nominal genus then replaced, he incorrectly cited the older of these nominal species (*Papilio tityrus* Poda) first, adding the name of the later nominal species (*Papilio dorilis* Hufnagel) in brackets. This slip on Verity's part does not alter the fact that (as already explained) *Papilio dorilis* is automatically the type-species of this replacement genus.

PALAEONTINA Butler, 1873, *Lep. exot.* (15) : 126. Type-species by original designation : **Palaeontina oolitica** Butler, 1873, *ibid.* (15) : 126.

Butler introduced this name for a fossil species which he believed belonged to the family Nymphalidae. Later, Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 235 ; 1875, *Mem. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.*, Salem, Mass. Pt 1 (fossil butts) : 6, 89-95) expressed the view that the specimen upon which the type-species (and therefore the genus) was founded was not a butterfly at all.

PALAEONYMPHA Butler, 1871, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1871** : 401. Type-species by original designation : **Palaeonympha opalina** Butler, 1871, *ibid.* **1871** : 401.

PALAEOPHILOTES Forster, 1938, *Mitt. münchen. ent. Ges.* **28** : 105. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena triphysina** Staudinger, 1891, *Iris* **4** : 235, pl. 3, fig. 2. pl. 3, fig. 2.

PALANDA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis illigera** Eschscholtz, 1821, in Kotzebue, *Endeck. Reise Süd-See* **3** : 212, pl. 8, figs 17a, b.

Moore established this genus in a summary table, in which he designated a type-species but did not provide a generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency in [1899] (*loc. cit.* **4** (37) : 14).

PALLA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 47. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio decius** Cramer, [1777], *Uttl. Kapellen* **2** (10) : 26, pl. 114, figs A, B.

PALLENE Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : *Pallene eupitheas* Doubleday, [1848], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 41, fig. 1 [text written by Westwood after Doubleday's death (*loc. cit.* (2) : 289) published in September 1850, where the present species was placed in the genus *Harma* Doubleday, of which Westwood considered *Pallene* to be a subgenus.]

The nominal species *Pallene eupitheas* Doubleday is currently treated subjectively as having been based upon a male of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Nymphalis alcimeda* Godart, [1819] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 384).

The name *Pallene* Doubleday is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, having been previously bestowed on three other genera: (a) *Pallene* Megerle, 1823, in Dahl, *Col. u. Lep.* : 56; (b) *Pallene* Johnston, 1836, *Mag. Zool. Bot.* **1** (4) : 380; (c) *Pallene* Lesson, 1837, *Compl. de Buffon* **8** : 493.

PAMASA Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 235 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pramasa* Moore, 1883).

PAMBA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 86, 114. Type-species by original designation : **Pamba pamba** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 114, pl. 60, fig. J.19 (♂ genit., 3 figs.).

PAMELA Hemming, 1935, *Stylops* **4** : 3. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Listeria dudgeonii** de Niceville, 1894, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **63** (1) : 36, pl. 4, fig. 3 ♂.

The name *Pamela* Hemming was introduced as a replacement for *Listeria* de Niceville, 1894, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PAMPASATYRUS Hayward, 1953, *Acta zool. lilloana* **13** : 28. Type-species by original designation : **Epinephile** [sic] **gyrtone** Berg, 1877, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **52** (No. 2) : 8 [also *id.*, 1877, *Ann. Soc. cienc. argent.* **4** : 94].

PAMPERIS Heimlich, 1959, *Ent. Z.* **69** : 177. Type-species by original designation : **Pamperis poaoensis** Heimlich, 1959, *ibid.* **69** : 177.

PAMPHILA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 287. Type-species by selection by Westwood (1840, *Introd. Class. Ins.*, **2** Syn. : 88) : *Papilio comma* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

The name *Pamphila* Fabricius is invalid as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hesperia* Fabricius, 1793.

Formerly, there was much confusion regarding the interpretation of the genus *Pamphila*, due to two quite different reasons. First, Westwood's type selection was either overlooked or erroneously rejected in favour of other species, all of which belonged in a general way to the same major subdivision of the Hesperiidae, a subdivision which became to be known widely as the subfamily Pamphilinae and included *Papilio comma* the true type-species of the genus *Pamphila*. The second cause of confusion in this case was much more serious and arose from the erroneous belief that the type-species of the older genus *Hesperia* Fabricius was a species (*Papilio malvae* Linnaeus) belonging to the other main subdivision of the family, this subdivision being treated therefore as the nominate subfamily and accordingly known as the Hesperiinae. A most difficult situation arose when it was realized the names *Pamphila* and *Hesperia* were objective synonyms of one another and that in virtue of being the older of the two names *Hesperia* must replace the name *Pamphila* and that in consequence the subfamily hitherto known as the Pamphilinae must be treated as the nominate subfamily and in consequence had to be known as the Hesperiinae. The subfamily previously incorrectly known as the Hesperiinae thereupon became Pyrginae, the genus *Pyrgus* Hübner having as its type-species the species previously but incorrectly treated as being the type-species of the genus *Hesperia* Fabricius. The need for these unfortunate changes became apparent during the nineteen-thirties at a time when there was no prospect of obtaining relief from the Commission, and when in consequence there was no option but to apply the normal provisions of the existing Code. The disturbance so caused has now been overcome and the names concerned are currently used in the correct sense, the name *Pamphila* here in question having been duly sunk as a junior objective synonym of *Hesperia* Fabricius.

PAMPHILIDA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 95. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio palaemon** Pallas, 1771, *Reise durch verschied. Prov. Russisch. Reichs* **1** : 471.

Lindsey introduced the name *Pamphilida* for the above species, believing incorrectly that the name *Carterocephalus* Lederer, 1852, was not available for it. This mistake arose, as has been explained in the note on the name *Carterocephalus*, from a misreading by Lindsey of Lederer's paper.

The nominal species which is the type-species of the genus *Carterocephalus* Lederer is not *Papilio palaemon* Pallas (the type-species of *Pamphilida* Lindsey) but *Papilio paniscus* Fabricius, 1775, a nominal species which it is agreed by systematists subjectively on taxonomic grounds represents the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio palaemon* Pallas. Thus, the identification with one another of the nominal species which are the respective type-species of the nominal genera *Pamphilida* and *Carterocephalus* respectively is subjective only; it follows therefore that the synonymization with one another of these two generic names is also subjective only. Accordingly, although not considered (on taxonomic grounds) to be a required name, the name *Pamphilida* Lindsey is nevertheless an available one nomenclaturally.

PAMPHILIDIA Barnes & Benjamin, 1926, *Bull. S. Calif. Acad. Sci.* **25** : 23 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pamphilida* Lindsey, 1925).

PAMPHILITES Scudder, 1875, *Mem. Amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.*, Salem, Mass. Pt 1 (fossil butts) : 66. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphilites abdita** Scudder, 1875, *ibid.* Pt 1 (fossil butts) : 68, pl. 3, figs 14, 17, 18.

Scudder bestowed the name *Pamphilites* upon a fossil obtained from the Tertiary of Aix-en-Provence. He regarded the species which he named *Pamphilites abdita* as belonging to the family Hesperiidae.

PANACEA Godman & Salvin, [1883], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 274. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Pandora prola** Doubleday, [1848] *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 43, fig. 5 [text ((2) : 300) written by Westwood after Doubleday's death published in 1850].

The name *Panacea* was introduced by Godman & Salvin as a replacement for *Pandora* Doubleday, [1848], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PANAMAURIS Bryk, 1937, *Lep. Cat.* **78** : 183. Type-species by original designation : **Amauris ansorgei** Sharpe, 1896, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **18** : 158.

PANARA Doubleday, 1847, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 8. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 236) : **Papilio iarbas** Drury, 1782, *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 10, pl. 8, fig. 2.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio iarbas* Drury is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio thisbe* Fabricius, 1781, (*Spec. Ins.* **2** : 130).

PANARCHE Theime, 1907, *Berl. ent. Z.* **51** (2) : 228. Type-species by original designation : **Corades tricordatus** Hewitson, 1874, *Descr. Spec. Butts Buckley Bolivia* : 10–11.

PANCA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 84, 104. Type-species by original designation : **Leroda subpunctuli** Hayward, 1934, *Rev. Soc. ent. Argent.* **6** : 126.

PANCHALA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1882 : 251. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia ganesa** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 44, pl. 1a, fig. 9.

PANDASSANA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis fuliginosa** Moore, 1881, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1881** : 310.

When establishing this nominal genus Moore designated a type-species but did not provide a generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency in [1899] (*loc. cit.* **4** (37) : 12).

PANDEMOS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 25. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 236) : **Pandemos arcassa** Hubner, [1819], *ibid.* (2) : 25 [a nominal species bearing a name introduced as a replacement for the name *Papilio arcas* Cramer], [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (15) : 127, pl. 179, figs E. F.

Hübner did not give his reasons when, as frequently happened, he published a replacement name, and it is necessary therefore in each case to guess what those reasons were. In the present case it may certainly be concluded that his reason for rejecting the name *Papilio arcas* Cramer was that he was aware that it was a junior homonym of the name *Papilio arcas* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* 1 : index et 38). In spite of having been quite correctly replaced by Hübner (*Pandemos arcassa*), the invalid name *arcas* remained in use for a long time, being used, for example by Westwood as late as [1851] (in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 440). Writing of *Pandemos* on that occasion, Westwood observed that "the typical species" was *arcas*. It appears however that Westwood here used the adjective "typical" in a taxonomic sense and that he was not employing it in a nomenclatorial sense to denote its selection by himself to be the type-species of the genus. In 1875 however Scudder definitely selected *Pandemos arcassa* to be the type-species, and, as that is (as shown above) nothing more than a replacement for *Papilio arcas* Cramer, the action so taken by Scudder is exactly the same as that which would have resulted if Westwood's action in 1851 had constituted a valid type-selection.

The taxon represented by *Pandemos arcassa* Hübner (and therefore also by the nominal species bearing the rejected name *Papilio arcas* Cramer) is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by another Cramerian nominal species, namely *Papilio pasiphae* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* 1 (7) : 127, pl. 80, fig. E), and it is therefore by the specific name *pasiphae* Cramer that the species here in question is currently known.

PANDIMA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (14) : 58. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus nareda** Kollar, [1844], in Hügel's *Kashmir* 4 (2) : 451.

Moore briefly characterized this genus in a key and designated its type-species in Part 14 on the page cited above ; he gave a fuller diagnosis at the head of his treatment of this genus in the following Part (15) : 86 published in the same year in the same volume.

PANDITA Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 181. Type-species by monotypy : **Pandita sinope** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *ibid.* (1) : 182-183.

PANDORA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 43, fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : *Pandora prola* Doubleday, [1848], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 43, fig. 5 [text ((2) : 300), written by Westwood after Doubleday's death, published in 1850].

The name *Pandora* Doubleday is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the word "*Pandora*" having been used as the name for different genera by no less than seven earlier authors. The names concerned are : (i) *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797 (*Ency. méth. Tabl. Vers* : pl. 250) ; (ii) *Pandora* Lamarck, 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* 1799 : 88) ; (iii) *Pandora* Megerle, 1811 (*Ges. Natur. Freund. Berlin. Mag.* 5 (1) : 59) ; (iv) *Pandora* Eschscholtz, 1829 (*Syst. Acalephen* : 39) ; (v) *Pandora* Haliday, 1833 (*Ent. Mag.* 1 (2) : 169) ; (vi) *Pandora* Oken, 1835 (*Allgem. Naturg.* 5 (1) : 312) ; (vii) *Pandora* Chevrolet, 1843 (*Dict. univ. Hist. nat.* 3 : 656). The name *Pandora* Doubleday has been replaced by the name *Panacea* Godman & Salvin, [1883].

PANDORIANA Warren, 1942, *Entomologist* 75 : 245-246. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio maja** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (1) : 39, pl. 25, figs B, C.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio maja* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio pandora* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Ankündung* [sic] *eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 176). As the species-group names *maja* and *pandora* were both published in 1775, there was no means of determining which should be treated as the elder of these two names until in 1958 the Commission in its *Opinion* 516 settled the relative precedence to be accorded to names published in 1775 in a number of works, including the *Ankündung* of Denis & Schiffermüller and the portions of Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* published in that year. Under the Ruling so given precedence was given to names

published in the *Ankündigung* over names published in the *Util. Kapellen*. Accordingly, on the basis of the subjective taxonomic view set out above, the name *pandora* [Denis & Schiffermüller] (type-locality : Vienna) becomes the specific name for the collective-species as a whole, while the name *maja* Cramer becomes the subspecific name for the subspecies of *Papilio pandora* occurring in the neighbourhood of Constantinople.

PANGERANA Moore, 1886, *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **21** : 51. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio varuna* White, 1842, *Entomologist* **1** : 280.

PANGERANOPSIS Wood-Mason & de Nicewill, 1886, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** (4) : 374. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio elephenor** Doubleday, 1845, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **16** : 305.

PANLYMNAS Bryk, 1937, *Lep. Cat.* **78** : 56. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio chrysippus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 471.

Bryk introduced the name *Panlymnas* as a replacement for the name *Limnas* Hübner, [1806] (*Tentamen* : (1)), a name published in a work rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 97. Bryk designated *Papilio chrysippus* as the type-species of his *Panlymnas*, but, though convenient, this was not essential, in view of the fact that that species was the type-species (by monotypy) of the nominal genus, for the name of which Bryk published the replacement name *Panlymnas*, and was therefore automatically the type-species also of the replacement genus *Panlymnas*.

PANOPEA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 27 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Panopea* Hübner, [1819]).

Felder gave no indication to suggest that the spelling “*Panopaea*” was an intentional variant (that is, a deliberate emendation) of the name *Panopea* Hübner, [1819]. Felder's *Panopaea* is therefore here treated as an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Panopea* Hübner and not as an Unjustified Emendation of that name. It may be noted that, even if *Panopaea* had been published as an emendation, in which case *Panopaea* would have possessed rights in zoological nomenclature and, other things being equal, would have been available as a replacement name as from the author by whom, and the date on which, it was published, it would nevertheless have been invalid, for it would have been a junior homonym of *Panopaea* Lamarek 1818 (*Hist. nat. Anim. sans Vertèbr.* **5** : 456), an Unjustified Emendation of *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 (*Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **9** (50/51) : 135).

PANOPEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 39. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 28–29) : *Papilio semire* Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 3, pl. 194, figs B, C.

The name *Panopea* Hübner is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Panopea* Ménard de la Groye, 1807 [reference given in the immediately preceding entry] and also of *Panopea* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 135). It has been replaced by the name *Chloropoea* Aurivillius, 1898.

PANOPLUIA Reakirt, [1865], *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **3** : 503, 504 (invalid under Article 1 of the Code because based on a hypothetical concept.)

The name *Panoplulia* was introduced by Reakirt in a revision of the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus. Reakirt recognised frankly that the concept represented by *Panoplulia* was entirely hypothetical, no species conforming to the diagnosis which he provided being known to him.

For the date assigned to this generic name see the particulars given under the name *Atrophaneura* Reakirt.

PANOQUINA Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 38. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Hesperia panoquin** Scudder, 1863, *Proc. Essex Inst.* **3** : 178.

The name *Panoquina* was introduced as a replacement for *Prenes* Scudder, 1872, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PANOSMIA Wood-Mason & de Nicewille, 1886, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** (4) : 374. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops* **4** : 2) : **Papilio dasarada** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 96 (as defined by the specimen figured as fig. 5 on plate 40 in Westwood's *Cabinet orient. Ent.* as "*Papilio philoxenus* var." selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 106) to represent the lectotype.

The nominal species *Papilio dasarada* was based by Moore solely upon bibliographical references to previously published papers. The first of these references was to the figure cited above in Westwood's work "A Cabinet of Oriental Entomology", which has been selected by myself to represent the lectotype of the present species.

PANOSMIOPSIS Wood-Mason & de Nicewille, 1886, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** (4) : 374. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio rhetenor** Westwood, 1841, *Arcana ent.* (4) : 59, pl. 16, figs 1, 1a, ♂.

The name of the type-species, *Papilio rhetenor* Westwood is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio rhetenor* Cramer, [1775] (*Uit. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 22, pl. 15, figs A, B). There is a name *Papilio icarius* Westwood, 1847 (*Cabinet orient. Ent.* : 5, pl. 2) which is currently treated on taxonomic grounds as being a junior subjective synonym of *Papilio rhetenor* Westwood, but this name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio icarius* Esper, [1793] (*Die Schmett.*, Suppl. Band, 1 Abschn. Tagschmett. : 35, pl. 99, fig. 4 ♂). The oldest objectively available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of this genus on taxonomic grounds is *Papilio alcmenor* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1864] (*Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (1) : 129, pl. 20, fig. d). Subjectively, therefore the correct specific name for this species is *alcmenor* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.).

PANSYDIA Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 81. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia mesogramma** Latreille, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 765).

PANTHIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 79. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 237) : **Papilio pelion** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (1) : 10, pl. 6, figs E, F.

Hübner placed in this genus two nominal species, of which *Papilio pelion* Cramer was the second. Scudder took the view that these nominal species represented no more than the female and male respectively of the same taxon and accordingly considered that this genus was monotypical, in which view however he was in error. Scudder went on to say that the type-species was *Papilio pelion*. Although Scudder thought that he was merely noting an existing fact, his action constitutes (under Article 69(a)(iii)) a valid selection of the above species to be the type-species.

PANTOPORIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 44. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 238) : **Papilio hordonia** Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 149, pl. 33, figs 4, 4D.

For some inexplicable reasons some authors formerly rejected or overlooked Scudder's selection of *Papilio hordonia* Stoll as the type-species of this genus and treated it as though its type-species was *Papilio sulpitia* Cramer, [1799]. The result was very unfortunate, the true *Pantoporia* (with *Papilio hordonia* as type-species) is a Neptid, while the false *Pantoporia* (with its pseudotype *Papilio sulpitia*) is a Limenitid. The oldest available generic name for the false *Pantoporia* is, as pointed out by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 87), *Parathyma* Moore, [1898].

PAPHIA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 282. Type-species by selection by Crotch (1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 66) : *Papilio jasius* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : Errata.

Linnaeus introduced the name *Papilio jasius* in the unnumbered "Errata" sheet as a nom. nov. for *Papilio jason* Linnaeus, 1767 (*loc. cit.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 749), which is invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio jason* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485). The replace-

ment nominal species so established by Linnaeus represents a well-known member of a highly characteristic group of African Nymphalids and is the type-species of the later-established nominal genus *Charaxes* Ochsenheimer, 1816.

The name *Paphia* Fabricius is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym (a) of *Paphia* [Röding], 1798 (*Mus. Bolten*. (2) : 175), and (b) of *Paphia* Lamarck 1799 (*Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris* 1799 : 85).

This generic name was placed, in the Commission's *Opinion* 577 (1959, *Bull. zool. Nom.* 17 : 140–142), on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1305.

PAPIAS Godman, [1900], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 559. Type-species through Section (a) (misidentified type-species) of Article 70 provisionally applied, pending a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on an application submitted : **Pamphila integra** Mabille, 1891, *Bull. C.R. Soc. ent. Belg.* 35 : clxix.

This is the name of a genus originally established with a misidentified type-species. The facts are set out below. Godman designated the nominal species *Hesperia infuscata* Plötz 1882 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* 43 : 315) as the type-species of this genus. On the following page (: 560) he described and figured the taxon which he had identified with that represented by the foregoing nominal species ; at the same time he gave a brief synonymy in which he cited the name *Pamphila integra* Mabille, 1891. In 1907 Godman published (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) 20 : 132–155) a critical review of the American Hesperiids described by Plötz, many of which were very difficult to interpret ; in this paper (: 137) he noted that the material which in the *Biologia* he had identified as *Hesperia infuscata* Plötz was not referable to that species but belonged to *Pamphila integra* Mabille which, as noted above, he had then—incorrectly, as was now found—identified with Plötz's *Hesperia infuscata*. It followed that, when he had established the nominal genus *Papias* and had designated *Hesperia infuscata* Plötz as its type-species, it was in fact not that species but *Pamphila integra* Mabille which he characterized under that name. It is in this corrected sense that the genus *Papias* is currently interpreted, e.g. by Evans (1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 155). This is a particularly clear case of a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. Accordingly, an application has been submitted to the Commission for the designation under Article 70 of *Pamphila integra* Mabille to be the type-species of this genus *Papias*.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila integra* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila subcostulata* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870 (*Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 24 : 159). (It may be useful to add that the genus *Papias*, correctly interpreted as explained above, belongs to the *Apaustus*-Group of the Hesperiids, but the nominal species *Hesperia infuscata* Plötz (with which Godman originally misidentified *Pamphila integra* Mabille) is referable to the genus *Enosis* Mabille, 1889, and belongs to an entirely different group, the *Carystus*-Group).

PAPILIO Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 458. Type-species by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 440, 350) : **Papilio machaon** Linnaeus, 1758, *ibid.* (ed. 10) 1 : 462.

In the earlier part of the XIXth century and indeed even as late as 1875 (Scudder), when workers were greatly handicapped by the lack of an authoritative international Code, widely divergent views were expressed at different times as to the species to be accepted as the type-species of this fundamental genus. All this happened, however, so long ago that it is not necessary here to describe the early history of this matter which is now of historical interest only, there having been for long absolute unanimity as to the type-species of the genus *Papilio*—and consequently also as to the interpretation of the nominal family Papilionidae. In 1954 the Commission in its *Opinion* 273 placed the name *Papilio* Linnaeus (with *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus as type-species) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 703.

PAPUA Röber, [1892], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd 1, (Th. 2) (6) : 273. Type-species by monotypy : *Plebeius lucifer* Röber, [1886], *Corresp Bl. ent. Ver. Iris* 1 (3) : 61, pl. 4, fig. 5.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Plebeius lucifer* Röber is currently treated as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Pithecopus zalmora* Butler, 1869 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius* : 1).

The name *Papua* Röber is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Papua* Ragonot, 1889 (*Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1889 : ccxxx).

PARACARYSTUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 587. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus hypargyra** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 23 : 201 [re-paged offprint as *Prodromus* . . . [3] : 81].

PARACHILADES Nabokov, 1945, *Psyche* 52 : 6. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena titicaca** Weymer, [1890], in Stübel, Reiss & Stübel, *Reisen Sud-Amer., Lepid.* : 122, pl. 4, fig. 6.

PARACHRYSOPS Bethune-Baker, 1904, *Novit. zool.* 11 : 369. Type-species by original designation : **Parachrysops bicolor** Bethune-Baker, 1904, *ibid.* 11 : 369.

PARADIADEMA Distant, [1880], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1879 (4) : 704. Type-species by monotypy : **Paradiadema hora** Distant, [1880], *ibid.* 1879 (4) : 704, pl. 54, fig. 1.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Paradiadema hora* Distant has been identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Harma hyarbita* Hewitson, [1866] (*Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [57], pl. [29], figs 5, 6).

PARADOPAEA Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 3 : pl. 92, figs 23–29 (♂ genit. of included species). Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 96) : **Hesperia garita** Reakirt, 1866, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* 6 : 150.

The name *Paradopaea* was dealt with quite differently in the text volume (vol. 2) and in the plates volume (vol. 3). The treatment in the plates volume is the earlier of the two. In this volume the name *Paradopaea* was applied (on pl. 92) to two nominal species, namely : *Paradopaea garita* (Reakirt) [i.e. *Hesperia garita* Reakirt], figs 23, 24, 25 ; *Paradopaea calega* Godman [then a new species], figs 26–29. In the text volume the name *Paradopaea* was dropped altogether, the species which on plate 92 had been assigned to this genus being there assigned to the genus *Oarisma* Scudder, 1872. At the same time each of the taxa figured on that plate were treated as having been misidentified : the specimens figured as *Hesperia garita* (figs 23–25) were treated (: 469) as belonging to *Hesperia powesheik* Parker, 1870, while those which had been figured under the new name *Paradopaea calega* (figs 26–29) were treated (: 470) as belonging to *Hesperia garita*. [It may usefully be noted at this point that the status of these nominal species was re-examined by Lindsey, Bell & Williams in 1931 (*J. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ.* 26 : 72) who reached the following conclusions as to the specimens figured by Godman on his plate 92 : (a) the specimens figured as figs 23 & 24 as belonging to *Hesperia garita* Reakirt were correctly so identified, their attribution in the text to *Hesperia powesheik* Parker being erroneous ; (b) the male genitalia figured as fig. 25 and also attributed to *Hesperia garita* are, in fact, referable to *Thymelicus edwardsii* Barnes, 1897 (a nominal species not mentioned by Godman) ; (c) the specimens figured as figs 26–29 as representing the new species *Paradopaea calega* were misidentified by Godman when in the text he identified them as belonging to *Hesperia garita*, the foregoing authors considering that Godman's *calega* probably represented a distinct species. More recently however *calega* Godman has been treated by Evans (1955, 4 : 306) as a subspecies of *Hesperia garita* Reakirt, also placed by him in the genus *Oarisma* Scudder.]

Godman explained the inconsistency of his treatment of the name *Paradopaea* in the text and plate volumes respectively by the following note at the footnote at the bottom of page 469 : "Scudder's description of the genus *Oarisma* was not seen by us until after Tab. XCII. was printed, and the specimens sent us by Strecker as *Hesperia garita* were wrongly

named : hence confusion has arisen in the identification of this insect." It will be appreciated from the explanation already given regarding the synonymy of the species-group names concerned that the confusion which had arisen was much greater even than Godman supposed, for his revised view as to the identification of the specimens which he had figured as figs 23 and 24 [but not that shown as fig. 25], which he referred to as "this insect" in the footnote quoted above and which he then identified as *Hesperia powesheik* did not belong to that species, being, as he had originally thought specimens of *Hesperia garita*.

Having now completed the survey of the tangled history of the name *Paradopaea* Godman, and of the identity of the species cited in that author's plate 92 as belonging to that genus, it is possible to form a conclusion as the status of that generic name. First, it must be noted that, if it had not been for the publication of the above plate, the name *Paradopaea* would have possessed no status in nomenclature, for in the text Godman mentioned that name only to reject it immediately, by placing it in the synonymy of the name *Oarisma* Scudder. As there published, it was a name published in a synonymy and therefore, under Article 11(d), possessed no standing and was completely invalid. The position is however quite different in the plates volume (vol. 3), for here on plate 92 Godman unequivocally adopted the name *Paradopaea* for two nominal species, of which one (*Paradopaea calega*) was there established for the first time. Nothing written by Godman in the text volume can be held to detract from the nomenclatorial status of the name *Paradopaea* as used on plate 92 in the plates volume. Accordingly, the name *Paradopaea* Godman ranks as a nomenclaturally available name, and the two nominal species cited on that plate as belonging to *Paradopaea* rank as the originally included species of that genus. Lindsey (1925) was therefore perfectly in order when he selected the first of these species, *Hesperia garita* Reakirt, to be the type-species of the genus *Paradopaea* Godman. Finally, it must be noted that, although in the text Godman expressed erroneous opinions as to the identity of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia garita*, he identified that taxon correctly on his plate 92 (the only place which is relevant in connection with the interpretation of the nominal genus *Paradopaea*), giving two figures of the male of that taxon, showing the upperside as fig. 23, and the underside as fig. 24. The only mistake which he made on this plate was erroneous association, with the figures of the male of *Hesperia garita*, of a figure (fig. 25) showing the male genitalia of a different, though closely allied species.

To sum up, the name *Paradopaea* Godman is an available name and the type-species of the genus in question is the nominal species *Hesperia garita* Reakirt, which was correctly identified by Godman when (on pl. 92) he placed it in this genus. [It may be useful to add from the purely taxonomic side that the view expressed by Godman in the text of his work that his *Paradopaea* is a junior subjective synonym of *Oarisma* Scudder is still the accepted subjective opinion of specialists in this group.]

PARADROS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 19, 39. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus phoenice** Hewitson, 1867, *Descri. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (1) : 19.

PARADUBA Bethune-Baker, 1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **17** : 103. Type-species by original designation : **Paraduba owgarra** Bethune-Baker, 1906, *ibid.* (7) **17** : 104.

PARAGE Evans, 1923, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **29** (2) : 537 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pararge* Hübner, [1819]).

PARAGERYDUS Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malayana* : 207. Type-species by selection by Kirby ([1885], in *Zool. Rec.* **21** (year 1884) (Ins.) : 191) : **Miletus horsfieldi** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 19, pl. 1a, fig. 1.

PARAIDES Godman, [1900], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 515. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia ocrinus** Plötz, 1882, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **43** : 337.

PARALASA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (16) : 103. Type-species by original designation : **Erebia kalinda** Moore, 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (2) : 501, pl. 30, fig. 5 ♀.

PARALETHE van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa* (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8) **2** : 51. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus dendrophilus** Trimen, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 399.

PARALUCIA Waterhouse & Turner, 1905, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **29** (4) : 802. Type-species by original designation : **Lucia (?) pyrodiscus** Rosenstock, 1885, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **16** : 377.

PARALYCAEIDES Nabokov, 1945, *Psyche* **52** : 36. Type-species by original designation : **Itylos inconspicua** Draudt, [1921], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 822, pl. 144, figs M. [8], M. [9].

PARAMACERA Butler, Feb. 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194 nota. Type-species by subsequent designation by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 240) : **Neonympha xicaque** Reakirt, 1866, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1866** : 336.

Butler gave a brief diagnosis for this genus in the footnote specified above. He did not include any nominal species in the genus ; he did however rather strangely designate as the type-species a nominal species (*Paramacera conchiera*) which was at that time a manuscript name of Butler's and which was never later published by that author. This is therefore a nominal genus established without included nominal species, and its type-species is therefore subject to determination under the provisions of Article 69(a)(ii). The first author to place a duly established nominal species in this genus was Scudder (1875) who not only placed *Neonympha xicaque* Reakirt in this genus but in addition specified it as the type-species. Under the Article cited above, that nominal species is therefore the type-species by subsequent designation.

PARAMECERA Butler, [July] 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 98. Type-species by monotypy : *Neonympha xicaque* Reakirt, 1866, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1866** : 336.

It might reasonably have been supposed that *Paramecera* was no more than a subsequent usage in an incorrect spelling of the name *Paramacera* published by Butler earlier in the same year, if it had not been for the fact that in introducing *Paramecera*, Butler described it as "gen. nov." and made no reference whatever to his own earlier name *Paramacera*. In the circumstances it must be assumed that, when he introduced the name *Paramecera*, Butler forgot altogether about his own earlier name *Paramacera*. In view of Butler's express statement that *Paramecera* was the name of a new genus, it is so treated here.

The name *Paramecera* Butler, [July] 1868, is invalid as being a junior objective synonym—though under Article 56(a) not a junior homonym of the name *Paramacera* Butler, Feb. 1868.

PARAMIDEA Kuznetsov, 1929, *Faune URSS.*, Ins. Lépid. **1** (livr. 2) : 58, nota. Type-species by original designation : **Anthocharis scolymus** Butler, [1866], *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 52.

PARAMIMUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 115. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 97) : **Urbanus scurra** Hübner, [1809], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [160].

PARAMINUS Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [154] (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Paramimus* Hübner, [1819]).

PARANEPTIS Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lucilla** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 173.

Moore introduced the name *Paraneptis* in a generic key, in which he designated a type-species for this genus but did not provide a generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency however later in the same year (*loc. cit.* **3** (34) : 214).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio lucilla* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is currently treated as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 165, fig. 443 (lectotype). The specific

name *rivularis* Scopoli was commonly treated for a considerable number of years as applying to the *Limenitis* species occurring in continental Europe but not in the British Isles which previously—and for a much longer period—had been erroneously known by the name *camilla* Linnaeus (published first in 1763 in the binomen *Papilio camilla*). A word of explanation is needed therefore as to the reasons for the attribution of the specific name *rivularis* Scopoli to the present *Neptis*-Group species. What happened was that in 1933 (*Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* **7** : 60, fig. 1) Higgins published as fig. 1 a facsimile of fig. 443 in Scopoli's *Ent. carn.*, which, in his opinion and that of all subsequent authors, clearly represented the present *Neptis*-Group species and not the *Limenitis*-Group species to which the name *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli was at that time erroneously believed to apply. Higgins did not designate expressly the specimen figured in Scopoli's fig. 443 to be the lectotype of *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, though for practical purposes his action, which included the renaming of the *Limenitis* species previously known incorrectly by the specific name *rivularis* Scopoli, was tantamount to the selection of Scopoli's fig. 443 to be the lectotype of that species. In order to put an end to any argument as to the nomenclatorial status of Higgins's action, I formally selected in 1959 the specimen represented on Scopoli's fig. 443 to represent the lectotype of *Papilio rivularis* Scopoli, 1763: this selection was made in the third paragraph of a note reproduced as Part 3 of a document entitled "Appendix to Secretary's Minute dated 21st June, 1958" reproduced in paragraph 14 of the Commission's *Opinion* 562 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **20** : 326). The action described above was completed by the Commission when in the same *Opinion* it placed the specific name *rivularis* Scopoli, 1763, as published in the binomen *Papilio rivularis*, endorsed by reference to the lectotype-selection referred to above, on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1648.

PARANTICA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1). Type-species by original designation: **Papilio aglea** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (32) : 173, pl. 377, fig. E.

PARANTICOPSIS Wood-Mason & de Nicewill, 1887, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** (4) : 376. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio macareus** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 76.

PARANTIRRHOEA Wood-Mason, 7th March 1881, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **49** (4) : 248. Type-species by original designation: **Parantirrhoea marshalli** Wood-Mason, 1881, *ibid.* **49** (4) : 250.

The name *Parantirrhoea* was published as new in two papers by Wood-Mason that were published almost simultaneously. The first to appear was that cited above which (as there noted) was published on 7th March 1881; the second was published in April of the same year (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **7** : 333). The same species was designated as type-species in both these papers.

PARAPHNAEUS Thierry-Mieg, 1904, *Le Naturaliste* **26** (415) : 140. Type-species by monotypy: **Aphnaeus hutchinsonii** Trimen, 1887, in Trimen & Bowker, *South-Afric. Butts* **2** : 146–150.

PARAPHTHONIA Stichel, 1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 137. Type-species by original designation: **Monethe molione** Godman, 1903, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1903** : 539, pl. 22, fig. 4.

PARAPIERIS de Nicewill, 1897, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **66** (3) : 563. Type-species by original designation: *Papilio callidice* Hübner, [1799–1800], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 81, figs 408, 409 ♂.

The name *Parapieris* de Nicewill is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Synchloe* Hübner, 1818.

PARAPITHECOPS Moore, June 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 20. Type-species by monotypy: **Parapithecopis gaura** Moore, 1884, *ibid.* **53** (1) : 20.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Parapithecopis gaura* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-

established nominal species *Pithecopus zalmora* Butler, 1869 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius Brit. Mus.* : 161).

The fact that it was on 30th June 1884 that the name *Parapithecopus* Moore was published is important, for that name is currently considered to be a subjective synonym of *Neopithecopus* Distant, published on 31st May of that year.

PARAPLESIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 26. Type-species by monotypy : **Paraplesia adelma** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 26.

Paraplesia is an available name, the two Felders having been in error when they supposed it to be invalid under the Law of Homonymy and in 1863 introduced the replacement name *Isodema*.

PARAPONTIA Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 2) (6) : 280. Type-species by monotypy : *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [120], pl. [60], fig. 7.

The history of the name *Parapontia* Röber is bound up with that of the earlier names *Liptena* Westwood and *Pentila* Westwood, both published in the year 1851. Both these nominal genera were treated from the earliest times as having as their type-species species other than those which were in fact their type-species under the Code. Full particulars of subsequent developments have been given in the note on the name *Liptena* Westwood ; it is therefore necessary to note here that, when providing a valid basis for the long-established use of that name the Commission in its *Opinion* 566 used its Plenary Powers to designate the nominal species *Liptena undularis* Hewitson to be the type-species of the foregoing genus. One of the side-effects of that decision was to invalidate the little-known and virtually unused name *Parapontia* Röber by making it a junior objective synonym of *Liptena* Westwood, as then stabilized. As part of the general settlement carried out in the above *Opinion*, the name *Parapontia* Röber was then placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1280.

PARAPTERONYMIA Kremky, 1925, *Ann. zool. Mus. polon. Hist. nat.* **4** : 238. Type-species by monotypy : **Ithomia antisao** Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** (3) : 544.

PARARGA Herrich-Schaeffer, [1844], *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europ.* **1** : 87 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pararge* Hübner, [1819]).

PARARGE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 59. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 195) : **Papilio aegeeria** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 473.

PARASARPA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146–147. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis zayla** Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 35, fig. 4 [text (*loc. cit.* (2) : 276) written by Westwood after Doubleday's death, published in August 1850].

PARASLAUGA Bethune-Baker, 1924, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1924** : 206. Type-species by original designation : **Aslauga kallimoides** Schultze, 1912, *Ent. Rundsch.* **29** : 43.

PARATA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 160. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio chromus** Cramer, [1780], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (24) : 163, pl. 284, fig. E.

PARATHYMA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio sulpitia** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 37, pl. 214, figs E, F.

Moore established this nominal genus in a rough grouping of genera which can hardly be dignified by the name of a key ; the name *Parathyма* so published, is however an available name, for Moore designated a type-species for the genus so named. This deficiency was made good by Moore in the next following Part of his work (3 (33) : 174), where he provided a diagnosis for this genus.

Moore carried the subdivision of the Limenitids at the genus-level to far greater lengths than are currently considered necessary on taxonomic grounds. In the present section he established seven nominal genera, having as their respective type-species species currently

regarded as being congeneric with the type-species of the genus *Parathyma*. These seven generic names were all published at the same time and in the same work as the name *Parathyma*. Under the Code the relative precedence to be accorded to these seven names as between one another and in relation to the name *Parathyma* depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. As has already been explained in the note on the name *Pantoporia* Hübner, the large group of species here in question was usually—though entirely incorrectly—treated as belonging to the genus *Pantoporia*, with which the numerous genera established by Moore were accordingly identified. As the result of this treatment of these nominal taxa, no occasion then arose for making First Reviser choices as to the relative precedence to be accorded to the names here in question. When in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 87) I drew attention to the fact that the then current use of the name *Pantoporia* for the Limenitid species centred around *Papilio sulphitia* Cramer was entirely incorrect, the type-species of *Pantoporia* being the Neptid species *Papilio hordonia* Stoll, I adopted the name *Parathyma* for *Papilio sulphitia* and the other species till then often incorrectly placed in the genus *Pantoporia*. I did not however then refer to the other names published by Moore which (for the reasons explained above) were possible rivals of the name *Parathyma*. The name *Parathyma* came into general use, but the position of that name did not become assured until in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 80) I made a First Reviser choice according precedence to it over the seven other names concerned. The names in question, all published by Moore in 1898 were the following : *Tatisia* ; *Kironga* ; *Zabana* ; *Condochates* ; *Sabania* ; *Balanga* ; *Zamboanga*.

PARATISIPHONE Watkins, 1928, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) 1 : 615. Type-species by original designation : **Lasiommata lynnæsa** Hewitson, 1872, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 9 : 85.

PARATRYTONE Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 487. Type-species by original designation : **Paratrytone rhexenor** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.* 2 : 488 ; *ibid.* 3 : pl. 93, figs 41–43 ♂.

PARATRYTONE Dyar, 1905, *J.N.Y. ent. Soc.* 13 : 136. Type-species by original designation : *Pamphila howardi* Skinner, 1896, *Canad. Ent.* 28 : 187.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pamphila howardi* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pamphila aaroni* Skinner, 1890 (*Ent. News* 1 : 6).

The name *Paratrytone* Dyar is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Paratrytone* Godman, [1900].

PARCE Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, *C.R. Acad. Sci., Paris* 174 : 192. Type-species by original designation : **Parce fergana** Oberthur & Houlbert, 1922, *ibid.* 174 : 192 [a nominal species established quite unnecessarily as a replacement for the nominal species *Melanargia parce* Staudinger, 1882, *Berl. ent. Z.* 26 : 170].

In this paper Oberthur & Houlbert, when introducing a generic name consisting of the same word as that of the specific name borne by the species designated by them as type-species, adopted the peculiar—and entirely invalid—course of rejecting the specific name concerned and of giving it a new name, in this case rejecting the specific name *parce* Staudinger, 1882, and replacing it with the name *fergana*.

PARCELLA Stichel, 1910, *Berl. ent. Z.* 55 (1/2) : 59. Type-species by original designation : **Amblygonia amarynthina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"* Lep. Rhop. (2) : 309.

The older name *Amblygonia* Felder & Felder is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PARDALEODES Butler, 1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 96. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio edipus** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (31) : 146, pl. 366, figs E, F.

PARDOPSIS Trimen, 1887, *South-African Butts.* 1 : 182. Type-species by monotypy : **Acraea punctatissima** Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat., Paris* 2 (2) : 179, pl. 6, fig. 2 [separate as *Faun. ent. Madagascar*, Lép. : 31, pl. 6, fig. 2].

PAREBA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 142. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio vesta** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 14.

The name *Papilio vesta* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio vesta* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* 2 (10) : 33).

The oldest available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of this genus is *Telchinia issoria* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 27), a nominal species based on the specimen figured by Cramer in [1780] (*Util. Kapellen* 4 (25) : 17, pl. 298, figs A, B, C) and at that time misidentified by that author as *Papilio terpsicore* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 466).

PARELODINA Bethune-Baker, 1904, *Novit. zool.* 11 : 368. Type-species by original designation : **Parelodina aroa** Bethune-Baker, 1904, *ibid.* 11 : 368.

PARELODINA Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 9 : 123. Type-species by selection by Klots (1931, *Ent. amer.* (n.s.) 12 (3) : 54) : *Parelodina anticyra* Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *ibid.* 9 : 123.

This name published by Fruhstorfer for a genus of Pierids is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the same name published by Bethune-Baker for a genus of Lycaenids in 1904 in the serial cited immediately above. In 1914 Fruhstorfer (as has already been shown) replaced this name by the name *Elodinesthes*.

PARERIBOEA Roepke, 1938, *Rhop. javan.* (3) : 346. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 126) : *Papilio athamas* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 1 : index et 5, pl. 2, fig. 4 (2 figs).

The name *Pareriboea* was published by Roepke without a designated type-species. Accordingly, as this name was published after the end of 1930, it is automatically invalid under Article 13(b) of the Code.

In order to provide this name with a definite position in the literature of the group, I selected *Papilio athamas* Drury as type-species ; this selection makes *Pareriboea* a junior subjective synonym of *Polyura* Billberg, 1820, according to current taxonomic ideas.

PARERONIA Bingham, 1907, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, Butts 2 : 276. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio valeria* Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 133, pl. 75, fig. A.

Bingham published the name *Pareronia* as a replacement for the name *Valeria* Horsfield, [1829], which he erroneously rejected on the ground of the tautonymy between that name and the specific name of its type-species. Two attempts were made to publish a series of volumes relating to the butterflies in the *Fauna of British India*, Bingham being the author of the first attempt (which was never completed) and Talbot, the author of the second attempt (also never finished). This is why, in order to avoid confusion, the Bingham volumes are treated as the First Edition and the Talbot volumes as the Second Edition, although in fact apart from the title these are entirely independent works, having no connection with one another.

PARHESTINA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (26) : 34. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Apatura japonica* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 27.

Moore introduced the name *Parhestina* as a replacement for the name *Diagora* Snellen, 1894, which he rejected in the erroneous belief that it was invalid as a junior homonym of the name *Diagoras* Stål, 1877 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 20, C.R. : lxvi), the name of a genus in the Order Orthoptera. At the time when Moore introduced this replacement name, there was considerable doubt as to the conditions in which any given pair of generic names should be treated as being homonyms of one another, but the difficulties arising from this cause were set at rest on the introduction of the present "One-Letter-Difference" rule (Article 56(a)).

Normally, a replacement genus takes automatically as its type-species the species, whatever it may be, which is the type-species of the genus which it replaces. In the present case however the genus replaced (*Diagora* Snellen) was without a type-species at the time when

Moore published the replacement name *Parhestina*. It would have been open to him therefore to select as the type-species of *Parhestina* either of the two nominal species cited by Snellen as belonging to the genus *Diagora*, and the designation of one of these as the type-species of *Parhestina* would have constituted also a valid selection of that species as the type-species of *Diagora*. Unfortunately, however, Moore did not follow this course, selecting instead *Diadema persimilis* Westwood, [1850] (*in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 281 *nota*). That selection was invalid for *Diadema persimilis* was not included by Snellen in his genus *Diagora* and was therefore ineligible for selection as the type-species of the replacement genus *Parhestina*. The nominal genus *Diagora* and its replacement *Parhestina* remained without a type-species until in 1934 I selected *Apatura japonica* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862—one of Snellen's original species—to be the type-species of *Diagora* Snellen. This action constituted automatically the selection of that nominal species to be the type-species of the replacement genus *Parhestina* Moore.

As the name *Diagora* Snellen is a nomenclatorially available name, its replacement name *Parhestina* is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Diagora* Snellen.

PARIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 87. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts. Sci.*, Boston 10 : 241) : **Princeps echelus** Hübner, [1815], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [126].

PARNARA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (4) : 166. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus guttatus** Bremer & Grey, [1852], *in Motschulsky, Étud. ent.* 1 : 60.

PARNASSIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 90. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 8 : 136) : *Papilio apollo* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 465.

The present is one of those cases on which the fact that Hübner never attributed authors' names to names which he employed, and never indicated which of the names in his books were new names of his own, makes it difficult to interpret his action with confidence. If he had given an indication in either of the above senses, it would have been easy to determine whether the name *Parnassis* as used in the *Verzeichniss* was there put forward as a new name or whether it was no more than an emendation of the name *Parnassius* Latreille, 1804. Hübner in his works did not show any close acquaintance with Latreille's writings, and it seems likely that he had not seen the volume of the *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* in which the name *Parnassius* Latreille was published, and that in using the name *Parnassis* in the same sense as that in which Latreille had used the name *Parnassius*, he was relying upon some information which he had received at second hand and was perhaps not sure whether the name *Parnassius* had even been actually published at that time ; this possibility is strengthened by the difference in the spelling which he employed, that difference being readily understandable if he thought that he was dealing only with a manuscript name. From a practical point of view this is not a matter of importance, for Hübner's *Parnassius* would have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Parnassius* Latreille, irrespective of whether Hübner put it forward as a new name or whether he looked upon it as an Emendation of *Parnassius* Latreille. In the complete absence of any indication by Hübner as to his view on this subject, it seems best to treat *Parnassis* as an objectively invalid name put forward by Hübner himself, and that interpretation is accordingly here adopted.

PARNASSIUS Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 24 (Tab.) : 185, 199. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio apollo** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 465.

PARNES Westwood, [Oct. 1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 73, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Parnes nycteis** Westwood, [Oct. 1851], *in Doubleday, ibid.* (2) : pl. 73, fig. 3 [*text (ibid. (2) : 464)* published in December 1851].

The name *Parnes* first appeared in print in 1847 (*List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 18), but, as there published by Doubleday, it acquired no status in nomenclature ; for no generic diagnosis was provided and no established nominal species were cited, two manuscript species only being included.

Only the nominal species *Parnes nycteis* was figured on plate 73 as belonging to this genus, of which therefore it is the type-species by monotypy. In the text published slightly later a second species was added to this genus. Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 242) thought that the text and plate 73 were published at the same time and therefore that this genus contained two included original species; from these he selected *Parnes nycteis* to be the type-species. Though later seen to have been unnecessary, Scudder's action did no harm, since it was the species which was already the type-species by monotypy when he selected it as type-species.

PAROENEIS Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* 2 (14) : 36. Type-species by original designation: **Chionobas pumilus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 490, pl. 69, figs 6, 7.

PAROMIA Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [49]. Type-species by monotypy: **Paromia pulchra** Hewitson, [1861], *ibid.* 2 : [49], pl. [25], figs 1, 2.

The name *Paromia* Hewitson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Paromia* Westwood, 1851 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) 1 : 167).

PARONYMUS Aurivillius, [1925], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 13 : 520. Type-species by selection by Evans (1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 127) : **Hesperia ligora** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 18 : 450.

PAROSMODES Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1896 : 45. Type-species by original designation: **Pamphila morantii** Trimen, 1873, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1873 : 122.

PAPHORUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 576. Type-species by original designation: **Phlebodes storax** Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 35, Bull. C.R. : lxxxiii.

PARRHASIUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 79. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 242) : **Papilio polibetes** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (29) : 98, pl. 341, figs B, C.

PARTHENOS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 38. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio sylvia** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (4) : 68, pl. 153, figs F, G.

PARURA Kirby, 1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 2 : 229. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: **Callidryas bracteolata** Butler, 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1865 (2) : 458, pl. 26, fig. 6.

Kirby expressly introduced the name *Parura* as a replacement for the name *Metura* Butler, 1873, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. As a replacement genus, *Parura* takes automatically as its type-species the species which is the type-species of the genus (*Metura*) which it replaced, namely *Callidryas bracteolata* Butler, 1865. Kirby was therefore in error when, having established *Parura* as a replacement genus, he sought to designate a different nominal species (*Papilio cipris* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 212) as type-species.

The taxon represented by *Callidryas bracteolata* Butler, the type-species of this genus, is currently identified subjectively with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio cipris* Fabricius, 1793, and it was no doubt on account of this subjective identification of these two nominal species that Kirby fell into the error of seeking to designate the Fabrician species as the type-species of the replacement genus *Parura*.

The subjective identification of the taxa represented respectively by the nominal species *Callidryas bracteolata* Butler and *Papilio cipris* Fabricius is still accepted by systematists, and the specific name *cipris* Fabricius has been commonly applied to this species. That name however is not available for this purpose, as it is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of the older-established nominal species *Papilio cipris* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (9) : 5, pl. 99, figs E, F). The oldest nomenclaturally available name subjectively applicable to the taxon represented by the nominal species *Callidryas bracteolata* Butler is *Colias neocypris* Hübner, [1823] (*Samm'l. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [136]); the name *neocypris* Hübner is therefore the valid specific name for the type-species of the

genus *Parura* Kirby on the basis of the currently accepted subjective identifications explained above.

PASIPHANA de Lesse, 1952, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **121** : 72. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio bathseba** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 235.

The type-species of this nominal taxon (established by de Lesse as a subgenus of *Pyronia* Hübner, [1819]) was for long known by the name *Papilio pasiphae* Esper, [1781] (*Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) *Forts. Tagschmett.* : 99, pl. 67, fig. 4 5) and it was no doubt on this account that de Lesse gave the name *Pasiphana* to this taxon. The reason why it was necessary to abandon the use of Esper's name for this species was that it was found to be invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Papilio pasiphae* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* **1** (7) : pl. 80, fig. E).

PASMA Waterhouse, 1932, *Austr. Zool.* **7** : 198. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperilla tasmanicus** Miskin, [1890], *Proc. roy. Soc. Qd* **6** : 149-150.

PASSIRONA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Tanaecia amisa** Grose-Smith, 1889, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **3** : 315.

When establishing this nominal genus in a rough grouping of genera, Moore designated a type-species but provided no generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency in the immediately following Part (*loc. cit.* **3** (28) : 84) published later in the same year.

PASSOVA Evans, 1951, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 6, 79. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] **passova** Hewitson, [1866], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** (6) : 482.

PASTRIA Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 41, 414. Type-species by original designation : **Pastria pastria** Evans, 1949, *ibid.* : 414, pl. 29, fig. L.10 (♂ genit.).

PATALA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (12) : 305. Type-species by original designation : **Zophoessa yama** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 221.

PATHALIA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt. II, **53** (1) : 21. Type-species by original designation : **Pathalia albidisca** Moore, 1884, *ibid.* **53** (1) : 21.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pathalia albidisca* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Megisba sikkima* Moore, 1884 (*loc. cit.* **53** (1) : 21). As these names were published on the same date and in the same work—actually on the same page—the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This choice was made in 1932 (*Ident. Ind. Butts* (ed. 2) : 220) by Evans who accepted the specific name *sikkima* Moore, at the same time sinking the name *albidisca* Moore as a synonym of *sikkima*, the taxon so recognized being treated as a subspecies of *Megisba malaya* (Horsfield, [1828]) (*Lycaena malaya* Horsfield, [1828]). Under the Code (Article 24(a)) the effect of Evans's action is to give precedence to the specific name *sikkima* Moore and to make the name *albidisca* Moore a junior subjective synonym of that name.

PATHYSA Reakirt, [1865], *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **3** : 503. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 242) : **Papilio antiphates** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 113, pl. 72, figs A, B.

For an explanation of the date here assigned to this generic name see the note given under the name *Atrophaneura* Reakirt.

PATIA Klots, 1933, *Ent. amer. (n.s.)* **12** (3) : 151, 165. Type-species by original designation : **Leptalis orise** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 415.

PATLASINGHA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 71, 74. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia phigalia** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 32.

PATOSA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 259. Type-species by original designation : **Crastia funerea** Butler, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** : 298.

PATRICIA Fox, 1940, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **66** : 177. Type-species by original designation : **Dircenna derycylides** Hewitson, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 248, pl. 16, fig. 4.

PATSUIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis sinensis** Oberthur, 1876, *Étud. ent.* **2** : 25, pl. 4, fig. 8 ♂.

Patsuia was established by Moore in a preliminary list of genera, many others of which were also new. He designated a type-species for this genus in this list but did not provide a generic diagnosis for this or for the other new genera then established. In the immediately following Part of the same volume [1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (33) : 172) this deficiency was however made good.

PAULOGRAMMA Dillon, 1948, *Sci. Publ. Reading publ. Mus.* **8** : 1. Type-species by original designation : **Nymphalis pyracmon** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 424.

PAVERMIA Reakirt, [1865], *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **3** : 503, 504. Invalid under Article 1 of the Code because based on a hypothetical concept.

The name *Pavermia* was introduced by Reakirt in a revision of the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus. Reakirt recognised frankly that the concept represented by *Pavermia* was entirely hypothetical, no species conforming to the diagnosis which he provided being known to him.

For particulars as to the date here assigned to this generic name see the note given under the name *Atrophaneura* Reakirt.

PAVONIA Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 807. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943), *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 26) : *Papilio idomeneus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 464.

The nominal genus *Pavonia* was established by Godart for the species included in the "deuxieme division" of the genus *Morpho* earlier in the *Ency. méth.* (i.e. on pages 437–438 and 446–455). The seventh of these species and (species No. 27 of the genus *Morpho* as a whole) was *Papilio idomeneus* Linnaeus, selected by myself in 1943 as the type-species of this genus.

The name *Pavonia* Godart is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym : (a) of *Pavonia* Lamarck, 1816 (*Anim. sans Vertebr.* **2** : 238), and (b) of *Pavonia* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (10) : 157).

Even if the name *Pavonia* Godart had not been invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it would nevertheless have been invalid, for it is a junior objective synonym of *Aerodes* Billberg, 1820.

PAZALA Moore, 1888, *Descr. new Ind. Lep. Coll. Atkinson* (3) : 283. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio glycerion** Gray, 1831, *Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (1) : 32.

PEDALIOIDES Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **20** : 267. Type-species by original designation : **Pronophila poesia** Hewitson, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 6, pl. 3, fig. 19.

PEDESTA Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 38. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Isoteinon masuriensis** Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (3) : 693.

The name *Pedesta* was introduced to replace the name *Pedestes* Watson, 1893, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PEDESTES Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 71, 81. Type-species by original designation : *Isoteinon masuriensis* Moore, 1878, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (3) : 693.

The name *Pedestes* Watson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Pedestes* Gray, 1842 (*Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 44) : 126, 128). It has been replaced by the name *Pedesta* Hemming.

PEGADA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (10) : 224 *nota*. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis oculatissima** Poujade, 1885, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **1885** : xxiv.

PELEUS Swainson, [1831], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **2** (16) : pl. 75 Type-species by original designation : *Papilio peleus* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 409.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio peleus* Linnaeus is currently identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio priassus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 487).

The name *Peleus* Swainson is invalid, both because it is a junior homonym of *Peleus* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 90) and because it is a junior objective synonym of *Entheus* Hübner, [1819].

PELIA Doubleday, [9th July 1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 229, pl. 30, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio lamis* Cramer, [1770], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 77, pl. 238, fig. E.

The name *Pelia* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Pelia* Bell, 1836 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **3** (35) : 170). It has been replaced by the name *Peria* Kirby, 1871.

PELION Kirby, 1858, *List Brit. Rhop.* [not seen ; page no., if any, not known]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio linea* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 160.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio linea* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio sylvestris* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 79).

No copy is known of the pamphlet—as it appears to have been—in which the name *Pelion* Kirby was published. This pamphlet was marked as having been “seen” in Horn & Schenkling’s *Index Litt. entom.* (2) : 634, but the late Dr. Walther Horn informed me (*in litt.*, 2nd October 1933) that this entry in the *Index* was due to a mistake, Kirby’s pamphlet not in fact having been seen by the compilers of the *Index*. Dr. Horn added that there was no copy of this pamphlet in any of the great libraries in Berlin. At the same time he kindly promised to try to find out if a copy existed in any of the smaller cities in Germany. The investigations so undertaken proved however to be fruitless. In the same letter Dr. Horn explained that the information relating to this pamphlet given in the *Index* compiled by Schenkling and himself was based on particulars obtained from Taschenberg. It is worth noting that the meagre entry relating to this pamphlet contains two scraps of information only found there. These are (i) that the pamphlet was an octave of five pages and (ii) that it was published at Brighton. This second point suggests the possibility that this *List* was compiled by Kirby, who in 1858 was only fourteen years of age, and printed locally for some special purpose, connected possibly with the school which he was then attending or perhaps for some competition in which he was a candidate. In any case the fact that this *List* was printed at a seaside town, far from scientific libraries is probably the chief reason for the fact that no copy can now be traced. Further, the fact that no copy was deposited in the copyright library at the British Museum creates the presumption that the *List* was printed privately for some special purpose.

For the information that *Papilio linea* [Denis & Schiffermüller] was included in this genus and was the only nominal species so included we are indebted to Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 243). This is of particular interest owing to the fact that, if the *List* was intended—as its supposed title suggests—to cover the whole of the British butterfly fauna, it is hardly possible to believe that the two other closely allied species (*Papilio acteon* Rottemburg, 1775 ; *Papilio lineola* Ochsenheimer, 1808) still currently treated as being congeneric with *Papilio linea* would have been placed in some different genus by the youthful Kirby over a hundred years ago. On the other hand, the omission of these two species from the genus *Pelion* is immediately explicable if the *List* set out merely to enumerate the species found in the neighbourhood of Brighton (where it was printed), for *Papilio linea* is the only one of the three species concerned found anywhere in the County of Sussex. This consideration greatly strengthens the theory already outlined that the *List* was privately printed for some special purpose.

The generic name *Pelion* Kirby is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Adopoea* Billberg, 1820.

PELIOPIDAS Swinhoe, [1913], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **10** (122) : 321 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pelopidas* Walker, 1870.)

PELLICIA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **24** : 159. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 243) : **Pellicia dimidiata** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870, *ibid.* **24** : 160.

PELLICIA Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 176, 179. Type-species by original designation : *Pellicia macarius* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **24** : 160.

Plötz clearly marked *Pellicia* as a new genus of his own by the use of the formula "n.g."; this was no doubt because (as explained by Herrich-Schaeffer in 1870) it was he who had been the first to propose this name in manuscript. He established this genus (: 176) in a key without cited included species but shortly afterwards (: 179) he designated *Pellicia macarius* Herrich-Schaeffer as type-species.

The name *Pellicia* Plötz is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Pellicia* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1870.

PELOPIDAS Walker, 1870, *Entomologist* **5** : 56. Type-species by monotypy : **Pelopidas midea** Walker, 1870, *ibid.* **5** : 56.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pelopidas midea* Walker is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Gegenes thrax* Hübner, [1821], (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [150]). [It should be noted that this is the species commonly misidentified with that represented by the nominal species *Hesperia mathias* Fabricius, 1798 (*Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 433). As Evans has shown (1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 440, 441), these species differ from one another structurally; in addition, these species, though overlapping in the Indian region, have essentially different areas of distribution, *thrax* being centred in the Middle East, while Sind and the Punjab are the westernmost areas inhabited by *mathias*.]

PENETES Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 58, fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : **Penetes pamphanis** Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 58, fig. 1 [the text (2) : 347) prepared by Westwood after Doubleday's death was published in Feb. 1851].

When dealing with this genus in the text Westwood also included only the nominal species *Penetes pamphanis* Doubleday.

PENICULA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 265, 284. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila bryanti** Weeks, 1906, *Canad. Ent.* **38** : 175.

PENOA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 274. Type-species by original designation : **Danais alcathoe** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 178.

PENROSADA Brown, 1944, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **37** : 255. Type-species by original designation : **Lymanopoda leaena** Hewitson, 1861, *J. Ent.* **1** : 156-157, pl. 9, fig. 1.

PENTHEMA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 39, fig. 3 [text by Westwood (*loc. cit.* (2) : 281) prepared after Doubleday's death published in Sept. 1850]. Type-species by monotypy : *Diadema lisarda* Doubleday, 1845, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **16** : 233.

PENTILA Westwood [Dec. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 6. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers in *Opinion* 566 : **Tingra tropicalis** Boisduval 1847, in Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 589.

The case of the name *Pentila* Westwood is intimately bound up with that of the name *Liptena* Westwood at the family-group-name level and some reference has been made to the *Pentila* problem in the note on the name *Liptena* Westwood. These names resemble one another in that each is the name of an important genus, both of which belong to the remarkable group of African Lycaenids usually treated as belonging to an isolated subfamily to which the name *Lipteninae* is currently applied. The nominal genera bearing these names also

have habitually been treated as having, as their type-species, species other than those which were in fact their type-species. It was for this reason that, when it was decided to ask the Commission to give relief under its Plenary Powers in the case of the name *Liptena*, it was decided also to ask the Commission to deal with the case of the name *Pentila*. The subsequent history of the name *Liptena* has been explained in the note on that name already given. As regards *Pentila*, the position is set out below.

As established by Westwood, the genus *Pentila* had as its type-species by monotypy the nominal species *Pentila zymna* Westwood, [1851] (in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 6). The name *Pentila* was however never used in this sense, the genus *Pentila* being always treated as having as its type-species *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval. Its true type-species (*Pentila zymna*) is currently treated as belonging to a quite different genus, *Megalopalpus* Röber, 1881. On the other hand, at the time of the submission of this case to the Commission *Tingra tropicalis* was the type-species of the virtually forgotten nominal genus *Tingra* Boisduval, 1847. Thus, at the time in question the strict application of the Code would have led to the most confusing changes : (i) the large group of species known to all as belonging to the genus *Pentila* would have had to be transferred to the unfamiliar name *Tingra*; (ii) the name *Pentila* would have had to be transferred to the genus *Megalopalpus*, the latter name disappearing as a junior subjective synonym of *Pentila*.

In order to prevent this deplorable situation from arising, the Commission was asked to use its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Tingra* Boisduval and to designate the nominal species *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval to be the type-species of *Pentila* Westwood. This request was granted by the Commission, its decision being promulgated in its *Opinion* 566, published in 1959 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **20** : 377–390). In the same *Opinion* the name *Pentila* Westwood with *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval as type-species was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1366.

PEPLIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 20. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 244) : *Papilio caricae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

The name *Peplia* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807.

A small genus centred around *Papilio lamis* Stoll, [1780] was established in 1911 on morphological grounds by Stichel who applied to it the name *Peplia* Hübner. However, as shown above, that name is a junior objective synonym of *Nymphidium* Fabricius and cannot be used in the manner adopted by Stichel. The genus so recognized by Stichel, being without a nomenclatorially available name, has since been given the name *Pseudopeplia* Hemming.

PEPLIOPHORUS Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 101–102 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pepliphorus* Hübner, [1819]).

PEPLIPHORUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 71. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 245) : *Papilio cyanea* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 120, pl. 76, figs C, D.

PEPLODYTA Toxopeus, 1929, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **72** (3/4) : 230. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio cyanea* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 120, pl. 76, figs C, D.

The name *Peplodyta* Toxopeus is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Pepliphorus* Hübner, [1819].

PERCNODAIMON Butler, 1876, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **13** : 152. Type-species by original designation : **Percnodaimon pluto** (Fereday MS.) Butler, 1876, *ibid.* **13** : 152.

It is necessary to take note of the peculiar (and unsatisfactory) way in which the specific name *pluto* was first published. This specific name was first published in the combination *Erebia pluto* in a paper by F. W. Fereday published in [1872] (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* **4** : 214–218). In this paper which was no more than a popular account of his experiences as a lepidopterist in New Zealand, Fereday inserted the following brief observation : “ I may also mention a black butterfly, found on the bare summits of the snowy mountains, and of which I have

several specimens, taken on the range near Castle Hill Station, west of Porter's Pass, at an altitude of over 6,000 ft. . . . I believe it to be a species of *Erebia*, and have named it *E. pluto*." The use of the single adjective "black" cannot be held to constitute an "indication" for the name *Erebia pluto* Fereday and the citation of a type-locality also does not constitute an "indication". The name *Erebia pluto* Fereday is invalid as a *nomen nudum*. Even if this name had been duly published with an "indication", it would nevertheless have been invalid, because it is a junior secondary homonym of *Erebia pluto* (Prunner, 1798 (*Papilio pluto* de Prunner, 1798)). Fereday quickly realized that his name *Erebia pluto* was invalid under the Law of Homonymy, and in a paper published in May 1876 (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 8 : 302-304, pl. 9) he described and figured this species under the new name *Oreina (?) othello*. In the preceding year (1875, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 12 : 10) Hewitson had described the same species under the name *Erebia merula*. This is therefore the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the species to which in 1872 Fereday had given the invalid name *Erebia pluto*.

When in 1876 Butler established the nominal genus *Percnodaimon*, he provided a diagnosis and stated that the genus was monobasic and added the formula "Type *P. Pluto*". In a following paragraph he discussed what he called "*Percnodaimon Pluto* Fereday = *Erebia merula* Hewitson". Butler went on to express the view that the name *Erebia pluto* Fereday, [1872], was nomenclaturally available because that author had stated that the species was "black" and because there was "no other black *Erebia* in New Zealand". As has already been explained in the present note, the arguments advanced by Butler were nomenclaturally invalid. On the other hand, the name *Percnodaimon pluto* as published by Butler in the paper here under discussion is certainly to be regarded as having been duly published with an "indication", Butler having expressly identified it with the duly published and documented name *Erebia merula* Hewitson, 1855. As shown above, the nominal species [*Percnodaimon*] *pluto* was designated by Butler as the type-species of his genus *Percnodaimon*, that species being attributable in this connection to Butler and taking the date 1876. This name is however invalid as a secondary homonym in exactly the same way that the name *Erebia pluto* Fereday, 1872, would have been invalid, if in other respects it had been a nomenclaturally available name. Accordingly, the oldest available name applicable to the present species is *Erebia merula* Hewitson, 1875, that name representing objectively the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Percnodaimon pluto* (Fereday MS.) Butler, 1876, and in addition bearing an older name than *Oreina (?) othello* Fereday, 1876, a name proposed as a replacement for the invalid name *Erebia pluto* Fereday, [1872], from which it differs only in that it was duly provided with a description and figure.

PERENEIA Lindsey, 1925, *Denison Univ. Bull.* 21 (1/3) : 107. Type-species by original designation : **Pereneia pandora** Lindsey, 1925, *ibid.* 21 (1/3) : 107.

PEREUTE Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 21 : 105, 138. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 40) : **Euterpe callinice** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 5 : 79.

PERIA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 205. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio lamis** Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 2 (20) : 77, pl. 238, fig. E.

The name *Peria* was introduced by Kirby as a replacement for the name *Pelia* Doubleday, [1849], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PERICHARES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 81. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio coridon** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 533.

The name *Papilio coridon* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio coridon* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 77). The oldest available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of this genus is considered on taxonomic grounds to be *Papilio philetas* Gmelin, [1790] (in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) 1 (5) : 2364).

PERIDROMIA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* 1 : pl. 23 [= 7C], fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio arethusa** Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* 1 (7) : 122, pl. 77, figs E, F.

It has long been known that the name *Papilio arethusa* Cramer, [1775], the name of the type-species of this genus, was a homonym of the name *Papilio arethusa* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775. Until 1958 however there was no means of determining which of these names should be accorded precedence over the other. In that year however this unsatisfactory situation was brought to an end by the promulgation of the Commission's *Opinion* 516 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44), in which the Commission gave directions as to the relative precedence to be accorded to the above, and certain other works published in the year 1775. Under that *Opinion* the *Ankiindung* of Denis & Schiffermüller takes precedence over the relevant portions of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen*; in consequence, the name *Papilio arethusa* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, takes precedence above *Papilio arethusa* Cramer, 1775, the name of the type-species of the present genus. The next oldest name subjectively considered on taxonomic grounds to be applicable to the species here in question is another of Cramer's, *Papilio laodamia* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (11) : 49, pl. 130, fig. A ♀).

PERIMELES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 542. Type-species by monotypy: *Hesperia remus* Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 434.

The name *Perimeles* Godman is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Perimeles* Lenz, 1831 (*Naturg. Säugth.* : 158). It has been replaced by the name *Remella* Hemming, 1939.

PERIPLACIS Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 32. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 245) : **Periplacis glaucoma** Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *ibid.* **5** : 32, pl. [159], figs 927, 928.

Scudder erroneously supposed that *Periplacis glaucoma* Geyer was the sole species of this genus and therefore treated it as the type-species by monotypy. However, under Article 69(a)(iii) Scudder's action ranks as a valid type-selection for this genus.

PERIPLYSSIA Gerstaeker, 1871, *Arch. f. Naturgesch.* **37** (Erster Bd) : 358. Type-species by monotypy: **Periplyssia leda** Gerstaeker, 1871, *ibid.* **37** (Erster Bd) : 358.

PERISAMA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 240. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston, **10** : 246) : **Catagramma bonplandii** [as *bomplandii*] Guérin-Ménéville, [1844], *Icon. Regne Anim. Cuvier* **3** (Texte explic.) (Ins.) : 484.

PEROPHTHALMA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 455. Type-species by monotypy: **Mesosemia (Perophtalma) tenera** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 455.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Mesosemia (Perophtalma) tenera* Westwood is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio tullius* Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 34.

PEROPHTHALMA Mengel, 1905, *Cat. Erycin.* : 56 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling *Perophtalma* Westwood, [1851]).

PERRHYBRIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 91. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 246) : **Perrhybris eueidias** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (6) : 91 (a taxon having as the representative of its lectotype, by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annat. lep.* (3) : 108), the specimen figured as fig. A on plate 63 in Part 6 (published in 1775) of volume 1 of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen* and named *Papilio pyrrha* by Cramer on page 97 of the same volume, the same specimen representing also the lectotype of *Papilio pyrrha* Cramer, [1775], by selection by Hemming in 1964 in the paper referred to above (: 108)).

The nominal species *Perrhybris eueidias* Hybner was based upon two bibliographical references, the first to *Papilio pyrrha* Cramer, [1775], the second, to *Papilio iphigenia* Fabricius, 1777. Both these names are invalid, being junior homonyms of older names. *Papilio pyrrha* Cramer is a junior homonym of *Papilio pyrrha* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* :

464), under the ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 516 (1958, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 19 : 1-44), in which rulings were given as to the relative precedence to be accorded to works by certain authors—including Fabricius and Cramer—published in 1775. The other name concerned, *Papilio iphigenia* Fabricius, 1777 (*Gen. Ins.* : 256), is invalid as being a junior homonym of the name *Papilio iphigenia* Cramer, [1775]) (*Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (6) : 105, pl. 67, figs D, E).

The nominal species *Perrhybris eueidias* Hübner is objectively identical with *Papilio pyrrha* Cramer, through the action of Hemming in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 108) (a) in selecting the specimen figured by Cramer as fig. A on plate 63 in volume 1 of the *Uitl. Kapellen*, to which the name *Papilio pyrrha* was given on page 97 of the same volume, to represent the lectotype of that species and (b) in selecting the foregoing lectotype, which, as explained above, was one of the syntypes of *Perrhybris eueidias* Hübner, to represent also the lectotype of that nominal species. Prior to the time when it was seen (as shown above) that the name *Papilio pyrrha* Cramer was invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the present species was generally known by the specific name *pyrrha* Cramer, that name being a senior subjective synonym of the specific name *eueidias* Hübner, the specific name of the type-species of the genus *Perrhybris*. Under the lectotype-selections described above, existing practice was protected, the specific names *pyrrha* Cramer and *eueidias* Hübner becoming objective synonyms, instead of (as previously) subjective synonyms of one another. In view of the fact that the specific names *pyrrha* Cramer and *iphigenia* Fabricius are both invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the oldest nomenclatorially available name subjectively applicable to the present species is *pamela* Stoll, [1780] (*Papilio pamela* Stoll, [1780]) (in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (27) : 61, pl. 319, fig. A), which thus becomes subjectively the valid name for the type-species of the genus *Perrhybris* Hübner, the specific name *eueidias* Hübner objectively applicable to the type-species falling as a junior subjective synonym.

PERROTIA Oberthur, 1916, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* 11 (texte) : 240. Type-species by selection by Evans (1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 136) : **Perrotia albiplaga** Oberthur, 1916, *ibid.* 11 (texte) : 240, pl. 336, fig. 2816.

The only other nominal species placed in this genus by Oberthur was another new species to which he gave the name *Perrotia albimacula* (*loc. cit.* 11 (texte) : 240, pl. 336, fig. 2823). Evans (1937 : 138) took the view on taxonomic grounds that these names applied to the same taxon ; he adopted the specific name *albiplaga* Oberthur, to which he sank the name *albimacula* Oberthur. By this action he made a First Reviser's choice in favour of *albiplaga* at the same time making *albimacula*, on the taxonomic view set out above, a junior subjective synonym of *albiplaga*, which on this basis became the valid name for the type-species of this genus.

PETAVIA Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : pl. 1. Type-species by monotypy : **Petavia sakuni** Horsfield [1829], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 1.

The name *Petavia* first appeared in print in 1828 in the first Part of Horsfield's work, but, as there published (: 59), it was a *nomen nudum*.

Horsfield erroneously believed that his species *Petavia sakuni* was a butterfly, which it is not.

PETRELAEA Toxopeus, 1929, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 72 : 242. Type-species by monotypy : **Petrelaea dana varia** Toxopeus, 1929, *ibid.* 72 : 242.

The following is the reference for the nominal species, a new nominal subspecies of which was rather oddly designated by Toxopeus as the type-species of this genus : *Nacaduba dana* de Nicewill, 1884 (*J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 52 (3/4) : 73, pl. 1, fig. 15 ♂).

This is one of a number of generic names first published in the paper cited above, in which Toxopeus added a note suggesting that before the appearance of this paper these names might already have appeared in the volume of the serial *Treubia* for 1929. As has already been explained in the fuller note given on the name *Discolampa* Toxopeus, another of the names concerned, the paper which Toxopeus had in mind was never published.

PETREUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** : pl. 110. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio thetys* Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 264.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio thetys* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio petreus* Cramer, [1776] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 138, pl. 87, figs D, E.).

The name *Petreus* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Athena* Hübner, [1819].

PHAEDINUS Skinner, 1905, *J.N.Y. ent. Soc.* **13** : 115 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Phoedinus* Godman & Salvin, [1894]).

PHAEDRA Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 123. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 120) : **Phaedra terricola** Horsfield, *ibid.* (2) : 124.

Horsfield placed in this genus two new nominal species, the above species and *Phaedra insularis* (: 124). Kirby (1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep* : 418-419) cited both under the name *Curetis thetys* (Drury). On the basis of this subjective synonymy Scudder concluded (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 240) that this genus should be looked upon as monotypical with *Papilio thetys* Drury, [1773], as type-species. The first of these conclusions was incorrect, because (as shown above) Horsfield included two nominal species in this genus ; the second, because *Papilio thetys* Drury was not one of the originally included nominal species and was therefore ineligible for selection as type species. This genus remained without a validly fixed type-species until in 1934 I so selected *Phaedra terricola* Horsfield.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Phaedra terricola* Horsfield is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to represent the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio thetys* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 16, pl. 9, figs 3, 4), as it was in the time of Kirby (1871) and Scudder (1875).

PHAE DROTES Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 115. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena catalina** Reakirt, 1866, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1866** : 244.

The taxon represented by *Lycaena catalina* Reakirt is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena piasus* Boisduval, 1852 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **10** : 299).

PHAE DYMA Felder (C.), 1861, *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (No. 3) : 31. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 247) : **Papilio heliodora** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 35, pl. 212, figs E, F.

PHAE NOCHITONIA Stichel, 1910, *Berl. ent. Z.* **55** (1/2) : 51. Type-species by selection by Stichel (1911, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (B) : 239) : **Papilio cingulus** Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 61, pl. 13, fig. 4.

PHALAENOSOMA Rippon, [1902-1906], *Icon. Ornithopt.* **2** : 121. Type-species by monotypy : **Troides chimaera** Rothschild, 1904, *Novit. zool.* **11** : 311, pl. 3, fig. 25 ♀.

PHALANTA Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : pl. 7. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio phalantha** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 41, pl. 21, figs 1, 2.

PHANES Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 741. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67, and through Section (a) (mis-identified type-species) of Article 70 provisionally applied pending a decision by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature on an application submitted : **Thracides alethes** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 31, pl. [126], figs 731, 732.

The name *Phanes* was introduced by Godman to replace the name *Phanis* published by himself in the previous year (1900), that name being invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The name *Phanes*, as a replacement name, automatically takes as its type-species the species

which at the introduction of this name was the type-species of *Phanis*, the name replaced. That type-species was a misidentified nominal species. In order to rectify this mistake and to promote nomenclatorial stability, the Commission was asked to designate as the type-species of both these genera the species described by Godman in place of the nominal species actually cited by that author.

What happened in this case was this. Godman, when establishing the genus *Phanis*, gave a detailed diagnosis. This was based on the characters exhibited by what may here be termed Species "X". He designated as the type-species what he called *Hesperia justinianus* Latreille, [1824]. At the same time he cited as a junior synonym of that name the name *Thracides aletes* Geyer (in Hübner), which he attributed to Hübner. On the following page he described this "species" again calling it by the name *justinianus* and again citing the name *aletes* as a synonym. In addition, Godman gave four figures of what he called "*justinianus*" on his plate 99: figs 24, 25 (♂ ups. & unds.), fig. 26 (neuration), fig. 27 (♂ genit.). Both Godman's description of "*justinianus*" and the figures on plate 99 refer to what has been termed Species "X" above. The detailed information provided by Godman, the extensive material in the British Museum and Latreille's type of *Hesperia justinianus* (a male with a female body gummed on) now also in the British Museum make it clear (as has been demonstrated by Evans, 1955 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4**: 118, 119, 194, 196)) that the two taxa here in question are very distinct from one another and that all Godman's observations and figures relating to what he called *Phanis justinianus* (Latreille) refer exclusively to *Thracides aletes* Geyer. Accordingly, when Godman designated as the type of his genus *Phanis*, the nominal species *Hesperia justinianus*, what in fact he was trying to do was so to designate the species which he had misidentified as *Hesperia justinianus*, namely *Thracides aletes* Geyer.

As a stop-gap measure to avoid confusion and unnecessary name-changing Evans (1955, loc. cit. **4**: 118) adopted *Thracides aletes* Geyer as the type-species of *Phanes* Godman, at the same time (: 90, 194) erecting the new genus *Justinia* for *Hesperia justinianus* Latreille. Since then an application has been submitted to the Commission asking for the settlement of this case on the lines set out above. (See Hemming, 1965, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **22**: 78).

PHANESSA Sodovskii, [1837], *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1837** (No. 6) : 80. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67: *Papilio atalanta* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 478.

The name *Phanessa* was introduced by Sodovskii as a replacement for *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807. This action of Sodovskii's was entirely unjustified as *Vanessa* Fabricius is an available name. In consequence the name *Phanessa* Sodovskii is invalid as being a junior objective synonym of the name *Vanessa* Fabricius.

PHANIS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer. Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 548. Type-species through Section (a) (misidentified type-species) of Article 70 provisionally applied: [*Thracides aletes* Geyer, 1832] in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 31, pl. [126], figs 731, 732.

The name *Phanis* Godman is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Phanis* Fairmaire, 1893 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **37** : 42). It was replaced by Godman by the name *Phanes* [1901], in Godman & Salvin, loc. cit., Lep. Rhop. **2** : 741.

This is a nominal genus based upon a misidentified type-species. A full explanation, together with particulars of the action to rectify Godman's mistake, has been given above in the note on the replacement genus *Phanes* Godman.

PHANOPELTIS Mabille, 1887, in Granddidier, *Hist. phys. nat. pol. Madagascar* **18**, Lépid. I : 84. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops* **4** : 2): **Acraea ranavalona** Boisduval, [July–Sept.] 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. nat., Paris* (2) **2** : 178, pl. 6, figs 3, 4, 5 [repaged offprint as *Faun. ent. Madagas.* : 30, pl. 6, figs. 3, 4, 5].

PHANUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 114. Type-species by monotypy: **Papilio vitreus** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (3) : 146, pl. 366, fig. D.

PHAREAS Westwood, [March 1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 78, fig. 4. Type-species by monotypy : **Phareas coeleste** Westwood, [March, 1852], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 78, fig. 4 [Westwood's text (: 516) published in August 1852].

In the text Westwood added *Papilio peleus* Linnaeus, 1763, to this genus, and this species was selected as the type-species by Lindsey in 1925 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 97), but this selection was invalid, because, as shown above, that species was not included in this genus when, months earlier, this genus was established on plate 78.

PHARIA Fruhstorfer, [1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 295. Type-species by monotypy : **Acrophthalma thalia** Leech, 1891, *Entomologist* **24**, Suppl. : 25.

The name *Pharia* Fruhstorfer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Pharia* Gray, 1840 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* **6** : 284). It has been replaced by the name *Acropolis* Hemming, 1934.

PHARMACOPHAGUS Haase, 1892, *Bibl. zool.* **8** : 120. Type-species by selection by Kirby (1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, *Lepid.* **2** : 306) : **Papilio antenor** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 4, pl. 3, fig. 1.

PHASIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 73. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 247) : **Papilio salmonneus** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (29) : 99, pl. 341, figs D, E.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio salmonneus* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio thero* Linnaeus, 1764 (*Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 328).

PHELES Herrich-Schaeffer, [1858], *Samml. neuer aussereurop. Schmett.* **1** : [77]. Type-species by monotypy : **Pheles heliconides** Herrich-Schaeffer, [1858], *ibid.* **1** : [77], pl. [11], fig. 30.

PHEMIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 112. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 247) : **Papilio phineus** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (15) : 123, pl. 176, fig. E.

PHENGARIS Doherty, 1891, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal.* Pt II, **60** (1) : 36. Type-species by monotypy : **Lycaena atroguttata** Oberthur, 1876, *Étud. ent.* **2** : 21, pl. 1, figs 4a, b ♂.

PHERAEUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, *Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 578. Type-species by monotypy : **Carystus epidius** Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, *Bull. C.R.* : cxix.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Carystus epidius* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species, *Apaustus odilia* Plötz, 1884 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **45** : 155).

PHICIODES Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anz. : 7 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Phciodes* Hübner, [1819]).

PHILAETHRIA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 77. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 248) : **Papilio dido** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 408.

The name *Papilio dido* has often been attributed to Clerck instead of to Linnaeus. For the reasons which have been explained in the note on the name *Metamandana* Stichel, this is incorrect. Clerck's plate showing *Papilio dido*, though already in existence, had not been published at the time when this name was published by Linnaeus in the *Amoen. acad.*

It must be recalled here also that (as fully explained in the note on the name *Metamandana*) there was a period of over twenty-five years during which, following a mistake made by Godman & Salvin in 1881, this genus was erroneously called by the generic name *Metamorpha* Hübner, [1819], a name properly applicable to a Junoniine Nymphalid.

PHILARETA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (13) : 23. Type-species by original designation :

Satyrus hanifa Herrich-Schaeffer, [1850], *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europ.* **1** : pl. 100, figs 477, 478 ♀ ; *id.*, [1851], *ibid.* **6** : 12.

The specific name *hanifa* has often been attributed to Nordmann, but it was not published by that author until the following year (*Satyrus anthe* var. *hanifa* Nordmann, 1851, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* 24 (2) : 406, pl. 9, figs 1-3).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Satyrus hanifa* is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio anthe* Ochsenheimer, 1807 (*Schmett. Europa* 1 (1) : 169).

It is currently considered on subjective taxonomic grounds that the taxon represented by the type-species of the genus *Philareta* Moore is congeneric with the taxon represented by *Papilio briseis* Linnaeus, 1764, the type-species of *Chazara* Moore. As the names *Philareta* and *Chazara* were published in the same work and on the same date as one another, the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. Before any such choice was made, the name *Chazara* had been used by a number of authors but little or no use had been made of the name *Philareta*. It was for this reason that in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 77) I selected, as First Reviser, the name *Chazara* Moore to take precedence over the name *Philareta* (misprinted *Phalareta*), which I then sank as a junior subjective synonym of *Chazara*.

PHILOLAUS Stempffer & Bennett, 1958, *Bull. Inst. franç. Afr. noire* 20 (A) (4) : 1336 [invalid as from the earlier page 1253 because no type-species there designated and indeed no nominal species cited]. Type-species by original designation : **Iolaus parasilanus** Rebel, 1914, *Ann. naturhist. Hofmus. Wien* 28 : 266.

PHILIRIS Röber, 1891, *Tijdschr. Ent.* 34 : 317. Type-species by monotypy : **Thecla ilias** Felder (C.), 1860, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 40 : 454.

Röber also published this as a new generic name a year later [March 1892], *in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, Exot. Schmett.*, Bd 1 (Th. 2) (6) : 273.

PHILOCALA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* 79. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 248) : *Papilio amphinome* Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 12)* 1 (2) : 779.

The name *Philocala* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806].

PHILOGNOMA Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 1 : 112. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) 12 : 29) : *Papilio decius* Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (10) : 26, pl. 114, figs A, B.

The name *Philognoma* Doubleday is invalid, because it is a junior objective synonym of *Palla* Hübner, [1819].

PHILONOMA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio aceris* Esper, [1783], *Die Schmett. (Bd 2)* Forts. Tagschmett. : 142, pl. 81, figs 3♂, 4♀.

The name *Philonoma* was introduced by Billberg as a replacement for *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807. This action of Billberg's was entirely uncalled-for, as *Neptis* is a nomenclaturally available name. The name *Philonoma* is therefore invalid as being a junior objective synonym of *Neptis* Fabricius.

PHILOODUS Rambur, 1842, *Faun. ent. Andal.* 2 : 308. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 248) : **Hesperia nostrodamus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 328.

PHILOTES Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 3 : 116. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena regia** Boisduval, 1869, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 12 : 46.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lycaena regia* Boisduval is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena sonorensis* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865] *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 281, pl. 35, figs 3, 4♂.

PHIRDANA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 245. Type-species by selection by Kirby [1884], *Zool. Rec.* 20 (year 1883) (Ins.) : 168 : **Danais pumila** Boisduval, 1859, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* 1859 : clvi.

By a First Reviser choice made in 1937 (*Lep. Cat.* 78 : 135) Bryk accorded to *Phirdana* Moore precedence below the name *Ravadeba* Moore, 1883, published in the same paper and on the same date.

PHLEBODES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 107. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 93) : **Papilio pertinax** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (30) : 123, pl. 354, figs F, G.

PHLOGRIS Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [5]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio melpomene* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 467.

The name *Phlogris* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Sunias* Hübner.

PHLYARIA Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* 21 : 302. Type-species by original designation : *Lycaena cyara* Hewitson, [1870], *Ill. exot. Butts* 5 : [88], pl. [46], figs 9, 10 ♂.

PHOCIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 103. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 248) : **Phocides cruentus** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (7) : 103 (a nominal species established as a replacement for the nominal species *Papilio palemon* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (11) : 54, pl. 131, fig. F), the name of which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The first of the three species Hübner recognized as belonging to his genus *Phocides* was *Papilio palemon* Cramer, [1777]. He realized however that that name was invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Papilio palaemon* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise durch verschied. Russich. Prov.* 1 : 471), and he accordingly introduced for Cramer's species the replacement name *Phocides cruentus*. By an unaccountable misreading of this passage of the *Verzeichniss* Evans fell into the error of supposing (1952, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 7, 8) that the name *Phocides cruentus*, as there published by Hübner, was a *nomen nudum*, and accordingly rejected as invalid Scudder's selection of *Phocides cruentus* as the type-species of this genus. He then declared that the type-species in these circumstances was *Hesperia polybius* Fabricius, 1793, which was not even mentioned by Hübner. He explained he took this view because "*polybius* the next oldest name [after *palemon* Cramer] becomes the type". It is not necessary to pursue these fallacies further, since Evans's arguments all relate to nominal species currently considered either to represent the same taxon or to differing subspecies of the same taxon. In consequence no practical harm results from the mistakes discussed above.

All that is necessary is therefore to note (a) that the name *Phocides cruentus* Hübner is a nomenclaturally available name, (b) that it is the oldest such name objectively applicable to that species, and (c) that according to subjective taxonomic ideas currently held the taxon represented by the nominal species *Phocides cruentus* Hübner is a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia polybius* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 337).

PHOEBOIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 98. Type-species by selection by Butler (1873, *Lep. exot.* 1 : 155) : **Phoebis cypris** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (7) : 98 [a nominal species established as a replacement for the nominal species *Papilio cipris* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (9) : 5, pl. 99, figs E, F)].

The taxon represented by the above nominal species is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio argante* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 470).

PHOEDINUS Godman & Salvin, [1894], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 335. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1921, *Univ. Iowa Studies nat. Hist.* 9 (No. 4) : 35) : **Eudamus caicus** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 23 : 188.

The name *Phoedinus* Godman & Salvin is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Phoedinus* Guérin-Ménéville, 1838 (*Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuvier.)* 1838 : 286). It has been replaced by the name *Caicella* Hemming, 1934.

PHOENICOPS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 18, 30. Type-species by original designation : **Netrocoryne beata** Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (1) : 22.

PHOENICURUSIA Verity, 1943, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **2** : 21. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus phoenicurus** Lederer, 1870, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **8** : 8, pl. 1, figs 4 ♂, 5 ♀.

PHOLISORA Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 72. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia catullus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 348.

PHORCIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 62. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 198) : **Phorcis epistygne** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (4) : 62.

Like all other nominal species established in Hübner's *Verzeichniss*, the nominal species *Phorcis epistygne* Hübner was based upon a bibliographical reference, the reference in this case being to the excellent figures provided by Hübner, [1806–1808] (*Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 125, figs 639, 640 ♀).

PHRISSURA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 37, 49. Type-species through Section (a) (misidentified type-species) of Article 70 provisionally applied : **Pieris illana** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 287.

When establishing this genus, Butler designated *Pieris cynis* Hewitson, [1866] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [9], pl. (5), fig. 54) as the type-species of this genus. A year later (1871, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1871** : 171) Butler stated that, when he had designated *Pieris cynis* as the type-species of *PhriSSura*, he had misidentified under that name quite a different taxon, namely that represented by the nominal species *Pieris illana* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.). This is an exceptionally clear case of a genus based upon a misidentified type-species and, as such, it was submitted to the Commission for the correction of the type-species under the provisions of Article 70(a). This application was published by the Commission, 1964, *Bull. zool. Nom.* **22** : 163. The correction so made of the type-species of *PhriSSura* has the further incidental advantage that it saves the name *Udaina* Distant, 1885, which, having *Pieris cynis* Hewitson as type-species, would otherwise have fallen as a junior objective synonym of *PhriSSura*.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pieris illana* Felder & Felder is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pieris aegis* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 299).

PHRYNE Herrich-Schaeffer [1844], *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europ.* **1** : 90. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio tircis* Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (32) : 166, pl. 373, figs D, E.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio tircis* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio phryne* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise verschied. Prov. Russisch. Reichs* **1** : 470).

Herrich-Schaeffer, when establishing the genus *Phryne*, cited the specific name *phryne* in the synonymy of *Papilio tircis* Stoll, and, if he had placed more than one nominal species as belonging to his genus *Phryne*, his citation of the specific name *phryne* Pallas in the manner indicated above would under Article 68(d) of the Code automatically have made *Papilio phryne* Pallas the type-species of this genus by tautonymy. The fact that he recognized one nominal species only, namely *Papilio tircis* Stoll, as belonging to this genus makes that species the type-species by monotypy under Article 68(c), which is very tightly drawn and expressly directs that in the case of monotypical genera cited synonyms of the name of the type-species are to be disregarded.

Until recently the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer was invalid, as being a junior homonym of the older name *Phryne* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouvelle Classification Mouches deux Ailes* : 16). As such, it was replaced by the name *Triphysa* Zeller, 1850, the name by which this genus has ever since been known. The stability so established was endangered some years ago when

an application was submitted to the Commission on behalf of specialists in the Order Diptera for the suppression under the Plenary Powers of Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification*, for, unless preventive action was taken, the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer in the Lepidoptera would have become an available name and would have taken the place of its well-known replacement name *Triphysa* Zeller. In order to prevent this objectionable development, the Commission, when suppressing the Meigen pamphlet of 1800, used its Plenary Powers also to suppress the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, at the same time placing that name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1652. This decision was promulgated by the Commission in its *Opinion* 678, published in October 1963 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 339–342).

PHULIA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **21** : 105, 144 [re-paged offprint as *Prodromus* . . . **2** : 6, 17]. Type-species by monotypy: **Pieris nymphula** Blanchard, [1852], *Hist. fis. pol. Chile, Zool.* **7** (Lepid.) : 14, pl. 1, figs 3a, b.

PHYCANASSA Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 77. Type-species by original designation: **Hesperia viator** Edwards, 1865, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **4** : 202, pl. 1, fig. 5 ♀ ["♂"].

PHYCIODES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 29. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 46): **Papilio cocyta** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (9) : 7, pl. 101, figs A, B.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio cocyta* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio tharos* Drury, [1773] (*Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 43, pl. 21, figs 5, 6).

PHYLLOCHARIS Schatz, [1886], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Bd* **1** (Th. 2) (2) : 71. Type-species by monotypy: *Papilio tagis* Hübner, [1803–1804], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 110, figs 565, 566 ♂.

The name *Phyllocharis* Schatz is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Phyllocharis* Dalman 1824 (*Ephem. entom.* : 21).

PHYLLOPHASIS Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 447, 448. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 29): **Papilio galanthis** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 39, pl. 25, figs D, E.

PHYSALEA Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 16, 26. Type-species by monotypy: **Telemiades vulpecula** Plötz, 1882, *Berl. ent. Z.* **26** : 73.

PHYSCAENEURA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 32. Type-species by monotypy: **Satyrus panda** Boisduval, 1847, in Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 594.

PHYSOCOENEURA Sharpe, 1901, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **8** : 280 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Physcaeneura* Wallengren, 1857).

PHYSCON de Niceville, 1898, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12** (1) : 133. Type-species by original designation: **Mycalesis pandeaa** Hopffer, 1874, (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **35** : 39).

PHYSCONEURA Schouteden, 1926, *Rev. zool. afr.* **14** : 236 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Physcaeneura* Wallengren, 1857).

PHYTALA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 77, fig. 2 [text (: 471) published in 1852]. Type-species by monotypy: **Phytala elais** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 77, fig. 2.

The name *Phytala* was first published by Doubleday in 1847 (*List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 20), but it possesses no status in nomenclature as from being so published, Doubleday giving no generic diagnosis and citing only the name of a manuscript species.

PICANOPTERYX Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 250 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pinacopteryx* Wallengren, 1857).

PICCARDA Grote, 1900, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* **39** : 32. Type-species by original designation: **Papilio eucharis** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 17, pl. 10, figs 5, 6.

PIERCOLIAS Grote, 1903, *Canad. Ent.* **35** : 139. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Trifurcula huanace** Staudinger, 1894, *Iris* **7** : 56, pl. 1, figs 7, 16, 17.

The name *Piercolias* was introduced by Grote as a replacement for *Trifurcula* Staudinger, 1894, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PIERELLA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 365 [invalid, because published in a synonymy. See *Pierella* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865].

PIERELLA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **19** : 65 [re-paged offprint as *Prodromus* . . . 1 : 55]. Type-species by selection by Butler (Feb. 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 195) : **Papilio nereis** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 48, pl. 35, figs. 2, 3.

The name *Pierella* is always attributed to Westwood [1851], but as so published, it is invalid, as it was then published in a synonymy (Article 11(d)). This name was introduced by Westwood in the course of his very complicated treatment of the genus *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807. That genus was divided by Westwood into two main divisions, each of which was divided into sections, these latter being subdivided into subdivisions. The point to be noted is that Westwood did not himself assign names to these divisions but sometimes in connection with them cited one or more generic names, these being sometimes already published generic names, in other cases manuscript names. In accordance with this procedure Westwood cited in connection with his second main division three generic names, of which two were already published names and the third the manuscript name *Pierella*. It is clear from Westwood's treatment that he did not look upon himself as introducing *Pierella*, it being evident that he looked upon that name as being no more than a manuscript synonym of *Haetera* Fabricius.

The first author to use *Pierella* as the name for a taxonomically valid genus was Herrich-Schaeffer who included in this genus all the species cited by Westwood as belonging to the second of his main divisions of the genus *Haetera* Fabricius, together with others. The species selected as the type-species (*Papilio nereis* Drury) by Butler belonged to the group established by Westwood and was included in that recognized by Herrich-Schaeffer. That selection would have been valid for *Pierella* Westwood if that had been a properly published name and is valid for the properly published name *Pierella* Herrich-Schaeffer. Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 250) was the first author to specify the above species as the type-species of *Pierella* both as of Westwood and as of Herrich-Schaeffer.

PIERIBALLIA Klots, 1933, *Ent. amer. (n.s.)* **12** (4) : 221. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris mandela** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 80.

PIERIDOPSIS Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 457. Type-species by original designation : **Pieridopsis virgo** Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *ibid.* **12** : 457.

PIERIS Schrank, 1801, *Fauna boic.* **2** (1) : 152, 161. Type-species by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 440, 351) : **Papilio brassicae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 467.

This generic name has been placed by the Commission—in its *Opinion 278*—on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 704.

PIERIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 53. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 24) : *Pieris draconis* Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (4) : 53.

Hübner took as the holotype of his new nominal species *Pieris draconis* the specimen which in 1780 Cramer had misidentified as *Papilio lena* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat. (ed. 12)* **1** (2) : 784) and had figured under that name (*Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (25) : 5, pl. 291, figs A, B).

At the time of the publication of the *Verz.*, the species in question was without a name properly applicable to it, and the name *dracontis* Hübner is therefore its valid taxonomic name.

This is another of the considerable number of cases in which Hübner appropriated to himself a name (in this case *Pieris* Schrank) previously published by another author in an entirely different sense. The name *Pieris* Hübner is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Pieris* Schrank, 1801.

PIERITES Heer, [1850], *N. Denks. Allg. schweiz. Ges. Naturw.* **11** (year 1849) : 182 (offprint as : *Insektenfauna Tertiär. Oeningen Radoboj* **2** : 182). Type-species by monotypy : **Pierites freyeri** Heer, [1850], *ibid.* **11** : 182.

This monobasic genus and species were established by Heer for a fossil which he considered to belong to the family Pieridae.

PIERPHULIA Field, 1958, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **108** : 117, 106. Type-species by original designation : **Phulia nysiella** Röber, [1909], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 98, pl. 28, fig. D.6.

The specific name *nysiella* Röber was originally proposed in manuscript by Staudinger.

PIGRITIA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *Mélanges lèp.* **1** : 92. Type-species by monotypy : **Rhadinoptera umbraticola** Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *ibid.* **1** : 92.

The name *Pigritia* Ferreira d'Almeida is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Pigritia* Clemens, 1860 (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1860** : 172). It has been replaced by the name *Pigritina* Hedicke, 1923.

PIGRITINA Hedicke, 1923, *Berl. ent. Z.* **1923** (1) : 72. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Rhadinoptera umbraticola** Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *Mélanges lèp.* **1** : 92.

The name *Pigritina* was introduced by Hedicke as a replacement for *Pigritia* Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PILODEUDORIX Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **7** (40) : 366. Type-species by original designation : **Pilodeudorix barbatus** Druce, 1891, *ibid.* (6) **7** (40) : 366.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pilodeudorix barbatus* Druce is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Sithon camerona* Plötz, 1880 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **41** : 201).

PINACOPTERYX Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 7. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 250) : **Pieris eriphia** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 157.

This generic name was published as a new name by Wallengren on two occasions, the second being in 1858 (*Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 75).

PINDIS Felder (R.), 1869, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **19** : 475. Type-species by monotypy : **Pindis squamistriga** Felder (R.), 1869, *ibid.* **19** : 475.

PINTARA Evans, 1932, *Ident. Ind. Butts* (ed. 2) : vi, 305. Type-species by original designation : **Plesioneura pinwilli** Butler, 1879, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* (2) **1** : 556, pl. 68, fig. 4 ♂.

PIRDANA Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malayana* : 369, 376. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia hyela** Hewitson, April 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (1) : 23.

PIRUNA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 10, 11. Type-species by original designation : **Pholisora pirus** Edwards, 1878, *Field & Forest* **3** : 119.

PISOLA Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 785. Type-species by monotypy : **Pisola zennara** Moore, [1866], *ibid.* **1865** (3) : 786, pl. 42, fig. 4.

PISTORIA Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lèp.* (4) : 141. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Mambara nigropunctata** Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1908** (1) : 120, pl. 8, fig. 5.

The name *Pistoria* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Mambara* Bethune-Baker, 1908, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PITHAURIA Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (3) : 689. Type-species by monotypy : *Ismene murdava* Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 784.

PITHAURIOPSIS Wood-Mason & de Nicewill, 1886, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** (4) : 387.

Type-species by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 97) : **Pithauriopsis aitchisoni** Wood-Mason & de Nicewill, 1886, *loc. cit.*, Pt. II, **55** (4) : 387, pl. 15, fig. 43.

Wood-Mason & de Nicewill included in this genus two species, *Pithauriopsis aitchisoni* Wood-Mason & de Nicewill and another. Lindsey, overlooking the second species, believed that *Pithauriopsis aitchisoni* was the sole included species and on this basis stated erroneously that it was the type-species by monotypy. In accordance with a principle since incorporated in the Code as Article 69(a) (iii) Shepard in 1931 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **24** : 175) observed correctly that Lindsey's (1925) action constituted a valid type-fixation, notwithstanding the fact that it was based upon erroneous premises.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pithauriopsis aitchisoni* Wood-Mason & de Nicewill is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia marsena* Hewitson, 1866 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 498).

PITHECOPS Horsfield, [1828], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 66. Type-species proposed to be designated by the Commission under its Plenary Powers : **Pithecopa hylax** Horsfield, [1828], *ibid.* (1) : pl. 1, fig. 2 (a taxon (a) bearing a name proposed to be validated by the Commission under the above Powers and (b) having, by similar designation, as the representative of its holotype the specimen figured by Horsfield as fig. 2 on plate 1 in the work cited above).

The genus *Pithecopa* Horsfield was established on the basis of a misidentified type-species in circumstances which are very unusual in the sense that Horsfield's mistake, which has been followed by all subsequent authors and is still currently followed, only came to light in 1940. The circumstances attending this case are set out below.

As established by Horsfield, the genus *Pithecopa* contained one nominal species, *Papilio hylax* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 526), which he described and figured (: 66, pl. 1, fig. 2) and, as pointed out by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 105-106), four other species mentioned incidentally as belonging to this genus. Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 252) overlooked these latter species and erroneously considered that *Papilio hylax* Fabricius was the sole included species and therefore the type-species by monotypy. This misconception on his part does not however invalidate his action in stating that *Papilio hylax* is the type-species of this genus.

Between the publication by Fabricius of the name *Papilio hylax* and the appearance of Horsfield's book in 1828 that name was used by only two authors ; these were, first, Donovan (1800, *Ins. India* : pl. 46, fig. 2) who published a crude figure which is unrecognizable, and second, Godart ([1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 701), who also came to the conclusion that, as described by Fabricius, this species was unrecognizable. The next author to use the specific name *hylax* was Horsfield who gave an excellent figure of the well-known species found from Sikkim to Burma, figured most recently by Evans in 1932 (*Ident. Ind. Butts* : pl. 27, fig. 16/2). This interpretation of *Papilio hylax* was followed by every subsequent writer until in 1940 (*Entomologist* **73** : 276) it was shown by Corbet to be absolutely incorrect. In writing his note on this subject Corbet was assisted in having had access to a specimen in the Copenhagen Museum labelled " *hylax* " in what the authorities of that Museum believed to be the handwriting of Fabricius. This syntype was shown by Corbet to be a specimen of *Lycaena gaika* Trimen, 1862 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 403), a species which by original designation is the type-species of the genus *Zizula* Chapman, 1910 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1910** : 483). Corbet concluded his paper by noting that the oldest available name for the taxon clearly described and figured by Horsfield under the misapplied name *hylax* Fabricius

was *corax* Fruhstorfer, [1919] (*Pithecopys hylax corax* Fruhstorfer, [1919], *Arch. Naturgesch.* **83** Sect. A. I : 79).

If the changes in nomenclature necessitated by Corbet's determination of the true identity of *Papilio hylax* Fabricius had been put into effect, the results would have been disastrous, leading to the most serious confusion both at the genus-name and at the species-name, levels. These may be summarized as follows :

- (a) The species hitherto universally but incorrectly known by the specific name *hylax* Fabricius would in future have had to take the almost unknown name *corax* Fruhstorfer, [1919].
- (b) The species hitherto known by the well-known name *gaika* Trimen, 1862, would in future have had to take the name *hylax* Fabricius, which had never previously been applied to it.
- (c) The species hitherto incorrectly known as " *hylax* Fabricius" with its name changed to *corax* Fruhstorfer would have been placed in the genus *Eupsychellus* Röber, 1891, with the type-species of which (*Lycaena dionisius* Boisduval, 1832) it is subjectively regarded as being congeneric.
- (d) The name *Pithecopys* Horsfield with the true *Papilio hylax* Fabricius (a senior subjective synonym of *Lycaena gaika* Trimen) as its type-species would have replaced the name *Zizula* Chapman, 1910, of which *Lycaena gaika* is the type-species.
- (e) The genus *Pithecopys*, as hitherto interpreted as having the false " *hylax* Fabricius" of Horsfield as type-species, is currently treated as belonging to the subfamily Everinae Tutt, [1907] of the family Lycaenidae, while *Zizula* Chapman is considered to belong to a different subfamily which Stempffer has named Brephidiinae (type-genus : *Brephidium* Scudder, 1876). If the changes indicated in (c) and (d) above were to be put into effect, the genus *Pithecopys* would need to be transferred from the subfamily Everinae to the subfamily Brephidiinae.

While it was evident that a continuance of the practice of ignoring the position under the Code of the generic name *Pithecopys* Horsfield and of the species name *Papilio hylax* Fabricius would be indefensible, it was evident also that it was essential in the interest of nomenclatorial stability to seek the assistance of the Commission in securing a solution of the problem which would prevent the devastating changes in existing nomenclatorial practice which would result from the application in this case of the ordinary rules in the Code. What was chiefly needed was an arrangement which would both (i) avoid the transfer of the specific name *hylax* from the species to which it was applied by Horsfield nearly 140 years ago and has been applied ever since to a species to which it had never been applied and (ii) would avoid a corresponding change in the application of the generic name *Pithecopys* Horsfield. It was finally concluded that the best course would be to request the Commission to use its Plenary Powers (a) to suppress for the purposes both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy the specific name *hylax* Fabricius, 1775, as published in the binomen *Papilio hylax*, (b) to validate the name *Pithecopys hylax*, as published by Horsfield in 1828, the taxon so named to have as its holotype the specimen figured by Horsfield in 1828 as figure 2 on plate 1 in the work referred to above, and (c) to designate the nominal species *Pithecopys hylax* Horsfield, [1828], as validated in (b) above, to be the type-species of the genus *Pithecopys* Horsfield, 1828. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80, the foregoing arrangements are here adopted provisionally, pending a decision by the Commission on the application submitted.

PLACIDULA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *Mélanges Lép.* **1** : 67. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia euryanassa** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 101.

PLACILLA Moore, [August 1892], *Lep. Ind.* **1** (11) : 253. Type-species by original designation : **Lethe christophi** Leech, 1891, *Entomologist* **24**, Suppl. : 67.

As explained in the note on the name *Kirrodesa* Moore, that name is currently treated as a subjective synonym of *Placilla* Moore, over which it has some three month's priority.

PLAGIOTHYRUS Mabille & Boullet, 1919, *Ann. Sci. nat., Paris, Zool.* (10) **2** (4-6) : 247.
Type-species by monotypy : **Cobalus leucomelas** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 11, pl. [108], figs 623, 624.

PLANEMA Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 140. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 252) : **Acraea lycoa** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 239.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Acraea lycoa* Godart is currently treated subjectively as being congeneric with that represented by *Papilio horta* Linnaeus, 1764, the type-species of *Acraea* Fabricius, 1807, of which therefore *Planema* Doubleday is a junior subjective synonym. This name was used by Aurivillius (1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* **31** (No. 5) : 117-122) and by others who followed his lead for a very distinct, though allied genus. When this mistake came to light the genus wrongly called *Planema* Doubleday by Aurivillius was found to be without a name correctly applicable to it ; this deficiency was made good in 1934 by the publication of the name *Bematistes* Hemming.

PLASMA [anon.], [1933], *Zool. Rec.* **69** (year 1932) (Ins.) : 304 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Passma* Waterhouse, 1932).

This spelling was due to a mistake by the editor of the volume of the *Zool. Rec.* for 1933 made when recording the publication of the name *Passma* Waterhouse in the previous year.

PLASTINGIA Butler, 1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 95. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia flavescens** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte " Novara "*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 517, pl. 72, figs 7-9.

PLATYGNATHIA Picard, 1947, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.* **52** : 132. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia phlomidis** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1845, *Syst. Bearb. Schmett. Europ.* **1** : 153, pl. *Hesp.* 2, figs 8, 9.

PLATYLESCHE Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 72. Type-species by original designation : **Parnara (?) picanini** Holland, 1894, *Ent. News* **5** : 91.

PLATYPHTHIMA Sharp [1907], *Zool. Rec.* **42** (year 1905) (Ins.) : 235 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Platypthima* Rothschild & Jordan, 1905).

PLATYPTHIMA Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 458. Type-species by original designation : **Platypthima ornata** Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *ibid.* **12** : 458.

PLEBEIUS Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 653. Type-species by Crotch (1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 60) : *Papilio argus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 483.

Apart from Kluk (1802), of whose work Kirby and his contemporaries were unaware, Kirby was the first author to publish in a strictly binominal form the intermediate term *Plebejus* (spelled *Plebeius* by Kirby) rejected by the Commission in its *Opinion* 124 as not possessing the status of a subgeneric name as of Linnaeus (1758). Kirby in the appendix to his *Syn. Cat.* applied the name *Plebeius* to the enormous assemblage (329 species) of Lycaenids which in his main text he had placed in the genus *Cupido* Schrank, 1801.

Previous to the adoption of the "One-Letter-Difference" Rule now embodied in Article 56(a) of the Code, *Plebeius* Kirby, 1871, would have been considered a homonym of the name *Plebejus* Kluk, 1802, and, as the later-published of the two names, would have been rejected under the Law of Homonymy. Although now not invalid under the foregoing Law, the name *Plebeius* Kirby is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Plebejus* Kluk.

PLEBEJUS Kluk, 1802, *Zwierz. Hist. nat. pocz. gospod.* **4** : 89. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 224) : **Papilio argus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 483.

The generic name was placed by the Commission in its *Opinion* 278 in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 135-178) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 705.

PLEBULINA Nabokov, 1944, *Psyche* **51** : 104. Type-species by original designation : *Lycaena emigdionis* Grinnell, 1905, *Ent. News* **16** : 115.

PLESIOCERA Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, Bull. : cvi. Type-species by monotypy : *Plesiocera filipalpis* Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* **35**, Bull. : cvi.

The holotype of *Plesiocera filipalpis* Mabille is a female now in the British Museum collection ; Evans has noted (1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 160) that at some stage this specimen lost its head and that later the head of a Satyrid was gummed on to this specimen in its place.

The taxon represented by *Plesiocera filipalpis* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Leucochitonaea pulverulenta* Felder (R.), 1869 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **19** : 478).

The name *Plesiocera* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Plesiocera* Macquart, 1841 (*Mém. Soc. R. Sci. Lille* **1840** : 360).

PLESIONEURA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 29. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 95) : *Plesioneura curvifascia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *ibid.* **6** : 29.

The name *Plesioneura* Felder & Felder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Plesioneura* Macquart, 1855 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (3) **3** : 180). It has been replaced by the name *Notocrypta* de Nicewill, 1889.

PLESTIA Mabille, 1888, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **2** : 146. Type-species by monotypy : *Plestia staudingeri* Mabille, 1888, *ibid.* (2) **2** : 146, fig. 1.

The name *Plestia* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Plestia* Stal [1871] (*Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forhandl., Stockh.* **27** (No. 7) : 768 *nota*). It has been replaced by the name *Zestusa* Lindsey, 1925.

PLOETZIA Saalmüller, 1884, *Lepid. Madagascar* **1** : 115. Type-species by monotypy : *Hesperia amygdalis* Mabille, 1877, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **1877** : 234, *nota*.

PLUMBAGO Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 12, 96. Type-species by original designation : *Achlyodes plumbeago* Plötz, 1884, *JahresB. nassau. Ver. Naturk.* **37** : 14.

POANES Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 76. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperia massasoit* Scudder, 1863, *Proc. Essex Inst.* **3** : 171.

POANOPSIS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 486. Type-species by original designation : *Pamphila puxillius* Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35** : clxx.

PODALIRIUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** : pl. 105. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio podalirius* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 463, *nota*.

The name *Podalirius* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Podalirius* Latreille, 1802 (*Hist. nat. Fourmis* : 430), a name which, when suppressed by the Commission in *Opinion* 151 for the purposes of the Law of Priority, was kept alive for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy. Further, even if *Podalirius* Swainson were not invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it would still be an invalid name, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Iphiclidess* Hübner, [1819].

PODOTRICHA Michener, 1942, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1197** : 3, figs 2, 11. Type-species by original designation : *Colaenis euchroia* Doubleday, [Sept. 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 20, fig. 3 [text ((1) : 149) published in March 1848].

POECILMITIS Butler, 1899, *Entomologist* **32** : 78. Type-species by original designation : *Zeritis lycegenes* Trimen, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1874** : 337, pl. 2, fig. 7.

POLA Swinhoe, [1912], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **9** (106) : 226. Type-species by original designation : *Ismene ataphus* Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 126.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ismene ataphus* Watson is currently treated subjectively as the Ceylon subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Ismene oedipodea* Swainson, [1820] (*Zool. Illustr.* (1) **1** (3) : pl. 16).

POLITES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 78. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia peckius** Kirby, 1837, in Richardson, Faun. Bor.-Amer. **II** [4] : 300, pl. 4, figs 2, 3.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia peckius* Kirby is currently treated subjectively as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio coras* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 51, pl. 31, fig. F).

POLYARGIA Verity, 1957, *Var. géograph. saison. Pap. diurn. France* (3) : 436. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio achine* Scopoli, 1763, *Ent. carn.* : 156.

The name *Polyargia* Verity is invalid, because it does not comply with the requirements of Article 13(a) regarding the " indication " which must be provided by the author of a new name in order to secure its availability. Verity treated this not as a new name but as one published in " 1953 ". It is considered that this was a slip on Verity's part, as the name *Polyargia* is not to be found in any known paper of Verity's published in the period 1953-1957. It seems likely that Verity erroneously supposed in 1957 that he had published this name in 1953 in volume 5 of his *Farfalle diurn. d'Italia*, the volume in which he dealt with the family Satyridae to which *Papilio achine* Scopoli, which Verity designated as the type-species, belongs.

POLYCAENA Staudinger, 1886, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **47** : 227. Type-species by monotypy : **Polycaena tamerlana** Staudinger, 1886, *ibid.* **47** : 227.

POLYCHROA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 253) : **Papilio obrinus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 470.

As explained in the note on the name *Nessaea* Hübner, [1819], the name *Papilio obrinus* Linnaeus is a subjective synonym of *Papilio ancaeus* Linnaeus, a name published in the same work and on the same date, and by a First Reviser choice takes precedence below the name *Papilio ancaeus*.

POLYCTOR Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 9, 43. Type-species by original designation : **Pirgus** [sic] **polyctor** Prittwitz, 1868, *Stett. ent. Zig* **29** : 186-287 (as *polyotor*), pl. [3], figs 3a, 3b (as *polyctor*).

POLYCYMA Felder (C.), 1862, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **12** : 490 (Invalid because published in a synonymy).

The name *Polycyma* was mentioned by Felder when establishing the genus *Holochila*, stating that it was a manuscript name which Scott had formerly proposed to publish. As a name published in a synonymy, the name *Polycyma* Felder is invalid under the provisions of Article 11(d) of the Code.

POLYDORUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** : pl. 101. Type-species through Section (d) (tautonymy) of Article 68 : *Papilio polydorus* Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 401.

The name *Polydorus* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Polydorus* Blainville, 1826 (*Dict. Sci. nat.* (ed. 2) **42** : 332).

POLYGONIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 36. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Arts Sci. **1872** : 30) : **Papilio c-aureum** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 477.

POLYGONUS Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [144]. Type-species by monotypy : **Polygonus lividus** Hübner, [1825], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [144].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Polygonus lividus* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio leo* Gmelin, [1790] (in Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 13) **1** (5) : 2363).

POLYGRAPHA Staudinger, [March 1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 1) (17) : 182. Type-species by monotypy : **Paphia cyanea** Salvin & Godman, 1868, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **2** : 148.

Staudinger stated that *Polygrapha* was a manuscript name for a genus with the above species as type-species which Schatz intended to describe in the second portion of their joint work. The publication of this name by Staudinger with a type-species for the genus constituted prior to 1930 a valid publication for a generic name; accordingly *Polygrapha* is attributable to Staudinger and ranks for priority as from March 1887. Schatz did not live to publish this generic name which was however published by Röber in [October 1888] (*in* Schatz, *in* Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd. 1 (Th. 2) : 169 *nota* 1, 174, 175; *ibid.* 2 : pl. 29) in his continuation of the text of Schatz's volume. Röber also placed only *Paphia cyanea* Salvin & Godman in *Polygrapha*.

POLYMASTOR Gaede, 1931, *in* Strand's *Lep. Cat.* 46 : 510 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Polymastus* Thieme, 1907).

POLYMASTUS Thieme, 1907, *Berl. ent. Z.* 51 (2) : 138. Type-species by original designation: *Daedalma dorae* Hewitson, [1858], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [85, pl. 4], figs 4, 53.

The name *Polymastus* Thieme is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Polymastus* Claparède, 1864 (*Mém. Soc. Phys. Genève* 17 : 2). It has been replaced by the name *Junea* Hemming, 1964.

POLYNIPHES Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1904 : 191. Type-species by original designation: **Polyommatus dumenili** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 677.

POLYOMMATUS Latreille, 1804, *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 24 (Tab.) : 185, 200. Type-species by designation by the Commission under the Plenary Powers under Section (a) (misidentified type-species) of Article 70: **Papilio icarus** Rottemburg, 1775, *Der Naturforscher* 6 : 31.

Polyommatus Latreille is a genus which was originally established with a misidentified type-species. Latreille placed in this genus a single species which he called by the name "argus Fab." Fabricius never published *Papilio argus* as the name for a new species of his own, but he frequently made the use of the name *Papilio argus* Linnaeus, 1758, employing it apparently in the correct sense. If it were to have been assumed that Latreille, when introducing the present genus, correctly interpreted the nominal species *Papilio argus* Linnaeus—that is, if in the present matter he had followed Fabricius—the name *Polyommatus* Latreille would have been invalid, as it would have been a junior objective synonym of *Plebejus* Kluk, 1802, of which the same nominal species is the type-species. But it is quite clear that such an assumption would have run counter to Latreille's intention. While there is no explicit evidence of the nature of his intentions in his entry relating to the genus *Polyommatus* in the *Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* of 1805, such evidence was provided by Latreille on each of the next two occasions on which he used this generic name, namely in 1805 (*in* Sonnini's *Buffon, Ins.* 14 : 116) and in 1817 (*in* Cuvier's *Règne Anim.* 3 : 553), in each of which he cited a reference to Engramelle's "P. argus bleu, pl. 38, fig. 80", adding in 1817 a reference to figs 292–294 in the *Papilio* Section of Hübner's *Samml. europ. Schmett.* From the figures so cited it is perfectly clear that the taxon which Latreille called "Papilio argus Fab." was that represented by the nominal species *Papilio icarus* Rottemburg, 1775, the commonest and most widely distributed of the European Plebejids. It must be noted moreover that it was this species to which the specific name *argus* Linnaeus was commonly—though incorrectly—applied in Latreille's time by many European lepidopterists, particularly in France. The name *Polyommatus* Latreille was used in various incorrect senses during the XIXth century, in most cases through misconceptions as to the work in which that name was first published. But by the third decade of the XXth century this generic name had been universally treated as though its type-species were *Papilio icarus* Rottemburg, which, as shown above, is in accordance with Latreille's original intention.

In the circumstances described above, it would have been a pointless piece of name-changing to have disturbed the long-established usage of the name *Polyommatus* Latreille, and accordingly in 1935 a request was submitted to the Commission for the use of the Plenary Powers to designate as the type-species of this genus the nominal species *Papilio icarus* Rottemburg, 1775. This request was approved by the Commission, whose decision was

promulgated in its *Opinion* 175 published in 1946 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 509–520). In 1954 this generic name, so defined, was placed by the Commission in its *Opinion* 270 (*loc. cit.* **6** : 25–40) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 689. At the time when the foregoing decision was taken, it was not possible to take a decision on the question of placing the specific name of the type-species on the corresponding *Official List*, because the name *Papilio icarus* Rottemburg, 1775, was a homonym of a name *Papilio icarus* Cramer, [1775] (*Util. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 26, pl. 18, figs A, B), there being at that time no means for determining the relevant precedence to be accorded to these names. This difficulty was overcome by the Commission in its *Opinion* 516 promulgated in 1958 (*loc. cit.* **19** : 1–44), in which directions were given, *inter alia*, that Rottemburg's paper published in the serial *Der Naturforscher* in 1775 should be accorded precedence over the portion of Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* published in the same year. Under this ruling the name *Papilio icarus* Rottemburg became the senior of the two homonyms concerned and thus the oldest available name for the type-species of the genus *Polyommatus* Latreille. In the same year this result was recognized by the Commission in its *Direction* 96 (*loc. cit.* **19** : (i)–(xiv)), in which the name *icarus* Rottemburg, 1775, (as published in the binomen *Papilio icarus*, was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1515.

POLYSTICHTHIS Agassiz, 1846, *Nomencl. zool.* (4to Ed.), Index univ. : 304 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Polystichtis* Hübner, [1819]).

POLYSTICHTIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 18. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 49) : **Papilio cereus** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : Errata [a nominal species established as a replacement for *Papilio caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767, *ibid.* **1** (2) : 796].

In 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 254) Scudder quite without justification rejected the type-selection made by himself in 1872 and sought to select in its place the nominal species *Polystictis zeangira* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 18) (a nominal species introduced quite unnecessarily as a replacement for the nominal species *Papilio zeanger* Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Util. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 165, pl. 37, fig. 2). Scudder's mistake in 1875 led some authors (e.g. Stichel, 1930, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* **41** : 628, 629) to misuse the name *Polystichtis* Hübner, employing it in place of *Calospila* Geyer, [1832], the latter name being sunk as a junior subjective synonym of *Polystictis*. Correctly interpreted in accordance with Scudder's type-selection of 1872, the name *Polystictis* is a junior subjective synonym of *Emesis* Fabricius, 1807.

POLYSTIGMA Godman & Salvin, [1886], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 469. Type-species by monotypy : *Chrysophanus nais* Edwards, 1876, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **5** : 291.

The name *Polystigma* Godman & Salvin is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Polystigma* Kraatz, 1880 (*Deuts. ent. Z.* **24** : 191).

POLYTHRIX Watson, 1893, *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 16, 19. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus metallescens** Mabille, 1888, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **2** : 108, fig. 2.

POLYTREMIS Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 136. Type-species by original designation : **Gegenes contigua** Mabille, 1877, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **1877** : 232 nota.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Gegenes contigua* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Goniloba lubricans* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869 (*CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 195 [repaged reprint as *Prodromus* **3** : 75]).

POLYURA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 255) : **Papilio pyrrhus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 462.

Both *Eriboea* Hübner, [1819], and also *Eulepis* Billberg, 1820, were formerly applied to the present genus by various authors through misconceptions as to the type-species of those genera. Particulars have been given in the note on *Eriboea*.

POMPEIUS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 301, 335. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia pompeius** Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 765.

POMPEOPTERA Rippon, [1890], *Icon. Ornithopt.* **1** : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio pompeus** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 39, pl. 25, fig. A.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio pompeus* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a ♀-form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio helena* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461).

In addition to designating *Papilio pompeus* Cramer as the type-species at the time of the establishment in 1890 of the nominal genus *Pompeoptera*, Rippon six years later ([1896], *loc. cit.* **2** : 7) designated as the type-species another nominal species, namely *Papilio helena* Linnaeus, 1758. In view of the subjective synonymy indicated above, it may be concluded that, when in 1896 Rippon made the foregoing revised type-selection, it was not his intention to change the interpretation of the genus *Pompeoptera*, his idea being merely to cite under its correct (because the oldest subjectively available) specific name (*helena* Linnaeus) the species which in 1890 he had designated as type-species under the later specific name *pompeus* Cramer.

It may be useful to note that the dates of issue of the various parts of Rippon's book are very difficult to determine. The dates here adopted are those from Moore, [1902] (*Lep. Ind.* **5** (54) : 139). The accuracy of the date here assigned to the name *Pompeoptera* is confirmed by the fact that the name *Trogonoptera* first published on the same page was recorded in the *Zoological Record* **27** (year 1890) (Ins.) : 204 as having been published in that year. The evidence provided by the *Zool. Rec.*, taken in isolation, cannot however be regarded as absolutely convincing for the volume of the *Zool. Rec.* concerned was not published until 1892 ; there is therefore a possibility that the fact of the publication of these two names did not come to the knowledge of the editor until some time between the close of 1890 and the early part of 1892.

POMEUSPTERA Rippon, [1890], *Icon. Ornithopt.* **1** : pl. A (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Pompeoptera* Rippon, [1890]).

Rippon himself corrected this misspelling in 1898 (*loc. cit.* **1** : Errata, (1), (2)), thus acting as his own First Reviser.

PONTIA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk* (Illiger) **6** : 283. Type-species by selection by Curtis (1824, *Brit. Ent.* **5** : pl. 48) : **Papilio daplidice** Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 468).

The examination in the mid-nineteen-thirties of the then newly discovered Hübner manuscripts brought to light the fact that the well-known name *Pontia* Fabricius, 1807, had a subjective synonym published by Hübner in the same year. This created a difficult situation, because there existed no means of determining which of the two names concerned had priority over the other, with the consequent risk that, either as the result of fresh information coming to light or otherwise, an attempt might be made by some authors to substitute the Hübnerian name for *Pontia* Fabricius. The name concerned was *Mancipium* Hübner, [1807] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [141]) (type-species by monotypy : *Mancipium hellica* Hübner, [1807] *ibid.* **1** : pl. [141]). The adoption of this name for the present genus would have been open to a double objection, for it would not only have led to the sinking in synonymy of the long-established name *Pontia* Fabricius, but in addition would have given to the name *Mancipium* a meaning quite different from that applied to it on the relatively small number of occasions on which in comparatively recent times, it had been used for *Papilio brassicae* Linnaeus, 1758, that is, in the sense in which it had been employed by Hübner in the pamphlet *Tentamen* (later rejected by the Commission in its *Opinion* 97), though even at that date this usage was incorrect owing to the fact that *Papilio brassicae* is the type-species of the older-established nominal genus *Pieris* Schrank, 1801.

In order to prevent the disturbance in nomenclature described above, a request was made to the Commission to protect the name *Pontia* Fabricius from attack by the name *Mancipium*

Hübner. This application was approved by the Commission in its *Opinion 137* promulgated in 1942 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 21–280). In this *Opinion* the Commission used its Plenary Powers to direct that the name *Pontia* Fabricius was to be given precedence over the name *Mancipium* Hübner. This decision was amplified in 1954 by the Commission in its *Direction 4* (*loc. cit.* **2** : 629–652), in which it was formally placed on record that the ruling given in *Opinion 137* was to be interpreted as constituting the suppression of the name *Mancipium* Hübner, which was thereupon placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*. The name *Pontia* Fabricius had already (in *Opinion 137*) been placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 566.

Finally, attention must be drawn to a strange misuse of the name *Pontia* by Boisduval ([1836], (Sonnini's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 430–434), who employed it for *Papilio nina* Fabricius, 1793, and other species, thus treating this Fabrician name as the equivalent of *Leptosia* Hübner, 1818. This mistake of Boisduval's was copied by various later authors, of whom the most prominent was Reuter (1897, *Acta Soc. Sci. fenn.* **22** (No. 1) : 18, 234, 236, 250, 550, 555), who, overlooking Boisduval's rather obscure attribution of this name to Fabricius, cited it as "Pontia Boisd." and even went so far as to erect the nominal family-group taxon *Pontiini* based upon Boisduval's non-existent genus *Pontia*.

PONTIEUCHLOIA Verity, 1929, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **98** : 347. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio chloridice** Hübner, [1808–1813], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* **141**, figs 712, 713 ♂, 714, 715 ♀.

PORISKINA Druce, 1895, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1895** : 570 *nota*. Type-species by monotypy : **Poriskina phakes** Druce, 1895, *ibid.* **1895** : 570, pl. 34, fig. 15 ♂.

PORITIA Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 775. Type-species by monotypy : **Poritia hewitsoni** Moore, [1866], *ibid.* **1865** (3) : 775, pl. 31, fig. 10.

PORPHYROGENES Hewitson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 18, 35. Type-species by original designation : **Telegonus omphale** Butler, 1871, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **8** : 284.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Telegonus omphale* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Eudamus passalus* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869 (*Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 172 [repaged offprint as *Prodromus* **3** : 64]).

POTAMANAX Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 43, 55. Type-species by original designation : *Leucochitonea flavofasciata* Hewitson, 1870, *Descr. Twenty-Two new Spec. Equat. Lep.* : 76.

The name *Potamanax* Watson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Potamanax* Pilsbry [1893] (*Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1892** : 340). It has been replaced by the name *Potamanaxas* Lindsey, 1925.

POTAMANAXAS Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 98. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Leucochitonea flavofasciata** Hewitson, 1870, *Descr. Twenty-Two new Spec. Equat. Lep.* : 76.

The name *Potamanaxas* was introduced by Lindsay to replace the name *Potamanax* Watson, 1893, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

POTAMIS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio iris* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 476.

The name *Potamis* Hübner, as of the *Tentamen*, is invalid, owing to the rejection by the Commission of that pamphlet for nomenclatorial purposes.

If the name *Potamis* Hübner had been an available name as from the *Tentamen*, it would have replaced the name *Apatura* Fabricius, 1807, of which it would have been an objective synonym.

POTAMIS Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [79]. Type-species by monotypy : *Potamis leonte* Hübner, [1807], *ibid.* **1** : pl. [79].

The situation which was found to exist in regard to this name, after the determination of

the dates of publication of the plates in Hübner's *Samml. exot. Schmett.* in the light of the discovery of Hübner's manuscripts, was very similar to that already described in the note on the name *Pontia* Fabricius. In this case also a well-known Fabrician name—*Morpho* Fabricius, 1807—was found to be a subjective synonym of a Hübnerian name—the name *Potamis* Hübner, [1807] here under consideration—and, as these names were both published in the same year there was a risk that through the discovery of additional information as to the exact dates on which these names were published, the name *Potamis* Hübner might be found to have priority over, and would therefore replace, the name *Morpho* Fabricius. The greatest confusion would inevitably have ensued, since the name *Morpho* is the eponym of the family Morphidae, whereas the name *Potamis* was totally unknown in connection with this family.

It was accordingly decided to submit this case, concurrently with that of the names *Pontia* Fabricius and *Mancipium* Hübner to the Commission with a request that in this case also the Fabrician name be protected under the Plenary Powers against the Hübnerian name (*Potamis*). This case, which was placed before the Commission in 1935, was dealt with by the Commission with the other names referred to above in its *Opinion 137*, promulgated in 1942. The ruling then given by the Commission under its Plenary Powers was that the name *Morpho* Fabricius was to be accorded precedence over its subjective synonym *Potamis* Hübner; this decision, like those relating to the other names in question, was amplified by the Commission in 1954 in its *Direction 4*, in which it ruled that the Hübnerian names rejected under the Plenary Powers in *Opinion 137* were to be treated as having been suppressed under the foregoing Powers in that Opinion for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. The name *Potamis* Hübner (as of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.*) was thereupon placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 212.

POTANTHUS Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 75. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia omaha** Edwards, 1863, Proc. ent. Soc. Philad. **2** : 21.

For many years it was impossible to assign a systematic position to the genus *Potanthus*, because it was impossible to determine the identity of the taxon represented by its type-species, the nominal species *Hesperia omaha* Edwards. Both that species and also the only other species (*Potanthus californica* Scudder, then a newly established species) were stated by their original authors to have been taken in the United States : Edwards giving Colorado as the locality for *Hesperia omaha*; Scudder giving California as the locality for *Potanthus californica*. No known United States species correspond with the descriptions given by Edwards and Scudder for the nominal species cited above respectively and named by those authors. This led to consideration being given to the possibility that the original localities cited for these species were incorrect and that in fact the type-material might have been obtained from somewhere outside the United States. After a discussion of this matter between the late W. H. Evans and myself it was arranged that the assistance of the British Museum should be sought to obtain the loan of the types or surviving paratypes of these nominal species (and also those of the equally mysterious and unrecognizable *Hesperia mingo* Edwards, 1866) from the various institutions in the United States in which they were preserved. The very generous response to this request made it possible to solve these long-outstanding mysteries. Full particulars of the Institutions which assisted in this way are given in the paper published in 1935 (*Stylops* **4** : 100–101) in which Evans made known the conclusions which he had reached in the light of the material so made available. Of the three nominal species investigated only *Hesperia omaha* Edwards is relevant in this present question. Of this nominal species through the kindness of Captain Roswell C. Williams a paratype and a watercolour painting of the holotype were made available for study. The paratype was found to be a female of the species to which in 1879 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **15** : 191) Butler had given the name *Pamphila maeoides*, of which the male holotype from Malacca is now in the British Museum. Referring to the watercolour of the holotype of *Hesperia omaha*, Evans added that it too belonged to *Pamphila maeoides* Butler.

In the light of the foregoing information, it can therefore be stated that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia omaha* Edwards is considered on taxonomic grounds to be the same as that represented by the nominal species *Pamphila maesoides* Butler, 1879. As the older of the two specific names concerned, the name *omaha* Edwards replaces the name *maesoides* Butler, which therefore sinks as a junior subjective synonym of *omaha* Edwards.

For the sake of completeness, it is useful to note that the taxon bearing the foregoing names is currently considered (a) to be a distinct species, and (b) to be congeneric with *Pamphila maesa* Moore, 1865, which is currently considered to represent the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia dara* Kellar, [1844] (see Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 378, 379). *Pamphila maesa* Moore is the type-species of the genus *Padraona* Moore, [1881], to which it and its allies were referred up to the close of the investigation described above. At that stage Evans (1935, *Stylops* 4 : 101) realising that *Potanthus* Scudder was the older of these two names, adopted it in place of *Padraona* Moore, which he sank as a junior subjective synonym.

POTOMANAX Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 3 : 137 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Potamanax* Watson, 1893).

POTOMANAXAS Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 3 : 15, 137 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Potamanaxas* Lindsey, 1925).

POULTONIA Neave, 1904, *Novit. zool.* 11 : 336. Type-species by original designation : *Poultonia ochrascens* Neave, 1904, *ibid.* 11 : 336, pl. 1, fig. 1 ♂.

The name *Poultonia* Neave is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Poultonia* Peckham, 1901 (*Bull. Wisconsin Soc.* 1 : 225). It has been replaced by the name *Ebepius* Hemming, 1964.

POWELLANA Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1908 (1) : 114. Type-species by original designation : **Powellana cottoni** Bethune-Baker, 1908, *ibid.* 1908 (1) : 114, pl. 9, fig. 13.

POWELLIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 1 : 218. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio sao* Hübner, [1800–1803], *Sammel. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 93, figs 471, 472 ♀ [a taxon bearing a name invalid under the Law of Homonymy, replaced by the name *Papilio servitorius* Hoffmannsegg, 1804, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 3 : 203].

The name *Papilio sao* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio sao* Bergstrasser, [1779] (*Nom. Ins.* 2 : 67). It was on this account that this taxon was given the replacement name *Papilio servitorius* by Hoffmannsegg. The name so given is the oldest available name applicable to the present species.

The name *Powellia* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Powellia* Maskell, 1879 (*Trans. N.Z. Inst.* 11 : 223).

POWELLINA Sharp, [1910], *in Zool. Rec.* 45 (year 1908) (Ins.) : 319 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Powellana* Bethune-Baker, 1908).

PRADA Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 37, 340. Type-species by original designation : **Plastingia rothschildi** Evans, 1928, *Novit. zool.* 34 : 72.

PRADENA Fruhstorfer, 1900, *Berl. ent. Z.* 45 : 2 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Radena* Moore, [1880]).

PRAEPHILOTES Forster, 1938, *Mitt. munchn. Ent. Ges.* 28 : 105. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena anthracias** Christoph, 1877, *Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* 12 : 239–240, pl. 5, fig. 12.

PRAETAXILA Fruhstorfer, [23rd July 1914], *in Seitz, Grossschmett. Erde* 9 (Lief. Exot. 197) : 793. Type-species by original designation : **Sospita segecia** Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [92], pl. [46], figs. 4, 5 ♂, 6 ♀.

The exact date of publication of this name is of great importance, for it was published at

almost exactly the same time as its objective synonym *Holodesmus* Waterhouse & Lyell, which was published in 1914 on 25th July. The determination of the dates of publication of the various instalments of Seitz's *Grossschmett. Erde* is often a matter of difficulty. In the present case fortunately, Messrs. Kernen, the publishers, have been able to report that *Lieferung Exot.* 197, in which the name appeared, was published on 23rd July 1914 (see Griffin, 1936, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **85** (10) : 272 *nota*). Thus, of these two names *Praetaxila* Fruhstorfer has two days' priority over *Holodesmus* Waterhouse & Lyell.

PRAMASA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 281. Type-species by monotypy : *Euploea mitra* Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 127.

PRAMESTA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 282. Type-species by monotypy : *Euploea tobleri* Semper, 1878, *Verh. Ver. Unterrh. (Heimatforsch.). Hamburg* **3** : 106, 107.

PRATAPA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 108. Type-species by original designation : *Amblypodia deva* Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 46.

PRAXIS Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **3** : 25. Type-species by monotypy : *Praxis quadrata* Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* (2) **3** : 25.

The name *Praxis* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Praxis* Guénée, 1852 (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Lépid.* **7** : 28, and also of *Praxis* Adams (H.) & Adams (A.), 1858 (*Gen. recent Mollusca* **2** : 522). It has been replaced by the name *Xispia* Lindsey, 1925.

PRECIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 33. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 256) : **Papilio octavia** Cramer, [1777], *Uttl. Kapellen* **2** (12) : 60, pl. 135, figs B, C.

PRENES Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 81. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperia panoquin* Scudder, 1863, *Proc. Essex Inst.* **3** : 178.

The name *Prenes* Scudder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Prenes* Gistl, 1848 (*Nat. Thierr.* : x). It has been replaced by the name *Panoquina* Hemming, 1934.

PREPONA Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : pl. 7 (= pl. 3B), Type-species by monotypy : **Nymphalis demodice** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 408.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Nymphalis demodice* Godart is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Potamis laertes* Hübner, [1811], (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [70]).

PRESTONIA Schaus, 1920, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **57** (No. 2307) : 109. Type-species by monotypy : **Prestonia clarki** Schaus, 1920, *ibid.* **57** (No. 2307) : 109.

There has been considerable discussion as to the identity of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Prestonia clarki* Schaus. Brown (1929, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **368** : 13) and later Klots (1933, *Ent. amer. (n.s.)* **12** (3) : 152, 181) took the view that the type-specimen of this nominal species is an individual form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio argante* Fabricius, 1775 ; under this view the name *Prestonia* became a junior subjective synonym of *Phoebis* Hübner, [1819]. Later in 1933 however Brown published a further paper (*Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **653** : 5), in which he stated that he had now been enabled to study the type-specimen of *Prestonia clarki* and had formed the conclusion that that nominal species represented a taxonomically distinct species and further that he was now of the opinion that *Prestonia* was a taxonomically valid genus.

PRIAMEDES Grote, 1899, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* **38** : 26 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Priamides* Hübner, [1819]), *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 87.

PRIAMIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 87. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Entomologist* **68** : 39) : **Priamides hipponous** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (6) : 87 [as defined by the specimen figured incorrectly under the name *Papilio anchises*

Linnaeus, 1758, by Stoll in 1780 as fig. A on pl. 318 of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen*, the specimen so figured having been selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 107) to represent the lectotype of this nominal species].

An attempt was made by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 256) to select a type-species for this genus, but this attempt was unsuccessful. In selecting type-species for genera in the paper cited above he cited the species selected under the name used for it by Kirby in 1871 in his *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.*, adding in brackets—parentheses—the species actually placed in the genus by the author of the generic name. This method of selecting a type-species, though undesirable, would have raised no difficulty had only one of the species originally included in the genus been synonymized by Kirby with some other nominal species and this latter species had later been selected as the type-species; such a course has indeed been expressly made permissible under Article 69(a)(iv) of the present revised Code. It is quite otherwise had the names of two or more of the originally included species been synonymized by Kirby under some other name and it was that other name and not one of the originally included species which a later author attempted to select as the name of the type-species. This is exactly what happened in the present case: Kirby (: 538) united two of Hübner's originally included species (*Priamides hippoönous* Hübner; *Princeps capys* Hübner) under the name *Papilio pompeius* Fabricius and it was this Fabrician species which Scudder declared was the type-species. This type-selection was invalid, for Scudder did not select one, and not more than one, nominal species placed in the genus *Priamides* to be the type-species of that genus. The genus remained without a validly selected type-species until in 1935 I selected *Priamides hippoönous* Hübner to be the type-species.

The nominal species *Priamides hippoönous*, like all other nominal species established by Hübner in the *Verzeichniss*, was based entirely upon bibliographical references. The first of these was a reference to figs A-D on plate 318 in volume 4 of Stoll's continuation of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen*. The specimen figured as fig. A on the above plate has been selected by myself (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 107) as to represent the lectotype of the nominal species *Priamides hippoönous* Hübner. The specimens figured on the plate referred to above were misidentified by Stoll as *Papilio anchises* Linnaeus, 1758. This mistake was noted by Esper in 1788 (*Die ausländ. Schmett.* (4) : 53, pl. 13, figs 1, 2), when that author established a new nominal species to which he gave the name *Papilio anchisiades*, basing that nominal species partly upon a description and figures and partly upon two bibliographical references, of which the first was to the figures on Stoll's plate 318 referred to above. From these syntypes I have selected (1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 107)) the specimen figured as fig. 1 on Stoll's plate 318 to represent the lectotype of *Papilio anchisiades* Esper. By this second lectotype-selection the nominal species *Priamides hippoönous* Hübner and *Papilio anchisiades* Esper became objectively identical with one another. The name *Papilio anchisiades* Esper, having priority over *Priamides hippoönous* Hübner, became in this way the oldest available name objectively applicable to the species in question.

PRIAMOPTERA Rippon, [1890], *Icon. Ornith.* 1 : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Ornithoptera croesus** Wallace, [June 1859], *Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) 5 : 70.

In the same volume (: 32) Rippon designated the nominal species *Papilio lydius* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1864] (*Reise Fregatte "Novara"* (1) : 9, figs a, b) as the type-species. This designation was made on some unknown date between 1890 and 1896; it accordingly ranks for priority only from 1896 and is invalid, being later than Rippon's selection in 1890 of *Ornithoptera croesus* Wallace as type-species.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ornithoptera croesus* Wallace is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio priamus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 458).

PRIAMUSPTERA Rippon, [1890], *Icon. Ornith.* 1 : pl. 12, pl. 15, pl. A (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Priamoptera* Rippon, [1890]).

Rippon himself corrected the misspelling *Priamusptera* to the spelling *Priamoptera* in 1898 (*loc. cit.* 1 : Errata (1), (2)), thus himself being the First Reviser in this case.

PRINCEPS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 462.

The name *Princeps* Hübner, as of the *Tentamen*, is invalid, owing to the fact that the leaflet in which it was published has been rejected for nomenclatorial purposes by the Commission by the Ruling given in its *Opinion* 97. Even if this name were not invalid for this reason, it would nevertheless have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of the name *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758. In 1954 this name was placed by the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 83.

PRINCEPS Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [116]. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers under Article 70(a) (misidentified type-species) :

Papilio demodocus Esper, [1798], *Ausl. Schmett.* (14) : 205, pl. 51, fig. 1.

When by the ruling given in Opinion 97 the Commission rejected the leaflet entitled the *Tentamen* of Hübner ([1806]) for nomenclatorial purposes and thus rejected, *inter alia*, the generic name *Princeps* Hübner, as published in that leaflet, it became necessary to ascertain by whom, when and where the name *Princeps* was first validly published. It was found that the work concerned was Hübner's *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, in the first volume of which it was applied to the species figured on plates [106] to [134]. The information provided by the discovery of the Hübner manuscripts shows (Hemming, 1937, *Hübner* 1 : 403–404) that these plates were published on various dates between 1807 and 1818, that two only were published in 1807, and that of these (pls [114], [116]) pl. [116] was published slightly before pl. [114]. The only species figured on pl. [116] appeared under the name *Princeps demoleas* (which, as will be seen below, was a misprint for *demoleus*). That species thus became the type-species by monotypy.

On the foregoing basis the genus *Princeps* became a genus based on a misidentified type-species. The mistake in question originated not with Hübner but with Linnaeus, by whom the name *Papilio demoleus* was first published. What happened was that in 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 464) Linnaeus described a well-known Oriental (and East-Palaearctic) species, but unfortunately in 1764 (*Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 214) misidentified with that species a rather similar species widely distributed in tropical Africa, to which he then applied the name *demoleus* of 1757. The African species remained without a name of its own until it was given the name *Papilio demodocus* by Esper in 1798. The mistake made by Linnaeus in 1764 long remained undetected, being copied from one author to another, being made, for example, by Kirby as late as 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 543). Among the authors who copied the mistake made by Linnaeus in 1764 was Hübner in the *Samml. exot. Schmett.*, whose figures on pl. [116] clearly depict the African species, i.e. the false *demoleus* Linnaeus of 1764 and not the Asiatic species to which the specific name *demoleus* of 1758 properly belongs.

In order to rectify Hübner's mistake and thus to connect his genus *Princeps* with the type-species corresponding with Hübner's intention when he applied the name *Princeps demoleus* to the species shown on his pl. [116], a request was submitted to the Commission in 1935, asking that the Plenary Powers should be used to designate *Papilio demodocus* Esper, [1798], to be the type-species of *Princeps* Hübner. This request was approved by the Commission, which embodied its decision in *Opinion* 179, published in 1946 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 557–568). In this *Opinion* the Commission designated under its Plenary Powers the nominal species *Papilio demodocus* Esper to be the type-species of *Princeps* Hubner and also of *Orpheides* Hübner, [1819], of which, as has already been explained, the same misidentified species was the type-species, these two generic names being objective synonyms of one another.

The name *Princeps* Hübner is an available name, but is not currently in use, its type-species being one of the vast assemblage of species commonly referred to the genus *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758. That genus is long overdue for revision, and, in order not to appear to prejudge the status of the name *Princeps* whenever a comprehensive revision of the genus *Papilio* might

be undertaken, the Commission by a Ruling given in its *Direction 2*, published in 1954 (*loc. cit.* **2** : 613–628) placed the name *Princeps* Hübner on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 760, subject to an endorsement that it was so placed on that *List* for use by any specialist who might take the taxonomic view that *Papilio demodocus* Esper, the type-species of this genus, was not congeneric with *Papilio machaon* Linnaeus, 1758, the type-species of *Papilio* Linnaeus, 1758. In the same *Direction* the specific name *demodocus* Esper, was published in the binomen *Papilio demodocus* was placed on the *Official List of Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 191.

PRIONERIS Wallace, 1867, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **4** : 383. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 39) : **Pieris thestylis** Doubleday, 1842, *Zool. Miscell.* (Gray) (5) : 76.

PROACIDALIA Reuss, 1926, *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1926** (1) : 69. Type-species by original designation : **Argynnis clara** Blanchard, 1844, in Jacquemont, *Voy. Inde* **4** (Zool.) : 20, pl. 2, figs 2, 3 ♂.

PROBLEMA Skinner & Williams, 1924, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **50** : 62. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila byssus** Edwards, 1880, *Canad. Ent.* **12** : 224.

PROBOSCIS Thieme, 1907, *Berl. ent. Z.* **51** (2) : 168. Type-species by original designation : **Pronophila propylea** Hewitson, [1857], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [80], pl. [40], figs 5, 6.

PROCAMPTA Holland, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **10** : 293 et nota. Type-species by original designation : **Procampta rara** Holland, 1892, *ibid.* (6) **10** : 294.

PROCLOSSIANA Reuss, 1926, *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1926** (1) : 69. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio aphirape** Hübner, [1799–1800], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 5, figs 23, 24 ♂, 25 ♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio aphirape* Hübner is currently identified subjectively with that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio eunomia* Esper, [1799] (*Die Schmett.*, Suppl. Band **1** Abschn. Tagschmett. : 94, pl. 110, fig. 5 ♂).

PROCRIS Herrich-Schaeffer, 1864, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **18** : 111 [repaged offprint as *Prodromus* **2** : 23]. Type-species by subsequent tautonomy : *Papilio procris* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (9) : 15, pl. 106, figs E, F.

This nominal genus was established in a synopsis of genera of the family Nymphalidae by Herrich-Schaeffer, who placed it between *Heterochroa* and *Adelpha*; no species were cited for the genera listed in this synopsis. In the following year (1865, *ibid.* **19** : 76 [offprint as *Prodromus* **1** : 66]) Herrich-Schaeffer dealt in detail with the genera included in his earlier synopsis, citing species for each. When however he reached the point where on the basis of his earlier synopsis it might have been expected that he would deal with his own genus *Procris*, he omitted that name altogether, citing in its place the name *Acca* Hübner which had not appeared in his previous synopsis, but which he thus now clearly regarded as a senior synonym of his *Procris*; he cited as belonging to *Acca* the nominal species *Papilio procris* Cramer, which would have been the type-species of *Procris*, if Herrich-Schaeffer had not silently dropped that name. The first subsequent author to deal with this generic name was Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 257), who rejected it on the ground that its name was tautonymous with the specific name of its type-species, i.e. *Papilio procris* Cramer. Scudder was mistaken in regarding tautonomy as a ground for rejecting a generic name, but this does not detract from the fact that on this occasion he was the first author to place a nominal species in this genus, and, as one of the included species was *Papilio procris* Cramer, that species automatically became the type-species by subsequent tautonomy.

The name *Procris* Herrich-Schaeffer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Procris* Fabricius, 1807 (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 289) and also of *Procris* Hübner, [1819] (*Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 119). Later, Moore made the type-species of *Procris* Herrich-Schaeffer the type-species of a new genus to which he gave the name *Moduza* [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 47.

PRODRYAS Scudder, 1878, *Bull. U.S. geol. geogr. Survey* **4** : 520. Type-species by monotypy : **Prodryas persephone** Scudder, 1878, *ibid.* **4** : 524.

Scudder established this genus for a fossil butterfly obtained in the Tertiary deposits of Florissant, Colorado. He attributed this genus to the family Nymphalidae. This was the first fossil butterfly to be found in America.

PRODRYAS Reuss, 1926, *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1926** (1) : 66. Type-species by original designation : **Argynnis kamala** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 156.

The name *Prodryas* Reuss is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Prodryas* Scudder, 1878 (*Bull. U.S. geol. geogr. Survey* **4** : 530). It has been replaced by the name *Protodryas* Reuss, 1928.

PROFABRICIANA Reuss, 1926, *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1926** (1) : 70. Type-species by original designation : **Argynnis jainadeva** Moore, [1864], in Lang, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **1** : 131.

PROKUEKENTHALIELLA Reuss, [1927], *Deuts. ent. Z.* **1926** (5) : 435. Type-species by original designation : **Argynnis excelsior** Butler, [April 1896], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1895** (4) : 729, pl. 42, fig. 4.

When this generic name was first published, it was printed with an umlaut over the vowel in the second syllable, appearing therefore as *Prokükenthaliella*. This has been corrected by the insertion of the letter "e" and the omission of the umlaut, in accordance with the provisions of the present revised Code (Article 32(c)(i)).

PROLIBYTHEA Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Survey* **8** (1) : 461. Type-species by monotypy : **Prolibythea vagabunda** Scudder, 1889, *ibid.* **8** (1) : 465, pl. 53, figs 4-9.

Scudder established this genus for a fossil butterfly obtained in the Tertiary deposits of Florissant, Colorado. He attributed this genus to the family Libytheidae.

PROMETHEUS Hübner, [1824], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [143]. Type-species by monotypy : **Prometheus casmilus** Hübner, [1824], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [143].

Hübner treated this as a genus of butterflies. It is however a Castniid moth.

PRONOPHILA Doubleday, [Aug. 1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 60, figs 1, 2, 3. Type-species by selection by Butler (1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **20** : 266) : **Pronophila thelebe** Doubleday, [Aug. 1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 60, fig. 3 [text (*loc. cit.* (2) : 358) by Westwood published in March 1851].

PROPERTIUS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 303, 378. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia propertius** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 325.

PROSOPALPUS Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 53. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus duplex** Mabille, 1889, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **9**, *Bull.* : clxix.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cobalus duplex* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Apaustus debilis* Plötz, 1879 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 360).

PROSOTAS Druce, 1891, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1891** : 366. Type-species by original designation : **Prosotas caliginosa** Druce, 1891, *ibid.* **1891** : 366, pl. 31, fig. 15.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Prosotas caliginosa* Druce is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena nora* Felder (C.), 1860, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 458.

To avoid the risk of misunderstanding, it should be noted that by inadvertence the name *Prosotas* was attributed to *Toxopeus* instead of to Druce by Evans in 1932 (*Ident. Ind. Butts* (ed. 2) : 201).

PROTANTIGIUS Shirôzu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* **1** (4) : 339, 357. Type-species by original designation : **Drina superans** Oberthur, 1914, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* **9** (2) : 54-55, pl. 255, figs 2155 ♀, 2156 ♂.

PROTEIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 105. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 93) : **Papilio mercurius** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 86.

The type-species of this genus was formerly known subjectively by the older name *Papilio idas* Cramer, [1779] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (22) : 118), but that name is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio idas* Linnaeus, 1761 (*Faun. svec.* (ed. 2) : 284) [a name validated by the Commission when in Opinion 269 it suppressed the earlier name *Papilio idas* Linnaeus, 1758].

PROTESILAUS Swainson, [1832], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 2 : pl. 93. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio protesilaus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 463.

PROTHOE Hübner, [1824], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [54]. Type-species by monotypy ; **Prothoe franckii** Hübner, [1824], *ibid.* 2 : pl. [54].

PROTIALMENUS Waterhouse & Lyell, [1914], *Butts Australia* : 7, 126, 129. Type-species by original designation (: 129) : **Ialmenus ictinus** Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, *Lycaenidae* 1 (text) : 54 ; 2 (plates) : pl. 24, figs 7, 8 ♂, 6 ♀.

PROTODRYAS Reuss, 1928, *Int. ent. Z.* 22 : 146. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Argynnis kamala** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 156.

The name *Protodryas* was introduced to replace the name *Prodryas* Reuss, 1926, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PROTOGENES Mabille & Boullet, 1912, *Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris, *Zool.* (9) 16 : 92. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 98) : **Eudamus extrusus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, *Lep. Rhop.* (3) : 510, pl. 72, figs. 13, 14.

The name *Protogenes* Mabille & Boullet is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Protogenes* Häckel, 1865 (*Z. wiss. Zool.* 15 : 360) and also of *Protogenes* Saalmüller, 1884 (*Lep. Madagascar* (1) : 240). It was replaced by Lindsey in 1925 by the name *Vlasta*, but that name is itself invalid under the Law of Homonymy. It has since been replaced by the name *Rachelia* Hemming, 1964.

PROTOGONIOMORPHA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (1) (No. 4) : 23. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio anacardii** Linnaeus, 1858, *Sys. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 467.

PROTOGONIUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 100. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio fabius** Cramer, [1776], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 141, pl. 90, figs C, D.

The name *Protagonius* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Consul* Hübner, [1807].

PROTOGRAPHIUM Munroe, 1961, *Canad. Ent.*, Suppl. 17 : 18. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio leosthenes** Doubleday, 1846, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 18 : 372.

PRUSIANA Evans, 1937, *Entomologist* 70 : 38. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila prusias** Felder (C.), 1861, *S.B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* 43 : 44.

PSADILOPTERIS Stichel, 1930, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* 41 : 675 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Psalidopteris* Hübner, [1823]).

PSALIDOPTERIS Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : 17. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 258) : **Psalidopteris nycha** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* 2 : 17, pl. (49), figs 279, 280.

Scudder overlooked the fact that Hübner had placed two species in this genus and accordingly stated that the above was the type-species by monotypy. This misconception of Scudder's does not however invalidate his action in this matter (Article 69(a)(iii)).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Psalidopteris nycha* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia thucydides* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) - 323.

PSELNA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 77. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio piera* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465.

The name *Pselna* Billberg is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Haetera* Fabricius, 1807, as a replacement of which it was introduced entirely unnecessarily.

PSEUDACRAEA Westwood, [Sept. 1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 281. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 258) : **Papilio hirce** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 37, pl. 28, figs. 3, 4.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hirce* Drury is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio eurytus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 487.

PSEUDALETIS Druce, 1888, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **24** : 259. Type-species by original designation: **Pseudaletis agrippina** Druce, 1888, *ibid.* **24** : 259.

PSEUDALMENUS Druce, 1902, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1902** (vol. 2) (1) : 116. Type-species by original designation : **Ialmenus myrsilus** Westwood, [Dec. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 75, fig. 3 [text (*ibid.* (2) : 487), where treated as a *Thecla* species, published in April 1852].

PSEUDAMATHUSIA Honrath, 1886, *Corresp Bl. ent. Ver. Iris* **1** (3) : 91. Type-species by monotypy : **Pseudamathusia ribbei** Honrath, 1886, *ibid.* **1** (3) : 91, pl. 3, fig. 1.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pseudamathusia ribbei* Honrath is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Amathusia virgata* Butler, 1870 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 486).

PSEUDANAPHAEIS Bernardi, 1953, *Rev. franc. Ent.* **20** (1) : 50. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris gidica** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 131.

PSEUDARGYNNIS Karsch, 1892, *Ent. Nachr.* **18** (11/12) : 173. Type-species by monotypy : **Jaera duodecimpunctata** Snellen, 1872, *Tijdschr. Ent.* (2) **7** : 15, pl. 1, figs 1-3.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Jaera duodecimpunctata* Snellen is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Argynnis hegemon* Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 258.

PSEUDATHYMA Staudinger, 1891, *Iris* **4** (1) : 90. Type-species by monotypy : **Pseudacraea sibyllina** Staudinger, 1890, *loc. cit.* **3** : 338, pl. 3, fig. 8.

PSEUDERCHIA Kirby, 1892, *Syn. Cat. Lep. Het.* **1** : 410. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Erchia extranea** Walker, 1854, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 357.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Erchia extranea* Walker together with its generic name *Erchia* Walker, was (as explained in the note on that generic name) completely overlooked until recently. This was due mainly to the fact that Walker, the author of these names, and Kirby, the author of the replacement name *Pseuderchia*, erroneously believed that the taxon *Erchia extranea* was a moth, whereas it is in fact a Riodinid butterfly. It is now subjectively identified with the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Limnas barca* Hewitson, [1853].

The name *Pseuderchia* was introduced as a replacement for *Erchia* Walker, 1854, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PSEUDERESIA Butler, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1874** : 532. Type-species by original designation : **Pseuderesia catharina** Butler, 1874, *ibid.* **1874** : 532, pl. 11, figs 4, 5.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pseuderesia catharina* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pentila eleaza* Hewitson, [1873] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **5** : [86], pl. [45], figs 11, 12 3).

PSEUDERGOLIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 404. Type-species by monotypy : **Pseuderゴolis avesta** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.* (3) : 404.

PSEUDIOLAUS Riley, 1928, *Novit. zool.* **34** : 392. Type-species by original designation : **Pseudiolaus poultoni** Riley, 1928, *ibid.* **34** : 392.

PSEUDOARICIA Beuret, 1959, *Mitt. ent. Ges. Basel (N.F.)* **9** : 84. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus nicias** Meigen, 1829, *Syst. Beschr. europ. Schmett.* **2** (1) : 10, pl. 45, figs 3A, B ♂.

PSEUDOCAPYS Murray, 1935, *S. African Butterflies* : 106. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio thero** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 328.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio thero* Linnaeus is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as the same as *Papilio salmonneus* Stoll, [1781], the type-species of *Phasis* Hübner [1819], of which genus *Pseudocapys* is therefore a junior subjective synonym.

PSEUDOCHAZARA de Lesse, 1951, *Rev. franç. Lépid.* **13** (3/4) : 42. Type-species by original designation : **Hipparchia pelopea** Klug, 1832, *in Ehrenberg, Symbolae physie.*, Ins. **3**, sign. K : 1, pl. 29, figs 5, 6 ♂, 7, 8 ♀.

PSEUDOCHLIARIA Tytler, 1915, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **24** (1) : 139. Type-species by original designation : **Pseudochliaria virgoidea** Tytler, 1915, *ibid.* **24** (1) : 139, pl. 3, fig. 26 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pseudochliaria virgoidea* Tytler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hypolycaena virgo* Elwes, 1887 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 446).

PSEUDOCHRYSOPS Nabokov, 1945, *Psyche* **52** : 12. Type-species by original designation : **Hemiarğus bornoi** Comstock & Huntington, 1943, *Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* **45** : 102-104, pl. 1, figs 18, 19 ♀.

PSEUDOCOLADENIA Shirozu & Saigusa, 1962, *Nature Life Southeast Asia* **2** : 26. Type-species by original designation : **Coladenia dan fabia** Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europe Asia Australia Brit. Mus.* : 113.

The taxon which Evans had named *fabia* and which he had described as a subspecies of *Coladenia dan* (Fabricius, 1787) was raised to full specific rank by Shirozu & Saigusa in the paper cited above.

PSEUDOCOPAEDES Skinner & Williams, 1923, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **49** : 137. Type-species by original designation : **Copaedes eunus** Edwards, 1881, *Papilio* **1** : 47.

PSEUDODIPSAS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 243. Type-species by monotypy : **Thecla (Pseudodipsas) eone** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *ibid.* **4** : 243.

PSEUDOHAETERA Brown, 1942, *J. N. Y. ent. Soc.* **50** : 330. Type-species by original designation : **Haetera hypaesia** Hewitson, 1854, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **2** : 247, pl. 23, fig. 2.

PSEUDOHUPHINA Stoneham, 1940, *Bull. Stoneham Mus.*, Kitale, No. **40** : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris raffrayi** Oberthur, 1878, *Étud. ent.* **3** : 17, pl. 1, fig. 3.

PSEUDOHYPOLIMNAS Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma punctata** Leech, 1890, *Entomologist* **23** : 33.

When establishing this genus, Moore designated its type-species but did not provide a generic diagnosis. This deficiency was made good later in the same year [1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (34) : 208.

PSEUDOLIPTENA Stempffer, 1946, *Rev. franç. Ent.* **13** : 8. Type-species by original designation : **Pseudoliptena bitje** Stempffer, 1946, *ibid.* **13** : 9, pl. 1, fig. 12 (ups. & unds.), text-figs 1 (venation), 2 (♂ genit.).

As explained in a note prepared by myself in conjunction with M. H. Stempffer (1963, *Entomologist* **96** : 292-293) it later transpired that the holotype and sole known specimen of the nominal species *Pseudoliptena bitje* (now preserved in the Hope Department of Entomology, Oxford University) was an entirely artificial species, having no counterpart in nature. In his original description Stempffer had remarked that in general appearance and wing-pattern this specimen showed similarities with the Tetrarhanids but that the genitalia resembled those in *Liptena*; he added that the characters of the venation were unique among the Liptenines. The presence of this strange amalgam of characters was fully explained when it transpired that at some stage a Liptenine abdomen had been gummed on to the specimen in question in an ill-judged attempt, apparently, to repair that specimen after its abdomen had become detached. Following this discovery, the holotype of this nominal species was re-examined by M. Stempffer who concluded (a) that the thorax and wings of this specimen (which was in bad condition) belonged to a species of the genus *Anthene* Doubleday, 1847, which he identified as being probably *Anthene lachares* Hewitson, [1878] (i.e. *Lycenesthes lachares* Hewitson, [1878], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** : 225; *ibid.* **2** : pl. 91, figs. 33, 34) but (b) the abdomen from which the preparation of the genitalia had been made had been taken from a specimen of *Liptena modesta* Kirby, 1890 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **6** : 270). Thus, on the basis of current ideas the name *Pseudoliptena bitje* Stempffer, 1946, is a junior subjective synonym of *Lycenesthes lachares* Hewitson, [1878], and *Pseudoliptena* Stempffer a junior subjective synonym of *Anthene* Doubleday, 1847.

PSEUDOLUCIA Nabokov, 1945, *Psyche* **52** : 32. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena chilensis** Blanchard, [1852], in Gay, *Hist. nat. fis. Chile, Zool.* **7** : 37, pl. 3, figs 4a, 4b.

PSEUDOLYCAENA Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 80. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio marsyas** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

PSEUDOMANIOLA Weymer, 1890, in Weymer & Maassen, in Reiss & Stübel, *Reisen Sud.-Amer.*, Lep. : 107. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 25) : **Pseudomaniola euripides** Weymer, 1890, in Weymer & Maassen, in Reiss & Stübel, *ibid.*, Lep. : 108, pl. 3, fig. 10.

PSEUDOMANIOLA Röber, [1892], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 2) (5) : 222. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* (B) **12** : 23-24) : *Daedalma phloe* Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, loc. cit. Bd **1** (Th. 1) : 234; *ibid.* Bd **2** : pl. 84.

The name *Pseudomaniola* Röber is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Pseudomaniola* Weymer, 1890. This was quickly recognized by Röber who in a footnote to the last page of the index (: 284) replaced the name *Pseudomaniola* just published by himself (: 222) by the replacement name *Catargynnis*.

PSEUDOMECHANITIS Röber, 1930, *Ent. Z.* **44** : 20. Type-species through Section (a) (i) (nov. gen.) of Article 68 : **Pseudomechanitis paradoxa** Röber, *ibid.* **44** : 20, text-fig.

For over ten years it proved impossible to interpret this genus, but in 1941 (*Ent. News* **52** : 276-277) Forbes showed that the taxon represented by its type-species, *Pseudomechanitis paradoxa* Röber was the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Ceratinia limpida* Haensch, 1905 (*Berl. ent. L.* **50** (1/2) : 155). On this basis the name *Pseudomechanitis* Röber thus became a junior subjective synonym of *Hypothyris* Hübner, 1821.

PSEUDOMYLOTHRIS Neustetter, 1929, *Int. ent. Z.* **23** : 191. Type-species by monotypy : **Mylothris leonora** Krüger, 1928, loc. cit. **22** : 21.

PSEUDOMYRINA Druce, 1895, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1895** : 605. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina martina** Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) Suppl. : 3; *ibid.* **2** (plates) Suppl. : suppl. pl. 2, figs 70, 71 ♂.

PSEUDONACADUBA Stempffer, 1942, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **111** : 130. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena aethiops** Mabille, 1877, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **1877** : 219.

PSEUDONEPTIS Snellen, 1882, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **25** : 221. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio coenobita** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 247.

The name *Papilio coenobita* Fabricius for the type-species of this genus is invalid, for it is a junior homonym of *Papilio coenobita* Cramer, [1780] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (25) : 15, pl. 296, figs C, D). I have provided (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 144) the replacement name *Pseudoneptis ianthe*.

PSEUDONICA Kirby, [1901], in Wytsman's facsimile ed., Hübner, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** (Additional Notes) : 28. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Nica flavilla* Hübner, [1826], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [17].

Kirby introduced the name *Pseudonica* as a replacement for *Nica* Hübner, [1826], which he rejected on the ground that it was invalid as being a junior homonym of *Nika* Risso, 1816 (*Hist. nat. Crust.* : 84). The question of the criteria to be adopted for determining whether any two generic names were homonyms of one another was a matter of doubt, both when Kirby published this replacement, which was more than thirty years before the International Code of Berlin (1901), and also after the promulgation of that Code, until its revision by the London Congress in 1958. In the revised Code now in force it is provided (Article 56(a)) that any two generic names are not to be treated as homonyms of one another if they differ in spelling by a single letter. In consequence, (a) *Nica* Hübner and *Nika* Risso are not homonyms of one another, (b) *Nica* is not invalid under the Law of Homonymy, and (c) being, an available name is not in need of replacement. Accordingly, the replacement name *Pseudonica* Kirby is invalid, as a junior objective synonym of *Nica* Hübner.

PSEUDONOTIS Druce, 1894, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **13** : 252. Type-species by original designation : *Myrina antipha* Hewitson, [1869], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) Suppl. : 7 ; *ibid.* **2** (plates) Suppl. : suppl. pl. 6, figs 92, 93 ♂, 91 ♀.

The name *Pseudonotis* Druce is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hypochlorosis* Röber, [1892].

PSEUDONYMPHA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 31. Type-species by selection by Butler, Feb. 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194 : **Papilio hippia** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (19) : 48, pl. 222, figs C, D.

PSEUDOPHELES Bates, 1867, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **5** : 544. Type-species by monotypy : **Pseudopheles sericina** Bates, 1867, *ibid.* (3) **5** : 544.

PSEUDOPHIOTES Beuret, 1958, *Mitt. ent. Ges. Basel* (n.f.) **8** (6) : 100. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio baton** Bergstrasser, [1779], *Nom. Ins.* **3** : 18, pl. 60, figs 6 ♂, 7, 8 ♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio baton* Bergstrasser is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio hylacter* Bergstrasser, [1779] (*loc. cit.* **2** : 78, pl. 47, figs 7, 8 ♂). Although these names were published in the same year by the same author, the First Reviser principle cannot be applied in this case, for the fact that the name *Papilio hylactor* was published in vol. 2 of the *Nom. Ins.*, whereas the name *Papilio baton* was not published until vol. 3 makes it clear that that name has actual priority over the name *Papilio baton*.

PSEUDOPIERIS Godman & Salvin, [1890], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 187. Type-species by monotypy : **Pieris nehemia** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 528.

PSEUDOPONTIA Plötz, Sept. 1870, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **31** : 348. Type-species by monotypy : **Pseudopontia calabarica** Plötz, 1870, *ibid.* **31** : 348, pl. 2, figs 1a-f.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pseudopontia calabarica* Plötz is currently treated subjectively as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-

established nominal species *Globiceps paradoxa* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1869 (*Petites Nouvelles ent.* 1 (8) : [31]).

In addition to being the type-species of *Globiceps* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1869, the name of which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, the nominal species *Globiceps paradoxa* is the type-species of the replacement genus *Gonophlebia* Felder (R.), June 1870 (*Petites Nouvelles ent.* 2 (24) : 95). Thus, the names *Gonophlebia* and *Pseudopontia* are subjective synonyms of one another, the nominal species which are the respective type-species of these genera being considered to represent the same taxon. Both these names were published in 1870, *Gonophlebia* in June and *Pseudopontia* in September. Under the Law of Priority therefore *Pseudopontia* should be sunk as a junior subjective synonym of *Gonophlebia*. There would however be strong objections to the adoption of this course. For, whereas the name *Gonophlebia* is virtually unknown, the name *Pseudopontia* is in universal use for this isolated genus. It has moreover been taken as the base for the family-group name *Pseudopontiinae* which was established for this genus by Reuter as long ago as 1897.

In these circumstances, an application has been submitted to the Commission for the suppression of the name *Gonophlebia* Felder (R.) in the interests of nomenclatorial stability, thus making its junior subjective synonym *Pseudopontia* Plötz, the oldest available name for the genus here in question. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80, the existing usage of *Pseudopontia* as the name for this genus is here maintained, pending the publication of the decision of the Commission on the application referred to above.

PSEUDORATHORA Reuss, 1926, *Deuts. ent. Z.* 1926 (1) : 68. Type-species by monotypy : **Rathora isaeae** [sic] f. geogr. *isaeoides* Reuss, 1925, *Iris* 39 (4) : 218.

Reuss placed in this genus two nominal species, the above and also what he called " *isaea* Doubleday" (i.e. *Argynnis isaea* [sic] Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 174). This name was attributed by Doubleday to Gray by whom it had been published in a slightly different spelling in 1846 (*Argynnus isaea* Gray, 1846, *Descr. Lepid. Ins. Nepal* : 11). Both as published by Gray and as republished two years later by Doubleday, this name was a *nomen nudum*. So also it was when next republished, this time by Moore in 1857 (*in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy.* 1 : 156). Unfortunately, this name has been accepted by all subsequent authors as having been first validly published by one or other of the above authors. It is still far from clear by whom, when and where it was first validly published with a description or indication. This latter point is not of direct importance in the present connection, for, as will be seen from the foregoing particulars, the name " *isaea* Doubleday" cited by Reuss as the name of one of the species regarded by him as belonging to his new genus *Pseudorathora* was a *nomen nudum* and in consequence cannot be taken into consideration for selection as the type-species of this genus. Accordingly, *Rathora isaeae* (sic) f. geogr. *isaeoides* Reuss, 1926, was the sole duly established nominal taxon cited by Reuss as belonging to the genus *Pseudorathora* and is therefore its type-species by monotypy. By way of explanation, it should be added that in the paper of 1926 (68) in which the name *Pseudorathora* was published, Reuss gave structural reasons for the view that the taxon to which in the previous year he had given the species-group name *isaeoides* should be treated as a distinct species and not as a geographical form of *isaea*.

PSEUDOSARBIA Berg, 1897, *An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires* 5 : 256. Type-species by monotypy : **Pseudosarbia phoenicicola** Berg, 1897, *ibid.* 5 : 256 et Errata.

The specific name of the type-species was misspelled *phoenicicola* in the main text, but this was corrected to *phoenicicola* in the Errata published in the same Part of the above serial.

PSEUDOSCADA Godman & Salvin, [1879], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 1 : 55. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia pusio** Godman & Salvin, 1877, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1877 : 61.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ithomia pusio* Godman & Salvin is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Ithomia utilia* Hewitson, [1856] (*Ill. exot. Butts* 1 : [51], pl. [26], fig. 101).

PSEUDOSTEROMA Weymer, [1912], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 241. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 12 : 25) : **Steroma pronophila** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 475.

PSEUDOTERGUMIA Agenjo, 1947, *Graellsia* 5 (3) : [septuages. secund. Fam. 1]. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio fidia** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 12)* 1 (2) : 770.

PSEUDOTHECLA Strand, 1910, *Ent. Rundsch.* 27 : 162. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Thecla lunulata** Erschoff, 1874, *Mém. Soc. Amis Sci. nat. Moscou* 11 (No. 2) : 7, pl. 1, fig. 5 ♀ [commonly cited under the name of Erschoff's paper as "Fedschenko, *Reise Turkestan*".]

This name was introduced as a replacement for *Erschoffia* Tutt, [1907], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PSEUDOTHECLA Nabokov, 1945, *Psyche* 52 : 11. Type-species by original designation : *Thecla faga* Dognin, 1895, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 39 : 105.

The name *Pseudothecla* Nabokov is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Pseudothecla* Strand, 1910 (see above). It has been replaced by the name *Nabokovia* Hemming, 1960.

PSEUDOZIZEERIA Beuret, 1955, *Mitt. ent. Ges. Basel (n.f.)* 5 : 125. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena maha** Kollar, [1844], in Hügel's *Kashmir* 4 (2) : 422.

PSOLOS Staudinger, 1889, *Iris* 2 : 147 (a manuscript name published in a synonymy and therefore invalid under Article 11(d)).

When publishing the name *Astictopterus ulunda* in 1889 (*loc. cit.* 2 : 147) Staudinger remarked that he had received some males of this species under the name "*Psolos pulligo*" and some females under the name *ulunda*, the latter name being attributed by Mabille (as reported by Staudinger) to Plötz. The generic name *Psolos* and the two specific names cited above were at that time unpublished manuscript names. Staudinger adopted the specific name *ulunda* (still attributed to Plötz, though actually here published by himself for the first time) and placed the species in question in *Astictopterus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860. He did not adopt either of the other names mentioned in the note of Mabille's but he adopted the unfortunate course of citing each in the cross-heading bearing the name of this species, the generic name *Psolos* appearing in brackets—parentheses—after the name *Astictopterus* and the name *pulligo*—also in brackets (parentheses)—after the name *ulunda*. The name which Staudinger adopted for this species, namely *Astictopterus ulunda*, appeared in this heading in heavy black type, while the rejected manuscript names there cited—that is, the names *Psolos* and *pulligo*, appeared in italics.

Writing at a time when there was no provision in the Code regarding the status to be accorded to names published in synonymies and when it was commonly held permissible to bring such names into use, Evans in 1949 (*Cat. Hesp. Eur. Asia Australia* : 278) brought forward the name *Psolos* Staudinger, 1889 (of which he treated [*Astictopterus*] *ulunda* Staudinger as type-species by monotypy), employing it in place of the name *Sancus* de Niceville, 1891, till then employed for this genus. The resuscitation of names published in synonymies has since been prohibited in the Code (Article 11 (d)) and accordingly Evans's action is now seen to have been invalid, the name *Sancus* becoming once more the oldest (and the sole) name applicable to this genus.

PSOLOS Semper (G.), 1892, in Semper (C. G.), *Reis. Archipel. Philipp.* II, 5 (Schmett.). 1 (7) : 319 (a manuscript name published in a synonymy and therefore invalid under Article 11(d)).

Semper stated (correctly) that this was a name proposed by Mabille in manuscript ; he was clearly not aware that it had been published (though invalidly) by Staudinger in 1889. Semper did not himself adopt the name *Psolos*, doing no more than place that name in the synonymy of *Sancus* de Niceville. The only nominal species cited by Semper for *Sancus* and therefore for *Psolos* as interpreted by himself was *Tagiades pulligo* Mabille, 1876 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) 2 : 272 et Bull. : xxvi). This species would therefore have been the type-species of *Psolos* Semper, if that name had been available for zoological nomenclature. The

taxon represented by the foregoing nominal species is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Astictopterus jama* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 401). This nominal species is the type-species of the genus *Astictopterus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860.

PSOLOS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 87 (a manuscript name published in a synonymy and therefore invalid under Article 11(d)).

Like Semper in 1892, Watson in 1893 treated *Psolos* as a manuscript name of Mabille's and placed it as a doubtful synonym of *Saneus* de Nicewillie. He added with a note of interrogation that the type-species of *Psolos* was *Tagiades pulligo* Mabille, 1876. This species was definitely selected as the type-species of *Psolos* by Lindsey in 1925 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 99). As a name published in a synonymy, *Psolos* Watson is invalid. If *Psolos* Watson had not been unavailable on the above account, it would nevertheless have been invalid, both as a junior homonym of *Psolos* Semper, 1892—and, like that name, also of *Psolos* Staudinger, 1889, if that in turn had been an available name—and also as a junior objective synonym of *Psolos* Semper, 1892.

PSORALIS Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 133. Type-species by monotypy : **Psoralis sabaeus** Mabille, 1904, *ibid.* **17** (B) : 133.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Psoralis sabaeus* Mabille was treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds by Evans in 1955 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 172) as representing the same taxon as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pamphila idea* Weeks, 1901 (*Proc. New England zool. Club* **2** : 86). Further, Evans there identified with the last-mentioned nominal species *Pamphila artiei* Weeks, 1901 (*loc. cit.* **2** : 91). It may be supposed that in giving preference to the name *idea* over the name *artiei* Evans was influenced by the principle of page precedence, a principle at the time in question (1955) being commonly adopted. In the present revised Code (Article 24(a)) the relative precedence to be accorded to names such as the above, when published on the same date, depends on the choice of the First Reviser. No such choice had been made in this case before Evans (1955) and accordingly his action on that occasion ranks as a First Reviser choice and the specific name *idea* Weeks takes precedence over the name *artiei* Weeks.

PTEROGRAPHIUM Stichel, 1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 236. Type-species by original designation : **Pterographium aphaniodes** Stichel, 1910, *ibid.* **112** (A) : 237 *nota*.

PTERONYMIA Butler & Druce, 1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 96. Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia aletta** Hewitson, [1854], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [29], pl. [15], fig. 31.

PTEROTEINON Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 7, 124. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Hesperia laufella** Hewitson, [1868], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [110], pl. [58], figs 28, 29, 30.

The name *Pteroteinon* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Tanyptera* Mabille, 1877, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

PTEROURUS Scopoli, 1777, *Introd. Hist. nat.* : 433. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. **1871** : 64) : **Papilio troilus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 459.

PTEROXYS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 18, 29. Type-species by original designation : *Eudamus phanaeus* Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* **1** : 14.

In the same year as that in which Watson published the name *Pteroxyzs* for the present Hesperiid genus, Hampson established a new nominal genus of Psychid moths under the same name (*Pteroxyzs* Hampson, 1893 (*Ill. typ. Spec. Lep.-Het. Brit. Mus.* **9** : 68)). Fortunately, there is precise information as to the exact date of publication of each of these names : (a) The part of the volume for 1893 of the *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* containing the name *Pteroxyzs* Watson was—as I have been kindly informed by Mr. F. Martin Duncan—published on 1st June 1893 ; (b) As regards the name *Pteroxyzs* Hampson, there is a note by Hampson in his

copy in the British Museum of the volume in which it was published, stating that publication took place on 25th February 1893. Thus, the name *Pteroxys* Hampson has about three months' priority over the name *Pteroxys* Watson, which is therefore invalid under the Law of Homonymy. It has been replaced by the name *Orthophoetus* Watson, 1895.

PTERURUS Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci. 1871 : 64 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pterourus* Scopoli, 1777).

PTERYGOSPIDEA Wallengren, 1857, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (1) (No. 4) : 53. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston 10 : 260) : **Papilio ophion** Stoll, [1790], Aanhangs. Werk. Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer : 127, pl. 26, figs 4, 4c.

The name *Pterygospidea* was published by Wallengren as a new name on two occasions, first in 1857 (as shown above) and second, in 1858 (*Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh.*, Stockh. 15 : 83).

The taxon represented by *Papilio ophion* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio flesus* Fabricius, 1781 (*Spec. Ins.* 2 : 135).

PTOX Toxopeus, 1928, Tijdschr. Ent. 71 : 181, 184. Type-species by original designation : **Cyaniris catreus** de Niceville, 1895, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 9 : 276, pl. O, figs 20 ♂, 21 ♀.

PTYCHANDRA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, Wien. ent. Monats. 5 : 304. Type-species by monotypy : **Ptychandra lorquinii** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, ibid. 5 : 304–305.

PTYCHOPTERYX Wallengren, 1857, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (Pt 1) (No. 4) : 17. Type-species by monotypy : *Ptychopteryx bohemani* Wallengren, 1857, ibid. (n.f.) 2 (Pt 1) (No. 4) : 18.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ptychopteryx bohemani* Wallengren is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Teracolus subfasciatus* Swainson, [1833] (*Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 : pl. 115).

The name *Ptychopteryx* Wallengren is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Ptychopteryx* Leach, 1817 (in Brewster's *Edinb. Ency.* 12 (1) : 155).

PUDICITIA de Niceville, 1895, J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc. 9 (4) : 379. Type-species by original designation : **Parnara pholus** de Niceville, 1889, loc. cit. 4 : 172, pl. B, fig. 3 ♀.

PUNTA Evans, 1955, Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus. 4 : 265, 273. Type-species by original designation : **Punta punta** Evans, 1955, ibid. 4 : 273, pl. 72, fig. L.4 (♂ genit. ; 3 figs).

PURLISA Distant, 1881, Ent. mon. Mag. 17 : 245. Type-species by monotypy : **Iolaus (Purlisa) giganteus** Distant, 1881, ibid. 17 : 245.

By some strange inadvertence Distant republished the name *Purlisa* as the name of a new genus ("gen. nov.") in 1885 (*Rhop. malayana* : 234, 249), this being all the more strange in that he clearly indicated that he was aware both that he had himself published it in 1881 and also that it had subsequently been used by Waterhouse in 1882 (*Aid Ident. Ins.* 1 : pl. 46).

PUTLIA Moore, [1892], Lep. ind. 1 (12) : 287. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Zophoessa baladeva* Moore, [1866], Proc. zool. Soc. Lond. 1865 (3) : 769, pl. 41, fig. 5.

Moore introduced the name *Putlia* as a replacement for the name *Charma* Doherty, 1886, which he considered was a homonym of the older name *Charmus* Karsch, 1879 (*Mitt. münchen. ent. Ver.* 3 : 101, 104) and therefore invalid. At the time when Moore took this action the Code had not been adopted and even after its introduction there was still no clear provision as to the criteria to be adopted in determining whether any two generic names should be treated as homonyms of one another ; it was not until the publication in 1961 of the present revised text of the Code that a rule was introduced (Article 56(a)) that names differing in spelling by even a single letter are not to be treated as homonyms of one another. According-

ly, the name *Charma* Doherty is not a homonym of *Charmus* Karsch but is an available name. The replacement name *Putlia* Moore is therefore itself invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Charma* Doherty.

PUTSUIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (33) : 172 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Patsuia* Moore, [1898]).

The generic name here in question was spelled "*Patsuia*" when published in Part 32 of the *Lep. ind.*, but in the immediately following Part (Part 33) it was misspelled as "*Putsuia*". This misprint was corrected by Moore in the index of the same volume published in 1899 (*loc. cit.* **3** (36) : 253).

PYCINA Doubleday, [Aug. 1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 48, fig. 3. Type-species by monotypy : **Pycina zamba** (Boisduval MS.) Doubleday, [1849], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 48, fig. 3 [text (*ibid.* (2) : 305) by Westwood published in Nov. 1850].

PYCNOPHALLIUM Toxopeus, 1929, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **72** : 228. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 133) : **Polyommatus roxus** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 659.

This is one of a number of generic names published at the same time which Toxopeus indicated might in the end be published first in the serial *Treubia*. Full particulars in regard to this matter are given in the note on the name *Discolampa* Toxopeus. In fact, the contemplated publication in *Treubia* did not take place, and the present name was first published in the volume of the *Tijdschr. Ent.* cited above.

PYRAMEIDES Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.*, Anz. : 7 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pyrameis* Hübner, [1819]).

PYRAMEIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 33. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 260) : *Papilio atlanta* Linneus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 478.

The name *Pyrameis* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807.

PYRDALUS Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 44, 60. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio corbulo** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (30) : 122, pl. 354, fig. A.

PYRGUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 109. Type-species by selection by Westwood, 1841 (in Humphreys & Westwood, *Brit. Butts Transformations* (ed. 1) : 120) : **Papilio alveolus** Hübner, [1800-1803], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 92, figs 466, 467.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio alveolus* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

The name *Pyrgus* Hübner has been placed by the Commission by its Opinion 278 (1954, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **6** : 135-178) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 706.

PYRISITIA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 35, 44. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio proterpia** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 478.

PYRONIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 59. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 261) : **Pyronia tithone** Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 59 (as defined by the lectotype of *Papilio tithonus* Linnaeus, 1771 (*Mantissa Plant.* : 537), which by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 93) represents also the lectotype of the present nominal species).

The nominal species *Pyronia tithone* was established by Hübner upon the basis of bibliographical references to three previously established nominal species. In order to provide the concept represented by the nominal species *Pyronia tithone* Hübner with a determinate content and in order also to link that nominal species closely with *Papilio tithonus* Linnaeus, 1771 (the first of the previously established nominal species upon which *Pyronia tithone* Hübner is based), I designated in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 93) the lectotype of *Papilio tithonus* Linnaeus

or, if none of the syntypes of that nominal species has as yet been selected to be its lectotype, the syntype hereafter to be so selected, to be also the lectotype of *Pyronia tithone* Hübner.

PYROTHOIA Verity, 1929, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **98** : 348. Type-species by monotypy : *Pontia pyrothoe* Eversmann, 1832, *Nouv. Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **2** : 352, pl. 20, figs 3, 4 ♂.

The name *Pyrothoia* Verity is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Microzegris Alphéraky*, 1913.

PYRRHAGYRA Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. Lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 88 [also *id.*, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 32] (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pyrrhogyra* Hübner, [1819]).

PYRRHANAEA Röber, [Oct. 1888], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 2) (4) : 170, pl. 28. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio troglodyta* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 502.

The name *Pyrrhanaea* Röber is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Anaea* Hübner, [1819].

PYRRHOCALLES Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 143. Type-species by monotypy : **Pamphila antiqua** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1863, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **17** : 142.

PYRRHOCHALCIA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 85, 89. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 99) : **Papilio iphis** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 26, pl. 15, figs 3, 4.

PYRRHOGYRA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 43. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 261) : **Papilio tipha** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 776.

The name *Papilio tipha* Linnaeus is an Unjustified Emendation of the name *Papilio tiphus* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio tiphus* Linnaeus is currently treated as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio neaerea* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479). Since these names were published on the same date and in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser (Article 24(a)). In the present case this choice was made by Aurivillius in 1882 (*K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **19** (No. 5) : 97), who adopted the specific name *neaerea* Linnaeus, sinking *tiphus* Linnaeus as a synonym. The specific name *neaerea* Linnaeus, 1758, is therefore the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of the genus *Pyrrhogyra* Hübner.

PYRRHOPYGA Westwood, [1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 508 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pyrrhopuge* Hübner, [1819]).

For a time this incorrect spelling was fairly widely used by subsequent authors.

PYRRHOPYGE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 103. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 67) : *Papilio bixae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485, as defined by the specimen figured by Merian on plate 44 of the *Ins. surinam.* selected by Hemming (1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 110) to represent the lectotype ; a taxon bearing a name having precedence below the name *Papilio phidias* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) : 1 485), a name published on the same date and in the same work, by reason of the First Reviser choice made by Evans in 1951 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 7).

It was long believed that *Papilio bixae* Linnaeus, the type-species, was a species occurring both in America and in Africa, the specimens taken in those continents being superficially inseparable. In consequence, an entirely new situation arose when Bell discovered that the genitalia of the " *bixae* " taken in Africa differed widely from those of the " *bixae* " taken in America, for the question immediately arose as to which of these species was that to which in 1758 Linnaeus had given the name *Papilio bixae*. That species was established by Linnaeus

with a brief description and the citation of two bibliographical references. The question of the interpretation of the Linnaean data was examined by Evans in 1940 (*J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* **48** : 405-411), who pointed out (1) that the actual description given by Linnaeus might apply either to the American "bixae" or to the African "bixae", those species being superficially indistinguishable, (2) considered that the insect figured by Merian on plate 44 in the first of the references cited by Linnaeus should be regarded as being the American "bixae", in view especially of the American locality (Surinam) given by Merian, and (3) observed that the Petiver specimen cited in the second of the references given by Linnaeus represented an entirely different species, namely *Papilio tityrus* Fabricius, 1775, a species currently placed in the genus *Epargyreus* Hübner, [1819]. On this basis Evans concluded that it was the American "bixae" and not the African "bixae" to which the name *Papilio bixae* Linnaeus, 1758, was properly applicable. At the same time he cited the figures of the male genitalia of *Pyrrhopygæ* [sic] *latifasciata* Butler, 1873 (*Cist. ent.* **1** : 176) published by Bell in 1931 (*J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* **39** : 485) as being identical with those of *Papilio bixae*, as identified by himself, the taxa bearing these names being, in his opinion, conspecific with one another. Evans's solution of the "bixae" problem clearly fitted the known facts better than any other and was the best calculated to promote nomenclatorial stability. Nevertheless, the situation could not be regarded as being fully protected, so long as the nominal species *Papilio bixae* Linnaeus remained a nominal species based upon syntypes belonging to at least two different species. Accordingly, in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 110) I selected the specimen figured by Merian on her plate 44 (the figure relied upon by Evans for his identification) to be the lectotype of *Papilio bixae* Linnaeus.

When in 1951 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 8-9) Evans considered the *Pyrrhopygæ*-group as a whole, he re-affirmed his earlier view that the taxa represented by the name *bixae* Linnaeus and *latifasciata* Butler were conspecific with one another. Further, he treated both these taxa as subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio phidias* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485). This close association of *bixae* Linnaeus with *phidias* Linnaeus may be open to question on taxonomic grounds, for, as Evans himself admitted, these taxa differ from one another in the form of the male genitalia. This action by Evans (: 7) is however of importance from a nomenclatorial point of view, for, as the specific names *bixae* Linnaeus and *phidias* Linnaeus were published on the same date in the same work, Evans's action constitutes a First Reviser choice, according precedence to the specific name *phidias* Linnaeus over the name *bixae* Linnaeus.

It may be useful to note that the African species long known as "bixae" Linnaeus remained without a name of its own until in 1940 (*J. N.Y. ent. Soc.* **48** : 411) Evans gave it the name *Coeliades bixana*, basing it upon the description and figures which he had given of it in 1937 (*Cat. Afr. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 11, pl. 8, fig. C (*bixæ*) (3 figs of ♂ genit.)) when he still believed that it was the species to which Linnaeus had given the specific name *bixæ*, Evans then calling this species *Coeliades bixæ* (Linnaeus). Finally, it must be observed that the so-called African "bixæ" is not currently treated as belonging to the genus *Pyrrhopygæ* Hübner, [1819]. Indeed, the subfamily Pyrrhopyginae, of which *Pyrrhopygæ* is the type-genus, is now considered to be exclusively Neotropical in its distribution. The genus *Coeliades* Hübner, 1818, to which the African "bixæ", i.e. *bixana* Evans, is currently referred, is now placed in a small separate subfamily, the Coeliadinae, to which only seven genera are currently referred, two of these (including *Coeliades*) being confined to Tropical Africa, the remainder having their headquarters in the Indo-Oriental Region with (except in one case) extensions into the Palaearctic Region.

PYRRHOPYGOPSIS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer. Lep.-Rhop.* **2** : 634. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrrhopygæ** [sic] **socrates** Ménétriés, 1855, *Enum. Corp. Anim. Mus. imp. Acad. Sci. Petrov.*, Class. Ins. **1** : 96, pl. 4, fig. 8.

PYRRHOSIDIA Scudder, 1874, *Mem. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.* **2** : 346 nota. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia mystic** Edwards, 1863, *Proc. ent. Soc. Philad.* **2** : 15, pl. 1, figs 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

The type-species of this genus was given the name *Hesperia mystic* twice in the same year, once (as shown above) by Edwards, who was its original author in manuscript, and once by Scudder (April 1863, *Proc. Essex Inst.* **3** : 172). This name as published by Scudder has a few months' priority over its counterpart as published by Edwards.

PYRRHOSTICTA Butler, 1872, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 86. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio laetitia** Butler, 1872, *ibid.* **1** : 84.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio laetitia* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio archytas* Hopffer, 1866 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **27** : 28). In its turn, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio archytas* Hopffer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio cleotas* Gray, 1832, in Griffith's Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* **15** : 673, pl. 86 ♂.

PYTHONIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 111. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 97) : **Papilio jovianus** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 213, pl. 392, figs L, M.

QUADRUS Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 99. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cerialis** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 213, pl. 392, figs N, O.

Following an erroneous type-selection by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 262), *Papilio cerialis* Stoll was treated by many authors as being the type-species of the genus *Pythonides* Hübner, [1819], until in 1925 Lindsey pointed out that the true type-species of *Pythonides* was *Papilio jovianus* Stoll by selection by Butler in 1870. This correction of the type-species of *Pythonides* left *Papilio cerialis* Stoll without a generic name and it was to make good this deficiency that Lindsey introduced the name *Quadrus*.

QUEDARA Swinhoe, 1919, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (9) **3** : 316. Type-species by original designation : **Quedara comoplea** Swinhoe, 1919, *ibid.* (9) **3** : 317.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Quedara comoplea* Swinhoe is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Plesioneura monteithi* Wood-Mason & de Nicewillie, 1886 (*J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** : 391, pl. 18, figs 3, 3a ♀).

QUERCUSIA Verity, 1943, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **2** : 343. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio quercus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

QUINTA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 265, 274. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus cannae** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 203.

RACHELIA Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 143. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Eudamus extrusus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 510, pl. 72, figs 13, 14.

Rachelia was introduced as a replacement for *Protagenes* Mabille & Boullet, 1912, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. In 1925 Lindsey published the replacement name *Vlasta*, but that name also is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. [The name *Rachelia* is based upon the Christian name of my elder daughter.]

RACTA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 47, 79. Type-species by original designation : **Racta racta** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 80, pl. 58, fig. I.14 (♂ genit. 3 figs).

RADENA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 3. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio similis** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 479.

Up till the year 1946 the name *Radena* Moore was invalid as being a junior objective synonym of *Euploea* Fabricius, 1807, of which also *Papilio similis* Linnaeus was the type-species. In that year the Commission used its Plenary Powers to set aside the designation (by Scudder, 1875) of the above species as the type-species of *Euploea* Fabricius, that species never having been used in that sense. By this Ruling, which was given in the Commission's Opinion 163 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 335-346), *Radena* Moore ceased to be a junior objective synonym of *Euploea* Fabricius and became a nomenclatorially available name.

RAGADIA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 376. Type-species by monotypy : **Euptychia crisia** Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 21, pl. [117], figs 675, 676.

RAHINDA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 56. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio hordonia* Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk. Uitg. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 149, pl. 33, figs 4, 4D.

The name *Rahinda* Moore is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Pantoperia* Hübner, [1819].

RAMASA Hulstaert, 1931, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **193** : 137 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Pramasa* Moore, 1883).

RAMBURIA Warren, 1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **74** : 15. Type-species by original designation : *Pyrgus antonia* Speyer, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 342.

The name *Ramburia* Warren is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Ramburia* Robineau-Desvoidy, 1851 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) **9** : 189).

RANGASA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49, 65. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias dunya** Doubleday, [1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 44, fig. 3 [text (*ibid.* (2) : 291) by Westwood published in October 1850].

RANGBIA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* **1** (10) : 232. Type-species by original designation : **Debis scanda** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 218.

RAPALA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 105. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla varuna** Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 91.

RAPHICERA Röber, [1880], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 2) (5) : 202 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Raphicera* Butler, 1867).

RASALIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma gracilis** Kirsch, 1885, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1885** : 276, pl. 19, fig. 4.

When establishing this genus, Moore designated a type-species but gave no generic diagnosis. This deficiency he made good in the following year ([1899], *loc. cit.* **4** (39) : 44).

RASUMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 282. Type-species by original designation : **Calliploea violetta** Butler, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **18** : 242.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Calliploea violetta* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Euploea guerini* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], (*Reise Fregatte "Novara"* (2) : 332).

RATHINDA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 99. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio amor** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 518.

RATHORA Moore, [1900], *Lep. ind.* **4** (48) : 241. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio lathonia** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 481.

The name *Rathora* Moore is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Issoria* Hübner, [1819]. Moore erroneously supposed that the type-species of *Issoria* was the quite different species (*Papilio egista* Cramer), then selected by himself—invalidly because *Papilio lathonia*

Linnaeus had been validly selected as the type-species of *Issoria* by Scudder as far back as 1875.

RAUSUMA Fruhstorfer, [1910], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 235 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Rasuma* Moore, 1883).

RAVADEBA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 244. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cleona** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (32) : 173, pl. 377, fig. F.

By First Reviser choices made in 1937 (*Lep. Cat.* **78** : 134–135) Bryk accorded to *Ravadeba* Moore precedence above the following names published in the same paper and on the same date : *Asthipa* Moore, 1883 ; *Bahora* Moore, 1883 ; *Phirdana* Moore, 1883.

RAVADEBRA Rothschild, [1892], *Iris* **5** : 431 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ravadeba* Moore, 1883).

RAVENNA Shirozu & Yamamoto, 1956, *Sieboldia* **1** (4) : 360. Type-species by original designation : *Zephyrus niveus* Nire, 1920, *Zool. Mag.*, Tokyo **32** : 375.

RAYWARDIA Tutt, [1908], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 484. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio telicanus* Lang, 1789, *Verz. Schmett. Gegend Augsburg* (ed. 2) : 47.

The portion of volume 2 of Tutt's work containing the name *Raywardia* appeared in April 1908 ; the same name was published as new by Tutt for a second time two months later (June 1908, *Ent. Rec.* **20** (6) : 143).

The name *Raywardia* was introduced by Tutt as a replacement for the name *Langia* Tutt [1906], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Tutt did not realize when he introduced the name *Langia* in 1906 for *Papilio telicanus* Lang that that species was already the type-species of a genus bearing an available name, namely *Syntarucus* Butler [1901], and therefore that his name *Langia* was not required, it being a junior objective synonym of *Syntarucus* Butler. Its replacement *Raywardia* Tutt is objectively invalid for the same reason.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio telicanus* Lang is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being either the same as, or as a subspecies of, the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio pirithous* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 790).

REKOA Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 198. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio meton** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 15, pl. 201, figs D, E.

REMELANA Moore, [June] 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 37. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia jangala** Horsefield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 113.

REMELANA Distant [Aug. 1884, *Rhop. malayana*] : 244, 246 (invalid under Article 11(d)).

Distant introduced this name as " *Remelana* M.S." in the synonymy *Tajuria* Moore, [1881], where therefore it will need to stand as an objectively invalid junior synonym.

REMELLA Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 39. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Hesperia remus** Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 434.

The name *Remella* was introduced as a replacement for *Perimeles* Godman, [1900], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

REPENS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 86, 115. Type-species by original designation : **Repens repens** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 115, pl. 60, fig. J. 21/1 (♂ genit. ; 3 figs).

REVADEBRA Grose-Smith, 1895, *Novit. zool.* **2** : 77 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ravadeba* Moore, 1883).

REVERDINIA Warren, 1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **74** : 15. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrgus staudingeri** Speyer, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 344.

REVERDINUS Ragusa, 1919, *Nat. sciil.* **23** (7/12) : 172. Type-species by selection by Lindsey, 1925 (*Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 100) : **Papilio altheae** Hübner, [1800-1803], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 90, figs 452, 453.

The name *Papilio altheae* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio altheae* Esper, [1783] (*Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) *Forts. Tagschmett.* : 149). It has been renamed *Carcharodus imperator* Hemming, 1934 (*Stylops* **3** : 99). The taxon bearing the above names is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia floccifera* Zeller, 1847, *Isis* **1847** : 286—at the species-level, though not at the subspecies-level.

RHABDODRYAS Godman & Salvin, [1889], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 146. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio trite** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 469.

RHABDOIDES Scudder, 1889, *Butts East. U.S. Canada* (3) (12) : 185. Type-species by monotypy : **Eudamus cellus** Boisduval & Leconte, [1837], *Hist. nat. icon. Lép. Chenilles Amer. Sept.* : pl. 73, 4 figs [no text published].

RHABDOMANTIS Holland, 1898, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 44. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia galatia** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 36.

RHADINOPTERA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1922, *Mélanges lèp.* **1** : 71. Type-species by selection by Riley (1924, *Entomologist* **57** : 68) : *Ithomia nephele* Bates, 1862, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** (3) : 548.

The taxon represented by *Ithomia nephele* Bates is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Ithomia edessa* Hewitson, [1854], *Ill. exot. Butts* **1** : [33], pl. [17], fig. 42 ♀.

The name *Rhadinoptera* Ferreira d'Almeida is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Heterosais* Godman & Salvin, [1880].

RHAPHICERA Butler, 1867, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **19** : 164. Type-species by selection by Butler (Feb. 1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 196) : **Lasiommata satricus** Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 64, fig. 4 [text (*ibid.* (2) : 387) by Westwood published in 1851].

RHAPHICEROPSIS Sharpe, [August] 1894, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1894** (3) : 336. Type-species by original designation : **Rhaphiceropsis pringlei** Sharpe, 1894, *ibid.* **1894** : 336, pl. 19, figs 1, 2.

RHETUS Swainson, [1829], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **1** (7) : pl. 33. Type-species through Section (d) (tautonymy) of Article 68 : **Papilio rhetus** Cramer, [1775], *Uttl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 98, pl. 63, fig. C.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio rhetus* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio arcius* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 409).

RHINELEPHAS Toxopeus, 1927, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **70** : 259. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena cyanicornis** Snellen, 1892, *loc. cit.* **34** : 146.

The name *Rhinelephas* was described by Toxopeus as new on two occasions, the first being that cited above, the second in 1928 (*Tijdschr. Ent.* **71** : 257).

RHINOPALPA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), Dec. 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 399. Type-species by monotypy : **Rhinopalpa fulva** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *ibid.* **4** : 399.

The name *Rhinopalpa* was published again as new in 1861 (*Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **82** (No. 3) : 49), this time by Felder (C.). This must have been due to some inadvertence, for Felder gave a reference to the paper in which in the previous year he had published this name jointly with Felder (R.).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Rhinopalpa fulva* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Vanessa eudoxia* Guérin-Ménéville, 1840 (*Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.)* **3** : 44). In its turn the taxon represented by the nominal species *Vanessa*

eudoxia is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio polynice* Cramer, [1779] [*Util. Kapellen* 3 (17) : 4, pl. 195, figs D, E].

RHINTHON Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 530. Type-species by original designation : **Proteides chiriquensis** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) 3 : 127, fig. 1 ♂.

The taxon represented by *Proteides chiriquensis* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia osca* Plötz, 1883 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* 44 : 48), which in turn is considered to represent a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Goniloba cubana* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865 (*Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 19 : 55).

RHIPHEUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illust.* (2) 3 (28) : pl. 131. Type-species by monotypy : **Rhipheus dasycephalus** Swainson, [1833], *ibid.* (2) 3 (28) : pl. 131.

The nominal species *Rhipheus dasycephalus* Swainson (a replacement for the nominal species *Papilio rhipheus* Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* 2 : index et 40) is based upon the figure of a moth with the antennae of a butterfly. Swainson himself believed that the figure represented a true species belonging—as he explained in a note to plate 125—to the family Papilionidae.

RHODOCERA Boisduval & Leconte, [1830], *Hist. nat. icon. Lép. Chenilles Amér. sept.* (8) : 70. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* 3 : 431) : *Papilio rhamni* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 470.

The name *Rhodocera* Boisduval & Leconte is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Gonepteryx* [Leach], [1815].

Through a mistaken belief that Butler in 1870 (*Cistula ent.* 1 : 35) was the first author to select a type-species for this genus, the nominal species *Mancipium menippe* Hübner, [1818], has been treated by some authors as the type-species. Since the clearing-up of this misconception the above species has been made the type-species of a new genus, *Klotsius* Hemming, 1964.

RHODUSSA Ferreira d'Almeida, 1939, *Rev. Ent.*, R. de J. 10 (2) : 278. Type-species by original designation : **Ceratinia pamina** Haensch, 1905, *Berl. ent. Z.* 50 : 150.

RHOPALOCAMPTA Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (1) (No. 4) : 47. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 263) : *Papilio forestan* Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (33) : 210, pl. 391, figs E, F.

The name *Rhopalocampta* Wallengren is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Coeliades* Hübner, 1818.

RIDENS Evans, 1952, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 40, 80. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus ridens** Hewitson, 1876, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 18 : 349.

RINDAHARA Kirby, [1882], in *Zool. Rec.* 18 (year 1881) (Ins.) : 165 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Bindahara* Moore, [1881]).

RIODINA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 430. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio lysippus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 484.

The name *Riodina* was introduced by Westwood as a replacement for the name *Erycina* Fabricius, 1807, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

RIPHEUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 (28) : pl. 125 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Rhipheus* Swainson, [1833]).

As already explained in the note on *Rhipheus* Swainson, the type-species of that genus is not a butterfly.

RISTIA Gagarin, 1936, *Revista syniatrica*, R. de J. **1936** (1/2) : 8. Type-species by monotypy : **Ristia tigrina** Gagarin, 1936, *ibid.* **1936** (1/2) : 8.

RITRA de Nicewille, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 411 *nota*. Type-species by original designation : **Sithon aurea** Druce, 1873, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1873** : 352, pl. 33, fig. 1.

RODINIA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 430. Type-species by selection by Stichel (1910, *Bevl. ent. Z.* **54** (1/2) : 42) : **Erycina calphurnia** Saunders, 1850, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **5** (9) : 221.

ROEBERELLA Strand, 1932, *Folia zool. hydrobiol.*, Riga **4** (1) : 145. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Lemonias calvus** Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Bd 1* (Th. 1) : 259 ; *ibid.* Bd **2** : pl. 92.

The name *Roeberella* was introduced by Strand as a replacement for *Drepanula* Röber [1892], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

ROHANA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 27. Type-species by original designation : **Apatura parisatis** Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 306 *nota*.

ROMALAEOSOMA Röber, [1888], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Bd 1* (Th. 2) (4) : 162 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Romaleosoma* Blanchard, 1840).

ROMALEOSOMA Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 448. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio eleus** Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 14, pl. 12, figs 1, 2.

ROS WELLIA Fox, 1948, *Ent. News* **59** : 131. Type-species by original designation : **Athesis acrisione** Hewitson, 1869, *Descr. Equat. Lepid. Buckley* : 12.

RUMICIA Tutt, [May] 1906, *Ent. Rec.* **18** : 131. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio phlaeas** Linnaeus, 1761, *Fauna svec.* (ed. 2) : 285.

Tutt published the name *Rumicia* as a new name twice in 1906, first, in May in the serial cited above, second in volume 1 (: 314, 326) of his *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* in a Part published in July.

The name *Rumicia* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Lycaena* Fabricius, 1807.

RURALIS Tutt, [1906], *Ent. Rec.* **18** : 130. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio betulae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

Tutt erroneously supposed that *Ruralis* had been introduced in a binomial sense by Barbut in 1781 (*Gen. Ins.* : 173) and that he had designated the above species as the type-species. In actual fact, Barbut, who was not a binomialist, did neither of these things. The name is attributable to Tutt, by whom it was first validly published.

The name *Ruralis* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Thecla* Fabricius, 1807.

RUSALKIA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 306. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Oreas marathon** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte " Novara "*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 305, pl. 38, figs 23, 24 (a taxon bearing a name having precedence by a First Reviser choice made by Seitz) ([1916], *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 662) over the following name published in the same year and in the same work, *Oreas ctesiphon* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 305.

Kirby introduced the name *Rusalkia* as a replacement for *Oreas* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. At that time *Oreas* was without a type-species, and Kirby did not designate a type-species for *Rusalkia*. These genera remained without type-species until in 1964 (*Annot. Lep.* (4) : 130) I selected *Oreas marathon* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) as the type-species of *Oreas* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), thus making that species automatically under Article 67 (i) the type-species of *Rusalkia* Kirby also.

RUSTICUS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio argus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 483.

The name *Rusticus* Hübner, as of the *Tentamen*, is invalid through the action of the Com-

mission in rejecting the *Tentamen* for nomenclatorial purposes by the Ruling given in its *Opinion 97*. The action so taken was completed, so far as the present name is concerned, by the Commission in 1954 when by its *Opinion 278* it placed *Rusticus* Hübner of the *Tentamen* on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 85.

If the name *Rusticus* Hübner of the *Tentamen* had been a duly available name, it would have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Plebejus Kluk*, 1802.

RUSTICUS Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pls [102], [104]. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Entomologist* 67 : 156) : *Papilio gnidus* Fabricius, 1787, *Man-tissa Ins.* 2 : 64.

The rejection by the Commission of Hübner's *Tentamen* and the consequent rejection of the new names introduced in it made it necessary to re-examine the literature in order to determine by whom, when and where the names in question were first subsequently published. In the case of the name *Rusticus*, it was found that it was first subsequently published by Hübner on the legends of nine plates in volume 1 of his work the *Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge*. At the time when the relative dates of publication of these plates were not known and it was necessary in consequence to treat them all as having been published on the same date, I selected (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 199) as the type-species of *Rusticus* the nominal species *Rusticus calanus* Hübner, depicted on Hübner's plate [100] of the *Sammlung*. With the acquisition of additional information it was found that pl. [100] figuring the above species was published in 1809 but that two of the plates figuring species referred to *Rusticus* in the *Sammlung* had been published in 1807. This discovery, showed that *Rusticus calanus* (figured on pl. [100]) was not one of the originally included species of this genus and therefore that its selection (1933) as type-species was invalid. In order to correct the position, I thereupon (1934) selected *Papilio gnidus* Fabricius, shown on pl. [104], the second of the two plates published in 1807 to be the type-species of this genus.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio gnidus* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio cupido* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 482), the type-species of *Helicopis* Fabricius, 1807. This at once brought up a doubt as to the relative precedence to be accorded to the generic names *Rusticus* Hübner and *Helicopis* Fabricius, both—as was now seen—having been published in the same year (1807) on unknown dates. The name *Helicopis* is a very well-known name, whereas *Rusticus*, as applied in this sense was virtually unknown. Accordingly, in 1935 a request was submitted to the Commission for a Ruling securing that precedence should be given to *Helicopis* Fabricius over *Rusticus* Hübner. This request was granted by a Ruling given under the Plenary Powers in the Commission's *Opinion 137* published in 1942. In 1954 the Commission completed and clarified the action taken in this case by a Ruling given in its *Direction 4*, in which it expressly ruled that *Rusticus* Hübner (of the *Sammlung*) was to be treated as having been suppressed under the Plenary Powers for the purposes of the Law of Priority in *Opinion 137*, but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. At the same time the name *Rusticus* Hübner, [1807], so suppressed, was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 213.

SABALASSA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 217. Type-species by monotypy : **Hestia electra** Semper, 1878, *Verh. Ver. Naturw. Unterh. (HeimatForsch.) Hamburg* 3 : 106.

SABANIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* 3 (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma speciosa** Staudinger, 1889, *Iris* 2 (1) : 70.

When establishing this nominal genus, Moore designated a type-species but did not provide a generic diagnosis. This deficiency was made good by Moore later in the same year ([1898], *loc. cit.* 3 (37) : 208).

This generic name was formerly considered to be invalid, as being a junior homonym of

Sabanea Gray, 1847 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** (173) : 152), but this view is incorrect under the "one-Letter-Difference" Rule now embodied in Article 56(a) of the Code.

The name **Sabania** Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name **Parathyma** Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 80), when I accorded precedence to the name **Sabania** Moore below the name **Parathyma** Moore.

SABANOSA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 269. Type-species by monotypy : **Euploea cratis** Butler, 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1866** : 297, 298, fig. 1.

SABATOGA Staudinger, 1897, *Iris* **10** : 143. Type-species by monotypy : **Sabatoga mirabilis** Staudinger, 1897, *ibid.* **10** : 143, pl. 5, fig. 2.

SABERA Swinhoe, 1908, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1908** (1) : 30. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia caesina** Hewitson, 1866, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 491.

SABINA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 86, 114. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia sabina** Plötz, 1882, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **44** : 27–28.

SABIRIA Röber, [1892], *in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, Exot. Schmett. Bd.* **2** (6) : 232 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Saribia* Butler, 1878).

SACRATOR Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 205, 222. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia sacrator** Godman & Salvin, 1870, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1879** : 154, pl. 14, fig. 8.

SADARGA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 157. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis gotama** Moore, 1857, *in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 232.

SADENGIA Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* **5** (59) : 213. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio nephelus** Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 210.

SAGARITIS Hübner, [1821], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [43]. Type-species by monotypy : *Sagaritis orseis* Hübner, [1821], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [43].

The specific name *orseis* Hübner used for the type-species is an Unjustified Emendation of the name *orsis* Drury (*Papilio orsis* Drury, [1782] *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 20, pl. 16, fig. 3).

The name *Sagaritis* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Sagaritis* Billberg, 1820 (*Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 134), a name bestowed by Billberg on a genus of the Class Crustacea.

SAINIA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 260. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio protenor** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 77, pl. 49, figs A, B.

SAIS Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 10. Type-species by selection by Bates, 1862 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** (3) : 527) : **Papilio rosalia** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (21) : 89, pl. 246, fig. B.

SALACIA Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 25. Type-species by monotypy : *Salacia phyllodoce* Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : 25, pl. [59], figs 339, 340.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Salacia phyllodoce* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio harschina* Herbst, 1792 (*in Jablonsky, Natursyst. Ins.*, Schmett. **5** : 26, pl. 83, figs 5, 6).

The name *Salacia* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Salacia* Lamouroux, 1816 (*Hist. Polyp.* : 212). It has been replaced by the name *Scada* Kirby, 1871.

SALAMIS Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **2** (2) : 194 (repaged offprint as *Faun. ent. Madagascar*, Lép. : 46). Type-species by monotypy : **Salamis augustina** Boisduval, 1833, *ibid.* **2** (2) : 195 [no plate] (separate as above : 47, pl. 8, fig. 1).

SALATIS Evans, 1952, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 135, 141. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio salatis** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 215, pl. 393, fig. E.

SALATURA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 5. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio genuita** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 23, pl. 206, figs C, D ♂.

SALATURIA Swinhoe, 1893, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 268 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Salatura* Moore, [1880]).

SALETARA Distant, 1885, *Rhop. malayana* : 287, 316. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris nathalia** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 285.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pieris nathalia* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Pieris panda* Godart, [1819], (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 147).

SALIANA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 400, 442. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio salius** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 197, pl. 68, fig. E.

SALLYA Hemming, 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 139. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : **Crenis madagascariensis** Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. nat. Hist. nat.*, Paris **2** (2) : 196.

The name *Sallya* was introduced as a replacement for the name *Crenis* Boisduval, 1833, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

SALPINX Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 17. Type-species by monotypy ; **Limnas nemertes** Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [26].

SAMANTA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 166. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis malsara** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 231.

SAMENTA Fruhstorfer, [1911], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 342 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Samatra* Moore, 1880).

SAMUNDRA Moore, [1891], *Lep. ind.* **1** (8) : 162. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis anaxiooides** Marshall & de Niceville, 1883, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **1** : 107, 130.

SANCUS de Niceville, 1891, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **6** : 395. Type-species by original designation : **Astictopterus subfasciatus** Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (4) : 842.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Astictopterus subfasciatus* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Tagiades fuligo* Mabille, 1876, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **2** : 271, *Bull.* : xxvi.

SANDIA Clench & Ehrlich, 1960, *Ent. News* **71** : 138. Type-species by original designation : **Callophrys (Sandia) mcfarlandi** Clench & Ehrlich, 1960, *ibid.* **71** : 139, 138.

SAPAEA Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 177, 179. Type-species by original designation (: 179) : **Leucochitonea bicolor** Trimen, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 180.

SAPARONA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias cibaritis** Hewitson, 1874, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **14** : 358.

When Moore established this nominal genus, he designated a type-species but gave no generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency later in the same year ([1897] (*loc. cit.* **3** (28) : 85)).

SAPE Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, *Bull. C. R.* : lxvii. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 48) : **Sape lucidella** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.*, **35**, *Bull. C. R.* : lxvii.

The interpretation of the nominal species *Sape lucidella* Mabille was a matter of doubt until it was shown by Evans that the taxon represented by this nominal species was the same as

that to which later the name *Sarangesa ganyi* was given by Bethune-Baker (1906, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (7) **17** : 109).

SAPHARA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 297. Type-species by original designation : *Euplaea* [sic] *treitschkei* Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faune ent. **1** (Lépid.) : 98.

SARANGESA Moore, [Dec. 1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (14) : 176. Type-species by monotypy : *Sarangesa albicilia* Moore, [1881], *ibid.* **1** (4) : 176, pl. 68, figs 5, 5a.

When establishing this genus Moore designated as the type-species what he called "*S. purendra*" and included in it only the nominal species *Sarangesa albicilia* then named and described for the first time. This type-designation is however invalid, for at that time the name *Sarangesa purendra* was no more than a manuscript name, not being published with a description until June 1882 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 162). Thus, the only duly established nominal species placed in *Sarangesa* by Moore in 1881 was *Sarangesa albicilia* Moore which becomes therefore the type-species by monotypy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Sarangesa albicilia* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Sarangesa dasahara* Moore, [1866] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 787).

SARBARIA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 258. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio polycitor* Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 205.

SARBIA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 11, 13. Type-species by original designation : *Hesperia xanthippe* Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) 92 : 734.

SAREGA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 133. Type-species by monotypy : *Sarega staurus* Mabille, 1904, *ibid.* **17** (B) : 133.

SARIBIA Butler, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **2** : 289. Type-species by original designation : *Emesis tepahi* Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **2** (2) : 175 [repaged offprint as *Faun. ent. Madagascar*, Lépid. : 27, pl. 3, fig. 4].

SARMENTOIA Waterhouse, 1902, *Index zool.* 1800–1900 : 335 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Sarmientoia* Berg, 1897).

SARMIENTOIA Berg, 1897, *Ann. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires* **5** : 249. Type-species by original designation : *Dyscophus faustinus* Burmeister, 1878, *Descr. phys. Rép. Argentine* **5**, Lép. (1) : 291, pl. 9, fig. 11.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Dyscophus faustinus* Burmeister is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Eudamus phaselis* Hewitson, 1867, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* **1** : 14.

SAROBIA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 260. Type-species by original designation : *Euploea grayi* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 346.

SAROTA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 424. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 265) : *Papilio chrysus* Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (32) : 178, pl. 380, figs D, E.

It may usefully be noted that the name *Sarota* Westwood is the correct name for—and, indeed, the only available name applicable to—the genus to which Stichel (1930, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* **40** : 527, 530) mistakenly applied the name *Charis* Hübner, [1819].

SARROMIA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 67, fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Sarromia obsoleta** Westwood, [May, 1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : pl. 67, fig. 5 [text (: 402) published in July 1851], this species there being placed in the genus *Lymanopoda* Westwood, [1851].

The name *Lymanopoda* was introduced by Westwood on the same plate (pl. 67) of Double-

day's *Gen. diurn. Lep.* as the name *Sarromia* here in question. As these names were published on the same date in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends upon the choice made by the First Reviser. This matter is of some importance in the case of these names which are currently treated as being subjective synonyms of one another, the name *Lymanopoda* being in general use, while the name *Sarromia* is virtually forgotten. Fortunately, in this case the First Reviser gave preference to *Lymanopoda*, sinking *Sarromia*. This was Westwood himself when, as shown above, he dealt with these names in the text (p. 402) of Doubleday's *Gen. diurn. Lep.* in July 1851.

SARTHUSIA Verity, 1943, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* 2 : 20. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus sartus** Staudinger, 1886, *Stett. ent. Ztg* 47 : 202.

SARTORA Swinhoe, [1912], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* 9 (106) : 229. Type-species by original designation : **Ismene ionis** de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* 9 : 403, pl. Q, fig. 61 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ismene ionis* de Niceville is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Ismene nestor* Möschler, 1878 (*Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* 48 : 208). In its turn, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Ismene nestor* is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Ismene iluska* Hewitson, [1867], (*Ill. exot. Butts* 4 : [103], pl. [55], figs 10, 11).

SARTORIA Evans, 1932, *Ident. ind. Butts* (ed. 2) : 303 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Sartora* Swinhoe, [1912]).

SASAKIA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (26) : 39. Type-species by original designation : **Dia-dema charonda** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [30], pl. [15], figs 2 ♂, 3 ♀.

SATADRA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, 53 (1) : 38. Type-species by original designation : **Amblypodia atrax** Hewitson, 1862, *Specimen Cat. Lep. Lycaenidae Brit. Mus.* : 13, pl. 7, figs 80, 82 ♀.

SATANGA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 297. Type-species by monotypy **Euploea eupator** Hewitson, [1858], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [23], pl. [12], fig. 1.

SATARUPA Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1866 (3) : 780. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 265) : **Satarupa gopala** Moore, [1866], *ibid.* 1865 (3) : 780, pl. 42, fig. 1.

SATOA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1880 (4) : 157. Type-species by monotypy : **Mycalesis maianaeas** Hewitson, [1864], *Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [87], pl. [44], figs 27, 28.

SATSUMA Murray, 1875, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 11 : 168. Type-species by monotypy : *Lycaena ferrea* Butler, [1866], *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* 9 : 57.

The name *Satsuma* Murray is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Satsuma* Adams, 1868 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 1 : 463), a name given to a genus of Mollusca. Two authors have published replacement names for this generic name, the earlier of these names being *Ginzia* Okano, 1941, which is therefore the valid name for this genus.

SATURAPA Mabille, 7903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 49 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Satarupa* Moore, [1866]).

SATURNUS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 264, 266. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio saturnus** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 85.

SATYRIMIMA Holland, 1913, *Ent. News*, 24 (7) : 302. Type-species through Section (a) (i) ("gen. n. ; sp. n.") of Article 68 : **Satyrimima weberi** Holland, 1913, *ibid.* 24 (7) : 302, text-figs 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

SATYRITES Scudder, 1872, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) 23 : 71. Type-species by monotypy : **Satyrites reynesii** Scudder, 1872, *ibid.* (2) 23 : 71.

This name was given by Scudder to a fossil found in the South of France which he considered

belonged to the family Satyridae. As has been explained in the note on the name *Lethites*, Scudder rejected the name *Satyrites* for the incorrect reason that it had previously been used as the name for a taxon belonging to the family-group category. *Satyrites* is an available name nomenclaturally, its replacement name *Lethites* being therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym.

SATYRIUM Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 106. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena fuliginosa** Edwards, 1861, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1861** : 164.

SATYRODES Scudder, 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 235, 242. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio eurydice** Linnaeus, 1763, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 406.

The nominal species *Papilio eurydice* Linnaeus became the type-species by selection by Scudder (1872) of the genus *Argus* Scopoli, 1777 (*Introd. Hist. nat.* : 432), but in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 118) Scudder argued that the name *Argus* Scopoli should be rejected on account of the taxonomically miscellaneous nature of the species included by Scopoli in this genus. In the same year Scudder established the present genus *Satyrodes*. If the objections advanced by Scudder had stood by themselves, they would have been quite without force and in consequence the name *Argus* Scopoli would have been an available name and *Satyrodes* Scudder a junior objective synonym but there was in fact a solid reason for preventing this from happening. This was that the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1777, was a junior homonym of *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761. When this was realized, the name *Satyrodes* Scudder came into general use, the name *Argus* Scopoli disappearing in synonymy. In 1944 however there occurred a development which by accident had the effect of disturbing the settlement described above. This was the promulgation of the Commission's Opinion 185 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **3** : 37-52), in which Bohadsch's work entitled "De quibusdam Animalibus marinis" was suppressed for nomenclatorial purposes, in order to prevent the confusion in the nomenclature of various marine invertebrate groups which would have followed upon the acceptance of Bohadsch's names. It was only later that it was realized that in certain cases this unqualified rejection of Bohadsch's names might itself give rise to confusion in other cases. One of the cases so affected was that of the generic name *Argus*, for the rejection of the name *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761, had the result that the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1777, was no longer invalid under the Law of Homonymy and therefore should replace the name *Satyrodes* Scudder, which as explained above, was at that time currently in use. In order to forestall nomenclatorial disturbances of this type, the Commission in 1956 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **14** : 323-338) rendered a further Opinion, promulgated as Opinion 429, in which it limited the direction given in its earlier Opinion 185, so as to provide that the suppression of Bohadsch's work (prescribed in that Opinion) should apply to new names in that work, for the purposes of the Law of Priority only and should be held to deprive those names of their status under the Law of Homonymy. The effect of Opinion 429 in the present case was, while confirming the rejection of the name *Argus* Bohadsch for the purposes of the Law of Priority, to provide that, by being kept alive for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy, it should invalidate the use of the name *Argus* by any later author. In consequence, the name *Argus* Scopoli, 1777, continued to be invalid as a junior homonym of *Argus* Bohadsch, 1761, thus preserving the name *Satyrodes* Scudder, 1875, as an available name, for the present genus and, there being no earlier available name, its valid name.

SATYRUS Latreille, 1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 355, 440. Type-species by designation by the Commission under the Plenary Powers in Opinion 142 : **Papilio actaea** Esper, [1780] *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd. 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 37, pl. 57, figs 1a ♂, 1b ♀.

Latreille characterized the genus *Satyrus* in the earlier part of this work (: 355) but did not there cite any nominal species as belonging to this genus. Later, in the portion which he called the "Table méthodique" (: 440) he placed five species in this genus, three being Tropical, two being Palaearctic. The first attempt definitely to select a type-species for this genus was made by Butler in 1867 (*Entomologist* **3** : 270) who selected *Papilio constantia* Cramer, 1777. This selection was invalid, for that species was not one of those cited by

Latreille in 1810. It was fortunate that this was so, for this choice would have had a most disturbing effect through transferring the name *Satyrus* from the Palaearctic "Large Browns" (known in England as the "Grayling Group"), for which by this time the name *Satyrus* was in common use, to a species of the Indo-Oriental *Lethe*-group. Possibly on this account Butler in 1868 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* 4 : 194) rejected the above type-selection made by himself in the previous year, substituting for it a selection of *Papilio actaea* Esper, [1780]. This selection had the merit that it was in harmony with current nomenclatorial practice, but it was invalid, because it was not one of the species cited by Latreille in 1810. In 1872 (*Cistula ent.* 1 : 62) Crotch sought to select *Papilio megera* Linnaeus, 1767, as the type-species, but this also was invalid, the species selected not having been one of Latreille's original species. The type-species of this genus was validly fixed in 1875 (*Proc. amer. acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 265, 266) as *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus, 1758, by Scudder who, however, erroneously believed that the name *Satyrus* Latreille was invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Despite the action described above, the name *Satyrus* continued in uninterrupted use for the Palaearctic "Large Browns", though in the early nineteen-thirties a few authors sought to apply it in the sense invalidly suggested by Crotch in 1872, thereby applying it in the place of the long-established name *Pararge* Hübner, [1819], while a few others accepted Scudder's technically correct selection of 1875, thus replacing the equally well-known name *Melanargia* Meigen, 1828.

The name *Satyrus* Latreille is one of particular importance, having been made the type-genus of the family Satyridae by Boisduval in 1833. It was of the highest importance therefore that a definitive ruling should be obtained as to the species to be accepted as the type-species of this genus and, moreover, that that species should be one of the large group of species to which the name *Satyrus* was habitually, though incorrectly, applied. This case was considered by the Commission at its Lisbon meeting in 1935 when approval was given to a proposal advocated by the International Committee on Entomological Nomenclature at Madrid earlier in the same year that instead of ruling in favour of the acceptance of *Papilio galathea* Linnaeus as the type-species as had previously been regrettably proposed, the Commission should use its Plenary Powers to designate as the type-species the nominal species *Papilio actaea* Esper. This proposal was regarded as being very drastic at that time, in view of the fact that the species proposed to be designated as type-species was not one of those originally cited by Latreille when founding the nominal genus *Satyrus*. However, this proposal was so obviously calculated to promote nomenclatorial stability and to prevent confusing name-changing that it won immediate and general support. The actual species proposed to be designated as type-species was considered particularly appropriate, it being not only a well-known member of the Palaearctic "Large Browns" but in addition it was the species actually designated—though incorrectly—as the type-species by Crotch as far back as 1868. This proposal commended itself to the Commission which in 1943 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 67–80) promulgated *Opinion* 142, in which it used its Plenary Powers in the foregoing sense. The name *Satyrus* Latreille, with *Papilio actaea* Esper as type-species, was thereupon placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology*, where it was later allotted the Name No. 596.

SAUNIA Kirby, 1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 2 : 301 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Sainia* Moore, 1882).

SCADA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 23. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Salacia phyllodoce** Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : 25, pl. [59], figs 339, 340.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Salacia phyllodoce* Hubner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio karschina* Herbst, 1792 (*in Jablonsky, Natursyst. Ins. Schmett.* 5 : 26, pl. 83, figs 5, 6).

The name *Scada* Kirby was introduced as a replacement for the name *Salacia* Hübner [1823], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Kirby placed eight nominal species in

this genus, but did not designate a type-species, but this was of no consequence, as *Scada*, being a replacement name, automatically takes as its type-species the species (*Salacia phyllodoce*) which is the type-species of the genus (*Salacia*), the name of which it replaces. Kirby did not realize that the type-species of *Scada* was automatically settled in this way and believed himself free to select as type-species any of the other species which he had placed in this genus in 1871. Acting on this erroneous assumption Kirby in 1873 (in *Zool. Rec.* **8** (year 1871) (Ins.) : 359) declared that the type-species of *Scada* was *Oleria theaphia* Bates, 1862 (*Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **23** : 529).

SCALIDONEURA Butler, 1871, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1871** : 250. Type-species by original designation : **Scalidoneura hermina** Butler, 1871, *ibid.* **1871** : 251, pl. 19, fig. 5.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Scalidoneura hermina* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Colias flaveola* Blandford, 1852 (in Gay, *Hist. nat. fis. Chile, Zool.* **7** : 19, pl. 1, figs 6a, b).

SCANTILLA Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 437. Type-species by monotypy : **Scantilla opites** Godman & Salvin, [1896], *ibid.*, *Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 437, pl. 90, figs 3, 4, 5 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Scantilla opites* Godman & Salvin is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Tagiades vincula* Plötz, 1886 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **47** : 113).

SCELOTHRIX Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 266 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Scelotrix* Rambur, 1858).

SCELOTRIX Rambur, 1858, *Cat. syst. Lép. Andal.* : 63. Type-species by selection by Watson (1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 64) : **Papilio carthami** Hübner, [1808–1813], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 143, figs 726 [recte 720] ♂, 723 ♂ [nec figs 721–722].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio carthami* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio fritillaryus* Poda, 1761 (Ins. *Mus. graec.* : 79 [as defined by the specimen figured as fig. 7 on pl.] 10 by Roesel (1746) cited by Denis & Schiffermüller in an explanatory footnote when publishing the replacement name *Papilio fritillum* (*Ankündung [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 159) in 1775).

SCHATZIA Kirby, 1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, *Lep.* **2** : 162. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Eucheira socialis* Westwood, 1834, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1** (1) : 44, pl. 6.

Kirby introduced the name *Schatzia* as a replacement of the name *Eucheira* Westwood in the belief that that name was invalid under the Law of Homonymy as a junior homonym of the name *Eucheirus* Dejean, 1833. This idea of his was misconceived, as is now clearly laid down in the "One-Letter-Difference" Rule now embodied in Article 56(a).

In these circumstances the name *Eucheira* Westwood is an available name and its replacement *Schatzia* Kirby is invalid as a junior objective synonym of that name.

SCHAUSANA Bell, 1938, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1013** : 7. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia (?) altama** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 455.

SCHOENBERGIA Pagenstecher, 1893, *JahrB. nassau. Naturk.* **1893** : 35. Type-species by monotypy : **Schoenbergia schoenbergi** Pagenstecher, 1893, *ibid.* **1893** : 35.

The name of the type-species of this genus was dealt with by Pagenstecher in a very unsatisfactory way. On page 35 Pagenstecher dealt with a taxon to which he applied the name *Schoenbergia schoenbergi*, supplying for this taxon also the alternative name *Schoenbergia paradisea*, attributing both these names to himself. On page 39 Pagenstecher stated that the taxon referred to above was the same as that for which Staudinger had published the name *Ornithoptera paradisea* (June 1893, *Ent. Nachr.* **193** : 178). He went on to say that Staudinger had never seen a specimen of this species at the time when he published the above name as his own in the *Ent. Nachr.*, the description there given having been based only a description

and figure which he (Pagenstecher) had sent to him in common with certain other entomologists announcing the forthcoming publication of the description of this interesting novelty. It is quite clear therefore that, although Staudinger was the first to publish the specific name *paradisea*, it was Pagenstecher by whom it was first proposed in manuscript. That Staudinger anticipated Pagenstecher in the publication of this name must presumably be attributed to some misunderstanding between these entomologists in the correspondence which immediately preceded its publication by Staudinger.

As Pagenstecher cited two specific names (*paradisea* Pagenstecher and *schoenbergi* Pagenstecher) for the foregoing species when establishing the nominal genus *Schoenbergia*, it is necessary to consider which of the alternative specific names so published should be treated for nomenclatorial purposes as the specific name of the type-species of this genus. In view of the way in which Pagenstecher dealt with this matter in the discussion which he gave, it is considered that the most logical course is to give preference to the specific name *schoenbergi* Pagenstecher over the name *paradisea* Pagenstecher; for the name *schoenbergi* seems to have been introduced as a replacement for the manuscript name *paradisea* Pagenstecher which he regarded as having been misappropriated by Staudinger.

The name *Schoenbergia schoenbergi* Pagenstacher is, as will be seen from the particulars given above, a junior synonym of the name *Ornithoptera paradisea* Staudinger, that name having been published in June 1893, the name *schoenbergi* Pagenstecher having been published in the same year on some later date, which is not precisely known. Since, as has been shown, *Ornithoptera paradisea* Staudinger was based not upon a specimen but upon a figure and description of the then manuscript species to which Pagenstecher at that time proposed to give the specific name *paradisea*, Pagenstecher's specimen must be the type specimen of Staudinger's *paradisea*. The name *Schoenbergia schoenbergi* Pagenstecher (the specific name *schoenbergi* being a replacement of the then-unpublished specific name *paradisea* Pagenstecher) is thus a junior objective synonym of *Ornithoptera paradisea* (Pagenstecher MS.) Staudinger.

SCHOENBURGIA Rippon, [1893–1896]. *Icon. Ornithopt.* 1 : ix (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Schoenbergia* Pagenstecher, 1893).

SCHOENIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 28. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 266) : **Papilio delia** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] syst. *Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 179.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio delia* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is subjectively identified on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio cinxia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 480) (the type-species of *Melitaea* Fabricius, 1807).

SCOBURA Elwes & Edwards, 1897, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* 14 (4) : 204. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* 18 : 100) : **Hesperia cephalia** Hewitson, 1876, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 13 : 152.

Elwes & Edwards, when establishing this genus, stated that it was the same as that which Watson in 1893 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 83) had characterized under the misapplied name *Isma* Distant, 1886. These authors explained that they had been informed by de Niceville that Watson's diagnosis of what he believed to be *Isma* had been based not upon *Isma obscura* Distant, the type-species of that genus, but upon a specimen of *Hesperia cephalia* Hewitson. Elwes & Edwards did not consider these species to be congeneric with one another and it was because there was no name available for *Hesperia cephalia* and its allies that they introduced the new name *Scobura*. They did not designate a type-species for their *Scobura* and that genus remained without a type-species until in 1925 Lindsey very appropriately selected *Hesperia cephalia*.

SCOLITANTIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 68. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Gen. Names hol. Butts* 1 : 110) : **Papilio battus** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. *Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 185.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio battus* [Denis & Schiffermüller] is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds either as a subspecies of, or as the same as, that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio orion* Pallas, 1775 (*Reise durch verschied. Prov. Russ. Reichs* 1 : 471).

The first author to attempt to deal with the question of the type-species of this genus was Tutt ([1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 1 : 314) who stated that *Papilio orion* was the type-species, having been so selected by Kirby in 1806 (*in Allen's Nat. Libr., Lepid.* 2 : 111). Tutt was mistaken in thinking that a type-selection had been made by Kirby, but this would not have detracted from the validity of his statement that the above species was the type-species, as that statement would have ranked as a type-selection by Tutt himself, if in fact that nominal species had been eligible for selection as type-species. But the nominal species *Papilio orion* was not cited by Hübner when he established this genus and it is therefore ineligible for selection as type-species. Following Tutt's paper, the genus *Scolitantides* came into common use in the sense which he suggested, but nearly twenty years elapsed before any author validly selected, or specified, as type-species one of Hübner's originally included species, this not being done until in 1934 I definitely specified *Papilio battus* [Denis & Schiffermüller] as type-species.

SCOPTES Hübner, [1810], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 111. Type-species by selection by Butler (1869, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius Brit. Mus.* : 176, footnote) : **Papilio alpheus** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (16) : 131, pl. 183, figs. E, F.

When dealing with the genus *Scoptes*, Butler in the footnote referred to above stated that that genus was the "Capys of Hewitson", of which *Papilio alpheus* Cramer is the type-species by monotypy. By this action of Butler's that species became also the type-species of *Scoptes*.

SCUDDERIA Grote, August 1873, *Canad. Ent.* 5 : 144. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio antiopa** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 476.

There is another genus bearing the name *Scudderia* which was also published in the year 1873, and it is necessary to examine the question of the relative priority of these names. The name *Scudderia* Grote is known to have been published in August 1873; the paper containing the name *Scudderia* Stål, was published, according to Scudder (1889, *Butts East. U.S. Canada* (1) (3) : 387), in April 1873; it is possible however that publication took somewhat later in that year, it being presentation of the paper and not publication which took place in the month of April. However, the name *Scudderia* Grote has always been treated as having been published later than *Scudderia* Stål, and there is no evidence to show that this view is not correct. The name *Scudderia* Grote is therefore treated here as being invalid under the Law of Homonymy. In 1889 it was replaced by the name *Euvanessa* Scudder.

SEA Hayward, 1950, *Rev. Soc. ent. argent.* 14 (5) : 319. Type-species by original designation : **Vanessa sophronia** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 823.

SEBALDIA Mabille, 1903, *in Wytsman's Gen. Ins.* 17 (A) : 77. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio busiris* Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (22) : 119, pl. 261, figs A, B, C.

The name *Sebaldia* Mabille is invalid, it being a junior objective synonym of *Achlyodes* Hübner, [1819].

SEBASTONYMA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1893 : 71, 81. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia dolopia** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 27.

SELENOPHANES Staudinger, [1887], *in Staudinger & Schatz, Exot. Schmett. Bd. 1* (Th. 1) (18) : 212. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio cassiope** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (5) : 88, pl. 57, figs A, B.

SELINDA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 298. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea mniszechii** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1859, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 3 : 181, pl. 3, fig. 3.

SEMALEA Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 64. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia pulvina** Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 353 [figured on Plötz's MS. pl. 264].

SEMANGA Distant, 1884, *Rhop. malayana* : 233, 239. Type-species by original designation : **Ilerda (?) superba** Druce, 1873, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1873** : 350, pl. 32, fig. 11.

SEMELIA Doubleday, 1844, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 64. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 267) : **Cethosia vibiliia** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 245.

Doubleday attributed this generic name to Boisduval, by whom, no doubt, it had been put into irregular circulation as a manuscript name.

SEMELIA Erichson, 1848, in Schomburgk, *Reisen Britisch-Guiana* **3** : 596. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio lybia** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 460.

Erichson was aware that the name *Semelia* had originally been proposed by Boisduval and also that it had never been published by that author; he was not aware that it had been published by Doubleday. From Erichson's point of view *Semelia* was an unpublished name.

The name *Semelia* Erichson is invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Semelia* Doubleday, 1844.

SEMELIA Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 35. Type-species by monotypy : **Cethosia vibiliia** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (1) : 245.

In the above work Boisduval at last validly published the generic name *Semelia* which, as shown above, he had put into circulation as a manuscript name over a quarter of a century earlier. As published by Boisduval in 1870, the name *Semelia* was invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, *Semelia* Doubleday, 1844.

SEMICUDATI Koch, 1860, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **21** : 231. Type-species by selection by Hemming, (1935, *Entomologist* **68** : 41) : **Papilio sarpodon** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461.

This name is invalid under Article 11 (f) by reason of having been published in the nominative plural instead of in the nominative singular.

Even if this generic name had not been invalid for the foregoing reason, it would nevertheless have been invalid because by the deliberate choice in 1935 of *Papilio sarpodon* Linnaeus as type-species it became a junior objective synonym of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777.

SEMNOPTSYCHE Scudder, 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **2** : 238, 258. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio diana** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (9) : 4, 148, pl. 98, figs D, E ♂.

SEMOMESIA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 455. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 267) : **Papilio croesus** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 259.

SENADIPA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Lexias satrapes** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 302.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lexia satrapes* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Cynthia damalis* Erichson, 1834, the type-species of *Camaraga* Moore, [1897]. The names *Senadipa* and *Camaraga* having been published on the same date and in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 79), when I gave precedence to the name *Camaraga* Moore, sinking the name *Senadipa* Moore as a junior subjective synonym.

SEOKIA Sibatani, 1943, *Trans. Kansai ent. Soc.* **13** (No. 2) : 12. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio aceris** Esper, [1783], *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 142, pl. 81, figs 3 ♂, 4 ♀.

The name *Seokia* is invalid as it is a junior objective synonym of *Neptis* Fabricius, 1807.

SEPA de Niceville, 1894, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt. II, **63** (No. 1) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Sepa cronus** de Niceville, 1894, *ibid.*, Pt. II, **63** (No. 1) : 50, pl. 5, fig. 4.

SEPHISA Moore, 1882, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1882** : 240. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Limenitis dichroa** Kollar, 1844, in Hügel, *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 429, pl. 8, figs 1, 2.

The name *Sephisa* was introduced by Moore as a replacement of *Castalia* Westwood, 1850, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

SERDIA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 144. Type-species by original designation : **Serdis flagrans** Mabille, 1904, *ibid.* **17** (C) : 144.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Serdis flagrans* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia statius* Plötz, 1883 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **44** : 223 [type figured on Plötz's MS. pl. 686]).

SERICINUS Westwood, 1851, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (n.s.) **1** : 173. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio telamon** Donovan, 1798, *Epitome Ins. China* : pl. 27, fig. 1 [no text].

The name *Papilio telamon* Donovan is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio telamon* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 486). The oldest available name subjectively applicable to the present species is *Sericinus montela* Gray (G. R.), 1852, *Cat. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** (Papilionidae) : 78, pl. 13, figs 1, 2 ♂.

SERONIA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 206 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Sironia* Hübner, [1823]).

SESERIA Matsumura, 1919, *Thous. Ins. Japan*, Addit. **3** : 683. Type-species by original designation : **Suastus nigroguttatus** Matsumura, 1910, *Ent. Z.* **23** : 181.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Suastus nigroguttatus* Matsumura is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Satarupa formosana* Fruhstorfer, 1909 (*Int. ent. Z.* **3** : 149).

SETABIS Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 450. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 268) : **Aricoris (Setabis) myrtis** Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *ibid.* (2) : 450, nota.

The name *Setabis* was originally devised by Doubleday, by whom it was published in 1847 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 19). As so published, it was however invalid as a *nomen nudum*, Doubleday giving no diagnosis and placing in this genus only the names of at that time unpublished species.

SETODOCIS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg.* : 78. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 268) : **Papilio periboea** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 261.

Setodocis Billberg is a *genus dubium* for the reason that it has never been found possible to identify with certainty the taxon represented by its type-species, *Papilio periboea* Fabricius. Butler in 1868 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae* : 38) considered that this was an "undetermined species" of *Euptychia*; in the following year however he changed his view (1869, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius Brit. Mus.* : 33), considering that this nominal species represented a form of *Mycalesis perseus* (Fabricius). In 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 93) Kirby placed *Papilio periboea* at the end of the genus *Mycalesis* as an unidentifiable species. The same view was taken by myself in 1934 (*Gen. Names hol. Butts* **1** : 29). In the circumstances, the nominal genus *Setodocis*, of which the above nominal species is the type-species is also undeterminable. The name *Setodocis* remains however available nomenclaturally and by reason of its early date might well become a serious threat to stability if at any time additional evidence were to make it possible to interpret its type-species with certainty. At the moment however no such threat exists and it will be sufficient to include *Setodocis* at the end of the subfamily *Mycalesinae* as a *genus dubium*.

SEVANDA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** : 174. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus duponcheli** Guérin-Ménéville, [1838], *Voy. autour Monde "Coquille"*, Zool. **2**, No. 2 : 316, pl. *Ins.* 17, fig. 3.

SHANIA Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **21** (2) : 564. Type-species by monotypy : **Ypthima megalia** de Nicewillle, 1897, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **66** : 546, pl. 1, fig. 5.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ypthima megalia* de Nicewillle is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Ypthima megalomma* Butler, 1874 (*Cistula ent.* **1** : 236).

SHEFFIELDIA Druce, 1912, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **48** : 128. Type-species by original designation : **Sheffieldia neavei** Druce, 1912, *ibid.* **48** : 128, pl. 9, fig. 7 ♂.

SHIJIMIA Matsumura, 1919, *Thous. Ins. Japan*, Addit. **3** : 656. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena moorei** Leech, 1889, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1889** : 109, pl. 7, fig. 3 [nec 4].

SHIJIMIAEOIDES Beuret, 1958, *Mitt. ent. Ges. Basel* (n.f.) **8** (6) : 100. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena barine** Leech, [Jan. 1893], *Butts China Japan Corea* (2) (text-pt 3) : 304 ; *id.*, [Oct. 1983], *ibid.* (2) (pl.-pt 3/4) : pl. 31, fig. 14 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lycaena barine* Leech was long misunderstood, specimens being very rare in collections. However in 1931 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **8** : 578) I gave grounds in support of the treatment of this taxon as a subspecies of that represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena divina* Fixsen, 1887 (*in Romanoff, Mém. Lépid.* **3** : 286–288, pl. 13, figs 5a ♀ (ups.), 5b ♀ (und.).

SHIROZUA Sibatai & Ito, 1942, *Tenthredo*, Kyote **3** (4) : 322. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla jonasi** Janson, 1877, *Cistula ent.* **2** : 157.

SICCA Verity, 1953, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **5** : 83. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio dorus** Esper, [1782], *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) *Forts. Tagschmett.* : 130, pl. 78, fig. 1 ♂.

SICYONIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 13. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 268) : *Papilio rhea* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 85, pl. 54, figs C, D.

Hübner cited the name *Papilio rhea* Cramer in the synonymy of the nominal species *Nereis thamar* Hübner, [1806] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [16]). Under Article 69(a) (i) a nominal species, the name of which is cited in synonymy in the foregoing manner at the time of the establishment of a nominal genus ranks as an originally included nominal species. Thus, Scudder's selection of *Papilio rhea* as type-species was perfectly valid.

The name *Papilio rhea* Cramer is invalid, because it is a junior homonym of the name *Papilio rhea* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 66). It is considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds that the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the taxon named *Papilio rhea* Cramer is *Nereis thamar* Hübner, [1806], with which as, already noted, *Papilio rhea* Cramer was synonymized by Hübner.

The taxon represented by *Nereis thamar* Hübner is currently treated subjectively as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio sara* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 167).

The name *Sicyonia* Hübner is of no practical value to lepidopterists as according to current taxonomic ideas it is no more than a junior subjective synonym of the name *Heliconius* Kluk, 1802. On the other hand, there is a later name consisting of the same word—*Sicyonia* Milne Edwards (H.), 1830—which applies to a well-known genus of Penaeid prawns. In order to validate this name in the Decapoda, the Commission in its *Opinion* 382 (1956, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **12** : 43–58) used its Plenary Powers to suppress the generic name *Sicyonia* Hübner for the purposes, both of the Law of Priority and of the Law of Homonymy, at the same time placing that name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 380.

SIDERONE Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [56]. Type-species by monotypy : **Siderone ide** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [56].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Siderone ide* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio nemesis* Illiger, [1801] (*Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **1** : 203). [It must be noted here parenthetically that in introducing this and other new names in the paper referred to above, Illiger interpolated a term between the generic and specific name; these intermediate terms do not rank as names for the purposes of zoological nomenclature, having been rejected by the Commission by the Ruling given by the Commission in its *Opinion 124*. In the case here under consideration the name was published as *Papilio nobilis nemesis* with the unfortunate result that some authors, e.g. Stichel in Seitz, vol. 5 and the *Lep. Cat.*, Part 93 fell into the error of supposing that the specific name introduced by Illiger was *nobilis* and not *nemesis*.]

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio nemesis* Illiger (and therefore also by the nominal species *Siderone ide* Hübner) is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio marthesia* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* **2** (16) : 143, pl. 191, figs A, B).

SIDERONE Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : pl. 8 [= pl. B], fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : *Siderone ide* Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [56].

Boisduval attributed no author to the name *Siderone ide* in the legend to plate 8, but in the leaflet entitled "Explication des Planches" he attributed this binomen (: 3) to Hübner. If this had been all, it would certainly have been concluded that Boisduval had correctly attributed to Hübner not only the specific name *ide* but also the generic name *Siderone*. However when in 1870 (*Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 51) Boisduval again dealt with this species, he expressly attributed the name *Siderone* to himself. There is no evidence anywhere to show whether Boisduval did this solely by inadvertence or whether the name *Siderone* was originally proposed by himself in manuscript, in which case in accordance with his general custom he would certainly have treated himself as its author, irrespective of whether it was first published by some other writer. In the present case this possibility is unlikely, for Boisduval was only twenty-four years of age when the name *Siderone* was published by Hübner. In any case, this matter is of no practical importance, the name *Siderone* Boisduval being invalid as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, *Siderone* Hübner, [1823].

SIDERONIDIA Bryk, 1939, in Stichel, in Bryk's *Lep. Cat.* **93** : 720. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio galanthus* Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 39, pl. 25, figs D, E.

The name *Sideronidia* Bryk is invalid on two quite different counts. First, it is invalid under Article 13(a) because, being a name published after 1930, it was not accompanied by a statement purporting to give its differential characters. Second, it is invalid as a junior objective synonym of the name *Phyllophasis* Blanchard, 1840.

SIDERUS Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 195. Type-species by original designation : **Siderus parvinotus** Kaye, 1904, *ibid.* **1904** : 195.

SIGNETA Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914, *Butts Australia* : 8, 174, 198. Type-species by original designation : **Telesio flammeata** Butler, 1882, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **9** : 85.

SIMISKINA Distant, [Jan.] 1886, *Entomologist* **19** : 12. Type-species by monotypy : **Simiskina fulgens** Distant, [Jan.] 1886, *ibid.* **19** : 12.

The name *Simiskina* was published by Distant twice in the year 1886, first (as shown above) in January in the *Entomologist* and, second, in September of the same year (*Simiskina* Distant, Sept. 1886, *Rhop. malayana* : 450).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Simiskina fulgens* Distant is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Poritia phalia* Hewitson, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1874** : 345.

SIMOETHUS Boisduval, 1832, *in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faune ent. 1 (Lépid.) : 72 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Symetha* Horsfield, [1829]).

SIMPLICIA Verity, 1953, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* 5 : 194. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio epiphron* Knoch, 1783, *Beitr. Insekten gesch.* 3 : 131, pl. 6, fig. 7 ♀.

The name *Simplicia* Verity is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Simplicia* Guenée, 1854 (*Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* 8 : 51), a name given to a genus of moths.

SINARISTA Weymer, 1909, *Ent. Z.* 23 (37) : 164. Type-species by monotypy : **Sinarista adoptiva** Weymer, 1909, *ibid.* 23 (37) : 164.

SINCANA Moore, [1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (25) : 13. Type-species by original designation : **Apatura fulva** Leech, 1891, *Entomologist* 24, Suppl. : 30.

It is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds that the nominal species *Apatura fulva* Leech represents the male of the taxon, to the female of which Leech on the same occasion gave the name *Apatura subcaerulea* (*loc. cit.* 24, Suppl. : 29–30). As these specific names were published on the same date and in the same paper, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. The first author to establish the foregoing synonymy was Oberthur (1906, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* 2 : 19–20), but neither he nor his immediate successors made a definite First Reviser choice as between these names. The first author to do so was Fruhstorfer when in 1909 (*Ent. Z.* 23 : 40), acting as First Reviser, he gave precedence to the name *Apatura fulva* Leech over the name *Apatura subcaerulea* Leech, sinking the name *subcaerulea* Leech as a junior subjective synonym of *fulva* Leech.

A similar First Reviser problem arises at the genus-name level, for the name *Sincana* Moore was published on the same date and in the same work as *Dravira* Moore ([1896], *Lep. ind.* 3 (25) : 14), the type-species of which is *Potamis ulupi* Doherty, which is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Apatura fulva* Leech, the type-species of *Sincana* Moore. In these circumstances, the relative precedence to be accorded to these generic names depends therefore on the choice of the First Reviser. Owing probably to the fact that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Potamis ulupi* Doherty has been widely treated as belonging to the genus *Apatura* Fabricius, for example Evans, though he accepted *Dravira* Moore as the name for a taxonomically valid subgenus of *Apatura*, did not mention *Sincana* and his action therefore does not constitute a First Reviser's choice in favour of *Dravira*. In 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 79) I made such a choice, sinking *Sincana* Moore as a junior subjective synonym of *Dravira* Moore.

SINCHULA Moore, [1892], *Lep. ind.* 1 (12) : 275. Type-species by original designation : **Debis sidonis** Hewitson [1863], *Ill. exot. Butts* 3 : [77], pl. [39], fig. 16.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Debis sidonis* Hewitson is considered to be closely allied to the nominal species *Neope callipteris* Butler, 1877 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) 19 : 92), the type-species of the genus *Harima* Moore. As these generic names were published on the same date in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This choice was made in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 78) when I gave precedence to the name *Sinchula* Moore over the name *Harima* Moore, sinking *Harima* as a junior subjective synonym.

SINIA Forster, 1940, *Mitt. münchen. ent. Ges.* 30 (3) : 875, 876. Type-species by original designation : **Glaucopsyche (Sinia) leechi** Forster, 1940, *ibid.* 30 (3) : 875, pl. 22, figs 6 ♂ 7 ♀ (ups.), pl. 23, figs 6 ♂, 7 ♀ (undes. of specimens figured under the same numbers of pl. 22).

SINIMIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* 3 (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis ciocolatina** Poujade, 1885, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) 5, Bull. : ccvii.

When establishing this nominal genus, Poujade designated a type-species, but did not give a generic diagnosis. This omission he made good in the immediately following Part of his work ([1898], *loc. cit.* 3 (33) : 172).

SINTHUSA Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **53** (1) : 33. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla nasaka** Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 91.

SIPROETA Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [48]. Type-species by monotypy : **Siproeta trayja** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [48].

SIRONIA Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 31. Type-species by monotypy : **Sironia titbia** Hübner, *ibid.* **2** : 31, pl. [68], figs 391, 392.

SISEME Westwood, [10th Oct. 1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 72, fig. 10. Type-species by monotypy : **Siseme alectryo** Westwood, 10th October 1851, *in Doubleday, ibid.* (2) : pl. 72, fig. 10 [in text (: 462) published on 5th Dec. 1851 enumerated but with no description].

Scudder, not realizing that plate 72 was published before the text, in which the above and one other species were placed in this genus, selected *Siseme alectryo* Westwood as the type-species. No harm came of this action, because, as noted above, that species was already the type-species by monotypy.

SITA Herrich-Schaeffer, 1864, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **18** : 102 [repaged offprint as *Prodromus* **1** : 14]. Type-species by subsequent designation under Article 69(a) (ii) by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 120) : **Neorina sita** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1859, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **3** : 403.

Herrich-Schaeffer established this genus in a key, placing it between *Antirrhaea* Hübner (genus 19) and *Hipio* Hübner (genus 21). No species were cited for any of the genera in the key, this being left for the later treatment of these genera in the main text. The portion of the text relating to the genera cited in this key was published in 1865 (*loc. cit.* **19** : 71). Here Herrich-Schaeffer omitted all reference to his genus *Sita*, inserting at the point where it should have appeared the genus *Neorina* Doubleday recte Westwood, in which he placed *Neorina hilda* Westwood (the type-species of *Neorina*) and *Neorina sita*. There can be no doubt in the circumstances that, when he established the nominal genus *Sita*, it was his intention to include in it the species *Neorina sita*, which would thus have become the type-species by absolute tautomy. However, in view of the fact that Herrich-Schaeffer made no mention of the name *Sita* when later he dealt with the genus *Neorina*, it cannot be claimed that *Neorina sita* was one of the originally included species of *Sita*. It has to be admitted in fact that the generic name *Sita* Herrich-Schaeffer was published without any nominal species being cited as belonging to the genus. In order to provide this generic name with a definite place in the literature I designated *Neorina sita* as type-species under the provisions of Article 67 (a) (ii).

The name *Sita* Herrich-Schaeffer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Sita* Semper, 1862 (*J. Conch.* **10** : 143).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Neorina sita* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Mycalesis* (?) *himachala* Moore, 1857 (*in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 234, the type-species of *Ethope* Moore, 1866).

SITHON Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 77. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 269) : **Papilio nedymond** Cramer, [1780], *Util. Kapellen* **4** (25) : 19, pl. 299, figs. E, F.

SLOPERIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 218. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia poggei** Lederer, 1858, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **2** : 141.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia poggei* Lederer is commonly considered to be congeneric with that represented by the nominal species *Papilio proto* Esper, [1805–1808], the type-species of the genus *Syrichtus* Boisduval, [1834] ; that species is also the type-species of the later-established nominal genus *Muschampia* Tutt, [1906], the name of which is now seen to be a junior objective synonym of *Syrichtus* Boisduval. (It may be useful to note for historical purposes that prior to the recognition of the fact that *Papilio proto* is the type-species of *Syrichtus* Boisduval, there was a problem as to the relative status to be accorded

to the name *Sloperia* in relation to the name *Muschampia* for those specialists who held on taxonomic grounds that the taxa represented respectively by the nominal species that are the type-species of those genera were congeneric with one another; for those generic names were published on the same date in the same work. This question was settled in favour of *Sloperia* by Warren, as First Reviser, when he gave preference (1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **74** (1) : 165) to that name over *Muschampia*.)

SMERINA Hewitson, 1874, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **14** : 359. Type-species by monotypy : **Smerina vindonissa** Hewitson, 1874, *ibid.* (4) **14** : 359.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Smerina vindonissa* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older established nominal species *Atella manoro* Ward, 1871, (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **8** : 121).

SMITHIA Mabille, [1880], *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **9**, Bull. : clxxiii. Type-species by monotypy : *Smithia paradoxa* Mabille, [1880], *ibid.* (5) **9**, Bull. : clxxiii.

The above names were put before the Entomological Society of France at a meeting held on 24th December 1879 ; they were included in the volume for the year 1879, but publication cannot have taken place before some date in 1880.

The name *Smithia* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Smithia* Milne Edwards & Haime, 1851 (*Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **5** : 171) (Coelenterata). It has been replaced by name *Admiratio* Hemming, 1964.

SMYRNA Hübner, [1823], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [65]. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio blomfildia** Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* **2** : 84.

On the legend to Hübner's plate [65], the specific name appeared in the spelling " *blomfildii* ", this being either an Unjustified Emendation of, or an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of the name *blomfildia* Fabricius.

SODALIA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 85, 104. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila sodalis** Butler, 1877, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1877** : 150.

SOLENITES Mabille, 1887, in Grandidier, *Hist. phys. nat. pol. Madagascar* **18**, Lép. 1 : 82. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935), *Stylops* **4** : 2 : **Acraea igati** Boisduval, 1833, *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris* **2** (2) : 177, pl. 4, fig. 3 ; pl. 5, fig. 3 [repaged offprint as *Faun. ent. Madagascar*, Lép. : 29, pl. 4, fig. 3, pl. 4, fig. 3].

The name *Solenites* Mabille, would have been invalid as a junior homonym of *Solenites* Gesner, 1758 (*Tract. Petref.* : 39), if it had not been for the fact that in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **4** : 231–238) the Commission in its Opinion 230 had rejected Gesner's *Tractatus* for nomenclatorial purposes.

SONEPISA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias kanda** Moore, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : 69, pl. 4, fig. 2 ♂.

SOPHISTA Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 176, 179. Type-species by original designation : **Thracides aristoteles** Westwood, [April 1852], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 80, fig. 2 [text (: 513) published in August 1852 as *Goniloba* sp.].

This name was republished as new by Plötz in 1882 (*Berl. ent. Z.* **26** : 264).

There were two original spellings of this name in 1879, namely *Sophista* (: 176) and *Sopleista* (: 179). When Plötz republished this name in 1882, he used the spelling, " *Sophista* " which thus became the Correct Original Spelling, " *Sopleista* " becoming an Incorrect Original Spelling through this First Reviser action of Plötz's.

SOPLEISTA Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 179 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Sophista* Plötz, 1879).

SOSIBIA Fruhstorfer, [1914], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 779. Type-species by original designation : *Taxilia burnii* de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (3) : 266, pl. N, fig. 9 ♀.

The name *Sosibia* Fruhstorfer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Sosibia* Stål, 1875 (*Recensio Orthopt.* **3** : 87).

SOSPITA Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : 91]. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 269) : *Taxilia fylla* Westwood, [6th Aug. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 69, fig. 3 [text (: 422) published on 6th September 1851].

The name *Sospita* Hewitson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Sospita* Mulsant, 1846 (*Hist. nat. Coléopt. Fr.* (Sécurip.) : 137).

It may conveniently be noted at this point that in 1930 (*in Strand's Lep. Cat.* **38** : 109; *ibid.* **40** : 110) Stichel overlooked Scudder's selection of *Taxilia fylla* Westwood as the type-species of *Sospita* Hewitson and fell into the error of removing that species from that genus, placing it in *Abisara* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), at the same time employing *Sospita* as the name for a genus containing *Sospita segecia* Hewitson, [1861] and its immediate allies. The genus to which Stichel improperly applied the name *Sospita* Hewitson already possessed an available name objectively applicable to it, namely *Praetaxila* Fruhstorfer, [1914].

SOSTRATA Godman & Salvin, 1895, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 397. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 101) : **Leucochitonea scintillans** Mabille, 1876, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **6**, Bull. : cc.

The taxon represented by the nominal *Leucochitonea scintillans* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia bifasciata* Ménétriés, 1829 (*Nouv. Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1** : 193, pl. 7, figs 6, 7).

SOVIA Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 27, 246. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperiella lucasii** Mabille, 1876, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (5) **6**, Bull. : cliii.

SPALGIS Moore, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1879** : 137. Type-species by monotypy : **Geridus** [sic] **epeus** Westwood, [5th Dec. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 76, fig. 5 [in the text (: 502)] published on 26th April 1852 as *Lucia epius* [sic].

SPATHILEPIA Butler, 1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 57. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio clonus** Cramer, [1775], *Uttl. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 126, pl. 8o, figs C, D.

SPEYERIA Scudder, 1872, 4th *Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 44. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio idalia** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **1** : index et 25, pl. 13, figs 1, 2, 3.

SPHAENOGONA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 35, 44. Type-species by monotypy : **Terias bogotana** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 84.

Butler established this genus in a very unsatisfactory way, for he designated as its type-species a nominal species which he called *Sphaenogona ectriva* for which no description had been published, the name in question being nothing but a *nomen nudum*. The curious thing is that Butler was fully aware of the fact that the above name had never been published with a description, for a year later (1871, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1871** : 527) he stated that the type species was an undescribed species. The name *Sphaenogona ectriva* was not validly published with a description until it was so published by Butler in 1873 (*Cistula ent.* **1** : 175).

Since there existed no duly established nominal species bearing the name *Sphaenogona ectriva* at the time when Butler established the nominal genus *Sphaenogona*, Butler's type-selection is invalid, for a manuscript species bearing a *nomen nudum* is not eligible to become the type-species of a genus. The only other nominal species placed in *Sphaenogona* by Butler in 1870 was *Terias bogotana* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) 1861, and, as this had been duly provided with a description by its authors, it was eligible to become the type-species and did in fact become the type-species by monotypy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Terias bogotana* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) is currently treated subjectively as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Terias mexicana* Boisduval, [1836] (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lépid.* **1** : 665, pl. 19 [= 3C], fig. 1.

SPIALA Swinhoe, [1912], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **10** (113) : 99. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia galba** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 352.

SPILOTHYRUS Duponchel, 1835, in Godart, *Hist. nat. Lépid. Fr. Suppl.* **1** (Diurnes) : 415. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers : *Papilio alceae* Esper, [1780], *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 4, pl. 51, fig. 3 ♀.

The case of the name *Spilothyrus* Duponchel is similar in all essential respects to that presented by the older name *Carcharodus* Hübner, [1819]. Each of these genera was based upon a misidentified type-species. In each case the species intended was the species which I have termed the "Common European Mallow" butterfly, i.e. the species for which the oldest available name is *Papilio alceae* Esper, [1780] ; in each case also the authors concerned mistakenly applied to this species the name *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus, 1758, a name which properly applies to a quite different species, namely that which is commonly known by British lepidopterists as the "Grizzled Skipper" and placed in the genus *Pyrgus* Hübner, [1819].

The circumstances in which Hübner made this mistake in identification have been described in detail in the note on the name *Carcharodus*. As the circumstances attending Duponchel's mistake when introducing the name *Spilothyrus* were precisely similar, they are not repeated here. It is only necessary to state at this point that throughout their respective histories these names have—with occasional exceptions—been treated as objective synonyms of one another, that is, as the names of genera having *Papilio alceae* Esper as type-species. Accordingly, when it was decided to ask the Commission to use its Plenary Powers to validate existing practice by designating *Papilio alceae* Esper as the type-species of *Carcharodus* Hübner, it was decided at the same time to ask the Commission to make a corresponding type-designation for *Spilothyrus* Duponchel, this being necessary in order to maintain the accepted practice of treating these names as synonyms of one another. The application so submitted was approved by the Commission in 1935, but owing first to administrative difficulties and later to the outbreak of the Second World War, Opinion 181 containing the Commission's decision was not promulgated until 1947 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 589–612). Later, in its Opinion 270, promulgated in 1954 (*loc. cit.* **6** : 25–40) the Commission completed this case by placing the generic name *Spilothyrus* Duponchel, 1835, as interpreted by the Ruling given in Opinion 181, by which it was made a junior objective synonym of *Carcharodus* Hübner, [1819], on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 69.

SPINANTENNA Hayward, 1953, *Acta. zool. lilloana* **13** : 38, figs 3, 62, 84. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus tristis** Guérin-Ménéville, [1838], in Duperry, *Voy. "Coquille"*, *Zool.* **2** (Sect. 2) **1** : 281, pl. 15, fig. 5 (on plate as *Argynnis tristis*).

SPINDASIS Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) **1** (1) (No. 4) : 45. Type-species by monotypy : **Spindasis masilikazi** Wallengren, 1857, *ibid.* (n.f.) **2** (1) (No. 4) : 45.

The name *Spindasis* was published by Wallengren as new on two occasions, the second being in 1858 (*Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh., Stockh.*, **15** : 81).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Spindasis masilikazi* Wallengren is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Aphnaeus natalensis* Westwood, [Dec. 1851] (in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 75, fig. 4 [text (*loc. cit.* (2) : 479) published on 4th March 1852]).

SPIONIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 114. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 270) : **Papilio artemides** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 211, pl. 391, figs L, M.

STABROBATES Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Neptis radha** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 166, pl. 4a, fig. 4 ♂.

When establishing this genus, Moore designated a type-species, but gave no generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency in the next volume ([1899], *loc. cit.* **4** (37) : 15).

STAEMASTIS Mabille, 1903, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (A) : 70 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Haemactis* Mabille, 1903).

STALACHTIS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 9. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. Lep.* (4) : 130) : **Stalachtis phaedusa** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 9, pl. [3], figs 13, 14.

This is one of those cases in which a nominal genus remained until recently without a validly selected type-species owing to the fact that, when the currently accepted type-species was selected, the author making the selection (Scudder) erroneously treated the *Verzeichniss* and not the *Zuträge* as the work in which the generic name was first published. The portion (signature 2, page 27) of the *Verzeichniss* containing the name *Stalachtis* was published in 1819, and from the species there placed in this genus, Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston, **10** : 270) selected *Papilio phlegia* Cramer, [1779] (*Utt. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 9, pl. 197, fig. F). Unfortunately, that species was not included in the genus *Stalachtis* in the volume of the *Zuträge* published in the previous year. From the two species cited in the *Zuträge*, I have selected *Stalachtis phaedusa* Hübner as type-species. This species is commonly considered to be congeneric with *Papilio phlegia* Cramer, the false type set up by Scudder, and accordingly its selection as type-species avoids any disturbance in existing nomenclatorial practice.

STALACTIS Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 73 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Stalachtis* Hübner, 1818).

STALLINGSIA Freeman, 1959, *Lepid. News* **12** (3/4) : 87. Type-species by original designation : **Megathymus maculosa** Freeman, 1955, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1711** : 10.

STAPHYLUS Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 429. Type-species by original designation : **Helias ascalaphus** Staudinger, 1876, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **25** : 116.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Helias ascalaphus* Staudinger is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Carcharodus mazans* Reakirt, 1866 (*Prov. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.* **1866** : 335.)

STEMPFFERIA Jackson, 1962, *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Ent.)* **12** (3) : 157. Type-species by original designation : **Stempfferia carcassoni** Jackson, 1962, l.c.

STEREMNIA Thieme, 1905, *Berl. ent. Z.* **50** : 137. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **12** : 25) : **Pedaliodes (?) polyxo** Godman & Salvin, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** : 129, pl. 3, figs 8♂, 8a♀.

STEROMA Westwood, [Dec. 1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 66, fig. 6. Type-species by monotypy : **Steroma bega** Westwood, [Dec. 1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 66, fig. 6 [text (: 400) published in July 1851].

STEROPES Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, Faune ent. **1** (Lép.) : 167. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 101) : *Papilio iacchus* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 533.

The name *Steropes* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Steropes* Steven, 1806, (*Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1** : 166).

Formerly, the name *Steropes* was used in an entirely incorrect sense as the equivalent of *Carterocephalus* Lederer, 1852. The history of this mistake has been explained in detail in the note on that generic name.

STEROSIS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregetta "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 219. Type-species by monotypy : **Sterosis robusta** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 219, pl. 27, figs 10, 11.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Sterosis robusta* Felder & Felder is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-

established nominal species *Liphyra brassolis* Westwood, [1864], the type-species of *Liphyra* Westwood, [1864].

STETHOTRIX Mabille, 1889, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **9**, Bull. : clxxxiv. Type-species by monotypy : **Stethotrix heterogyna** Mabille, 1889, *ibid.* (6) **9**, Bull. : clxxxiv.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Stethotrix heterogyna* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Caprona pillaana* Wallengren, 1857, (*K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **2** (1) (No. 4) : 51).

STIBOCHIONA Butler, [1869], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1868** (3) : 614. Type-species by original designation : **Hypolimnas coresia** Hübner, [1826], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [46].

STIBOGES Butler, 1876, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1876** : 308. Type-species by original designation : **Stiboges nymphidia** Butler, 1876, *ibid.* **1876** : 309, pl. 22, fig. 1.

STIBOMORPHA Butler, 1874, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **10** : 204. Type-species by original designation : **Stibomorpha decorata** Butler, 1874, *ibid.* **10** : 205.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Stibomorpha decorata* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Neomaenas servilia* Wallengren, 1860 (*Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 36).

STICHELIA Zikán, 1949, *Rev. Ent., R. de J.* **20** : 538. Type-species by original designation : **Amarynthia bocchoris** Hewitson, [1876], *Ill. exot. Butts* **5** : [81], pl. [43], fig. 6.

STICHOPHTHALMA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **6** : 27. Type-species by monotypy : **Thaumantis howqua** Westwood, 1851, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **1** : 174.

STICTOPLOEA Butler, [1878], *J. Linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **14** : 291, 301. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea gloriosa** Butler, 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1866** : 293, pl. 29, fig. 4.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Euploea gloriosa* Butler was treated by Bryk in 1937 (*in Bryk's Lep. Cat.* **78** : 308) as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Danaïs dufresnei* [correction of *dufresne*] Godart, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 815).

STILBON Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *Novit. zool.* **12** : 465. Type-species by monotypy : **Stilbon meeki** Rothschild & Jordan, 1905, *ibid.* **12** : 465.

STIMULA de Niceville, 1898, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **12** (1) : 159. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Watsonia swinhoei** Elwes & Edwards, 1897, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **14** (4) : 220, pl. 20, fig. 6 ♂.

The name *Stimula* was introduced by de Niceville as a replacement for *Watsonia* Elwes & Edwards, 1879, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

STINGA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 300, 317. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila morrisoni** Edwards, 1878, *Field & Forest* **3** : 116.

STOLOPSYCHE Scudder, 1889, *Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Survey* **8** (1) : 467. Type-species by monotypy : **Stolopsyche libytheoides** Scudder, 1889, *ibid.* **8** (1) : 468, pl. 53, figs 1–3.

This genus was erected by Scudder for a fossil species found in the Tertiary Deposits, Colorado. Scudder placed this species in the Pieridae.

STOMYLES Scudder, 1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 76. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrgus textor** Geyer, [1827–1831], *in Hübner, Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : 28, pl. [89], figs 515, 516.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pyrgus textor* Geyer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia aesculapius* Fabricius, 1793 (*Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 347).

STRABENA Mabille, August 1877, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** (178) : 157. Type-species by monotypy : **Strabena smithii** Mabille, August 1877, *ibid.* **2** (178) : 157.

The name of the type-species, *Strabena smithii* was published by Mabille as new on two occasions, first in 1877, as shown above, second, in 1878 (*Bull. zool. Soc. Fr.* **3** : 81).

In a paper published in 1887 (*in Granddidier, Hist. phys. nat. pol. Madagascar* **18**, Lép. I : 10, 22) Mabille stated that the type-species of this genus was *Satyrus tamatavae* Boisduval, [1833], but this was incorrect, for, as shown above, the type-species is *Strabena smithii* Mabille by monotypy.

STRYMON Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 22. Type-species by selection by Riley (1922, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **28** : 472) : **Strymon melinus** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 22, pl. [21], figs 121, 122.

This is another of the cases in which a generic name was published by Hübner in two works which were published within a very short time of one another, in which he placed different species in the genus so named. The works concerned were volume 1 of the *Zuträge* and the *Verzeichniss* respectively. Scudder, while realizing that much of the text of the butterfly portion of the *Verzeichniss* was published after 1816, the date given on the title-page, decided nevertheless it would be best in the state of information then available to treat all the names in question as having been published in that year — this decision being taken, as he said, for "convenience and uniformity" (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 98); he therefore accorded priority to names published in the *Verzeichniss* over names published in the *Zuträge*. For *Strymon* as of the *Verzeichniss* he selected *Hesperia titus* Fabricius, 1793, (*Ent. Syst.* **3** : 293) as type-species as early as 1872 (*4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 53). That species was not cited in the *Zuträge* as belonging to the genus *Strymon*, and as the first volume of the *Zuträge* was published in 1818, it has priority over the name *Strymon* as published in the *Verzeichniss* which was published, as is now known, in 1819. Thus, Scudder's type-selection based on the *Verzeichniss* is invalid. It was not until 1922 that one of the *Zuträge* species was selected as the type-species of *Strymon*, Riley in that year selecting *Strymon melinus* Hübner as type-species.

The case of the name *Strymon* Hübner was brought to the attention of the Commission in 1934 jointly with the name *Bithys* Hübner, 1818. No action was then taken by the Commission, the application being withdrawn temporarily in order to permit of a further examination of the issues involved. The Commission's decision was later embodied in *Opinion 165* (1945, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 359–374). This case was resubmitted to the Commission in a revised form in 1954, in which, so far as the name *Strymon* Hübner was concerned the Commission was asked to place the name *Strymon* Hübner on the *Official List* with *Strymon melinus* Hübner as type-species. This proposal was approved by the Commission in *Opinion 541* (published in 1959, *loc. cit.* **20** : 87–102), the name *Strymon* Hübner being placed on the *Official List* as Name No. 1332.

STRYMONIDIA Tutt, [April 1908], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 483. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Thecla thalia** Leech, [1893], *Butts China Japan Corea* (2) (text-pt 3) : 367 ; (plate-pt 3/4) : pl. 30, fig. 15 ♂.

The name *Strymonidia* was published by Tutt as new on two occasions, first, as shown above, in April 1908, second, two months later (June 1908, *Ent. Rec.* **20** (6) : 143).

Tutt introduced the name *Strymonidia* as a replacement for the name *Leechia* Tutt, [1907], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

As has been explained in the note on the name *Chattendenia* Tutt, [1908], a name which has hardly ever been used, a First Reviser choice has been made giving precedence over that name to the quite widely used name *Strymonidia* Tutt, published on the same date in the same work.

STUGETA Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **8** : 149. Type-species by original designation : **Iolaus bowkeri** Trimen, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 176.

STYGIONYMPHA van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa* (Mon. Transvaal Mus. No. 8) **2** : 137. Type-species by original designation : **Pseudonympha vigilans** Trimen, 1887, *S. Afr. Butts* **1** : 84.

STYGNOLEPIS Strand, 1942, *Folia zool. Hydrobiol.* **11** : 389. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Stygnus humilis** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 489.

This name was introduced by Strand as a replacement of the name *Stygnus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

STYGNUS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 489.

Type-species by monotypy : *Stygnus humilis* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.* (3) : 489.

The name *Stygnus* Felder & Felder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Stygnus* Perty, 1833 (*Del. Anim. artic. Brasil* (3) : 206). It has been replaced by the name *Stygnolepis* Strand, 1942.

STYLOS [anon.], *Zool. Rec.* **86** (year 1949) (Ins.) : 287 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Itylos* Draudt, [1921]).

STYRIODES Schaus, 1913, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1913** (3) : 361. Type-species by original designation : **Styriodes lyce** Schaus, 1913, *ibid.* **1913** (3) : 361, pl. 54, fig. 19.

STYX Staudinger, 1875, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **25** : 92. Type-species by monotypy : **Styx infernalis** Staudinger, 1875, *ibid.* **25** : 93.

SUADA de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 370. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia (?) swerga** de Niceville, 1883, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **52** : 89, pl. 10, fig. 12 ♂.

SUASA de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burma Ceylon* **3** : 18, 386. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina lisides** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 33 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 14, figs 28, 29 ♂.

SUASTUS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 168. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia gremius** Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 433.

SUCOVA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 88, 143. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia (?) sucova** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 455.

SUKIDION Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **8** : 142. Type-species by original designation : **Iolaus inores** Hewitson, 1872, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **9** : 85.

SUMALIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146, 150. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis daraxa** Doubleday, [Nov. 1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 34, fig. 4 [text (: 276) by Westwood published in August 1850].

SUNIANA Evans, 1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 151. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila lascivia** Rosenstock, 1885, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **16** : 378, pl. 11, fig. 1.

SUNIAS Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 12. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 271) : **Papilio melpomene** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

SUPERFLUA Strand, 1910, *Ent. Rundsch.* **27** : 162. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Thecla sassanides** Kollar, [1849], *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss., Wien* **1** : 51.

The name *Superflua* was introduced by Strand as a replacement of *Kollaria* Tutt, [1907], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

SURALAYA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 159. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis orseis** Hewitson, [1864], *Ill. exot. Butts.* **3** : [89], pl. [45], figs 36, 37.

SURENDRA Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (4) : 835. Type-species by monotypy : **Amblypodia quercketorum** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. Lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 42, pl. 1a, fig. 7.

SYCIONIA Hübner, [1826], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett. Anz.* : 7 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling—or an Unjustified Emendation—of *Sicyonia* Hübner, 1816).

When, as already noted, the Commission suppressed the name *Sicyonia* Hübner and placed

that name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology*, it took the opportunity also to place on that *Index* the spelling *Sycionia*, allotting it the Name No. 381.

SYKOPHAGES Martin, 1903, *Iris* **16** : 81. Type-species by selection by Hemming (4935, *Stylops* **4** : 2) : *Papilio thyonneus* Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (19) : 46, pl. 220, figs E, F.

The name *Sykophages* Martin is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Cyrestis* Boisduval, [1832].

SYMBRENTHIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 43. Type-species by monotypy : **Symbrenthia hippocle** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (3) : 43. As defined by the specimen figured as fig. C on plate 220 in volume 3 of Hübner's *Uitl. Kapellen* and named *Papilio hippocclus* on page 46 of that volume, that specimen having been selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 100) to represent the lectotype.

The nominal species *Symbrenthia hippocle* was established by Hübner on the basis of bibliographical references to two previously established nominal species, of which *Papilio hippocclus* Cramer, [1779] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (19) : 46, pl. 220, figs C, D) was the first. At the same time that the specimen figured as fig. C on Cramer's plate 220 and named *Papilio hippocclus* on page 46 of volume 3 of Cramer's work was selected by Hemming to represent the lectotype of *Symbrenthia hippocle* Hübner, the same specimen was selected to represent also the lectotype of *Papilio hippocclus* Cramer, these names becoming therefore objective synonyms of one another.

SYMETHA Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. E. India Coy* (2) : pl. [2]. Type-species by monotypy : **Symetha pandu** Horsfield, [1829], *ibid.* (2) : pl. 2, figs 2, 2a.

The name *Symetha* was first published by Horsfield in 1828 in Part 1 (: 59) of his *Descr. Cat.* in a list of genera, but, as so published, it has no status in nomenclature, having been published without a diagnosis and without any cited nominal species.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Symetha pandu* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio symethus* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (13) : 84, pl. 149, figs B, C).

SYMMACHIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 26. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 272) : **Symmachia probetrix** Hübner, [1819], *ibid.* (2) : 26.

The name *Symmachia probetrix* Hübner was introduced as a replacement for the name *Papilio probetor* Stoll, [1782] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 209, pl. 390, fig. 1). This action of Hübner's was quite uncalled for, the name *probetor* Stoll being an available name in no need of replacement.

SYMMACHIA Sodovskii, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscow* **1837** (6) : 82. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Papilio comma* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 484.

Sodovskii introduced the name *Symmachia* quite unnecessarily as a replacement of *Hesperia* Fabricius, 1793.

The name *Symmachia* Sodovskii is invalid, (a) because it a junior homonym of *Symmachia* Hübner, [1819], and (b) because it is a junior objective synonym of *Hesperia* Fabricius, 1793.

SYMMACHLAS Hübner, [1821], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [122]. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio nigrina** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 475.

SYMMACHLOS Klots, 1933, *Ent. amer. (n.s.)* **12** : 153, 204 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Symmachlas* Hübner, [1821]).

SYMPHAEDRA Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 7. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 272) : **Symphaedra alcandra** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* **1** : 7, pl. [1], figs 1, 2, [a generic name which by a direction given by the Commission under its Plenary Powers is not available for use in preference to *Euthalia* Hübner, [1819] (type-species : *Papilio lubentina* Cramer, [1777]) but available for use by any specialist who does not consider the type-species of these two genera to be congeneric with one another].

The case of the name *Symphaedra* Hübner was brought before the Commission in 1934 in connection with an application which was designed primarily to secure an assured nomenclatorial position for the well-known generic name *Euthalia* Hübner. The dates of publication of Hübner's works were very imperfectly understood at the time of the submission of the foregoing application to the Commission, the Hübner manuscripts which were to throw so much light on this problem not then having been discovered. In consequence, some of the bibliographical data embodied in the application submitted are now seen to have been incorrect. These errors were however of a trivial character and in no way affected the main argument submitted. The proposal placed before the Commission was that it should give a Ruling under its Plenary Powers that the name *Symphaedra* Hübner should not be used in preference to the name *Euthalia* Hübner, but that it should be treated as being still available for use by any specialist who on taxonomic grounds might consider these genera as distinct from one another. This decision was embodied in the Commission's *Opinion 167* promulgated in 1945 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **2** : 399–410). In 1954 (*ibid.* **2** : 613–628) the Commission by the Ruling given in its *Direction 2* placed the name *Symphaedra* Hübner on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 759, subject to the entry so to be made on the *Official List* being endorsed in the sense prescribed in *Opinion 167*. The opportunity presented by the promulgation of this *Direction* was taken to correct the minor bibliographical errors which, as explained above, had appeared in the application which had formed the basis of *Opinion 167*. The endorsement so prescribed, as set out in the *Official List*, when published in book-form in 1958 (: 101) has been quoted in the entry relating to the name *Symphaedra* Hübner at the head of the present note.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Symphaedra alcandra* Hübner (the type-species of the present genus) is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio nais* Forster 1771 (*Nov. Spec. Ins.* **1** : 73).

SYMPHEDRA Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 105 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Symphaedra* Hübner, 1818).

SYNALE Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **16** (C) : 159. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio hylaspes** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (31) : 145, pl. 365, figs 1, K.

SYNALPE Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 36. Type-species by monotypy : **Argynnis euryale** Klug, 1836, *Neue Schmett. Ins.-Samml. K. Zool. Mus. Berlin* **1** : 2, pl. 2, figs 1, 2.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Argynnus euryale* Klug is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Anelia thirza* Geyer, [1883] (in Hübner, *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3** : pl. [6]).

SYNAPTA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 294. Type-species by monotypy : *Synapta arion* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.* (2) : 294, pl. 36, figs 20, 21.

The name *Synapta* Felder & Felder is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Synapta* Eschscholtz, 1829 (*Zool. Atlas* **2** : 12).

SYNAPTE Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 133. Type-species by monotypy : **Carystus selenus** Mabille, 1883, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **27**, Bull. C.R. : ix.

SYNARGIS Hubner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 273) : **Papilio tytia** Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (11) : 37, pl. 121, figs C, D.

SYNCHLOE Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 26. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 51) : **Papilio callidice** Hübner, [1799–1800], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 81, figs 408, 409 ♂.

SYNCHLOE Doubleday, 1844, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 76. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 by selection as such made for the replacement name *Chlosyne* Butler, 1870, by Scudder 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 141 : *Papilio janais* Drury, [1782], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **3** : index et 22, pl. 17, figs. 5, 6.

The name *Synchloe* Doubleday is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Synchloe* Hübner, 1818.

SYNGEA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 62. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 198) : **Papilio pronoe** Esper, [1780], *Die Schmett.* **1** (Bd 2) Forts. *Tagschmett.* : 23, pl. 54, fig. 1 ♀.

SYNPALAMIDES Hübner, [1823], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [142]. Type-species by monotypy : **Synpalamides mimon** Hübner, [1823], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [142].

Hübner erroneously believed that the taxon represented by the nominal species *Synpalamides mimon* Hübner was a butterfly.

SYNTARUCHOIDES Sharp, [1905], *Zool. Rec.* **41** (year 1904) (Ins.) : 251 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Syntarucoides* Kaye, 1904).

SYNTARUCOIDES Kaye, 1904, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1904** : 190. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cassius** Cramer, [1775], *Utt. Kapellen* **1** (2) : 36, pl. 23, figs C, D.

SYNTARUCUS Butler, [1901], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1900** (4) : 929. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio telicanus** Lang, 1789, *Verz. Schmett. Gegend. Augsburg* (ed. 2) : 47.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio telicanus* Lang is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio pirithous* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) **1** (2) : 790) or as a subspecies of that taxon.

SYNTEGANA Stichel, 1906, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **36** : 12. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935, *Stylops* **4** : 1) : **Amathusia virgata** Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 486.

SYRICHTHUS Oberthur, 1910, *Étud. Lépid. comp.* **4** : 377 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Syrichtus* Boisduval, [1834]).

SYRICHHTUS Boisduval, [1834], *Icon. Hist. Lépid. Europe* **1** (21/22) : 230. Type-species by selection by Elwes & Edwards (1897), *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **14** (4) : 153 : **Papilio proto** Esper, [1805-1808], *Die Schmett.*, Suppl. **1-4** Theils : pl. 123, figs 5 ♂, 6 ♀ [no text].

Boisduval erected the genus *Syrichtus* for the whole of the European "Black-and-White Skippers", including the "Mallow Skippers" currently placed in the genus *Carcharodus* Hübner, [1819]. The subsequent history of this genus has been unfortunate through defective type-selections. The first attempt was made by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 273) who designated *Papilio syrichtus* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 534) on the ground that, owing to the tautonomy between the generic name *Syrichtus* and the specific name of the nominal species *Papilio syrichtus* Fabricius, it must be assumed that it was that species Boisduval must have taken for the base—and therefore the type-species—of this genus. This type-selection by Scudder is invalid, because Boisduval did not cite the above nominal species as belonging to this genus. The next author to make a type-selection for this genus was Plötz who in 1879 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 179) selected *Papilio sao* Bergstrasser, [1779] (*Nom. Ins.* **2** : 67, pl. 40, figs 8, 9), a nominal species currently identified subjectively as representing the same taxon as that represented by *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus, 1758 (a species occurring in England and currently placed in the genus *Pyrgus* Hübner, [1819]). Boisduval correctly identified (: 231) *Papilio malvae* but he did not cite *Papilio sao* Bergstrasser and accordingly Plötz's selection of that nominal species as type-species was invalid. (Boisduval, while discussing what he called *Syrichtus orbifer*, i.e. *Papilio orbifer*, did mention a taxon under the name *sao* but that taxon, which is closely allied to *Papilio orbifer* Hübner, is totally distinct from that which earlier Bergstrasser had named *Papilio sao*). The taxon which Boisduval referred to as *sao* in the paragraph dealing with *Papilio orbifer* is *Papilio sao* Hübner, [1802–

1803] ; in view of the fact that the name given to this taxon by Hübner is a junior homonym of the name published by Bergstrasser in 1779 discussed above, it was replaced by Hoffmannsegg in 1804 by the name *Papilio servitorius*, by which name this taxon is currently known. The first authors to select as the type-species of *Syrichtus* one of the species originally included in that genus by Boisduval were Elwes & Edwards who (as stated above) selected *Papilio proto* Esper, for which Boisduval gave a recognizable description (: 233) and good figures (pl. 46, figs 4, 5). This selection was perfectly in order, and accordingly *Papilio proto* Esper is the type-species of the genus *Syrichtus* Boisduval.

Up to the opening years of the present century the question of the species to be accepted as the type-species of *Syrichtus* Boisduval was not one of immediate practical importance, for the whole group constituted by the Black-and-White Skippers was regarded by all authors as forming a single taxonomic genus ; in consequence, on this view the name *Syrichtus* was held to apply to all these species, the question of the type-species of that genus being thus of academic interest only. The name *Syrichtus* itself was widely used, most authors ignoring the name *Pyrgus* Hübner, [1819], which had priority and certainly applied to the majority of the species concerned. The use of the name *Syrichtus* was no doubt largely fostered by the adoption of this name by Staudinger both in the First (1861) and Second (1871) editions of his celebrated *Catalog*. The use of the name *Syrichtus* was however by no means universal, many authors quite incorrectly placing this group in the genus *Hesperia* Fabricius, 1807, and in consequence sinking the name *Syrichtus* Boisduval as a junior subjective synonym. From 1901 onwards this tendency was accentuated as the result of the action of Staudinger in the Third Edition of his *Catalog* (: 94) when he himself abandoned the name *Syrichtus* in favour of the name *Hesperia*. About the same time however a quite different influence began to make itself felt. This movement owed its origin to a recognition of the striking structural character found among the "Black-and-White Skippers" and found its outward expression in the subdivision of that group into a number of smaller genera, the bulk of the species being retained however in the genus *Hesperia*. The lead in this matter was taken by Tutt, when in 1906 he established two new genera. Two of these are of importance in the present connection, these being :—(i) *Sloperia* Tutt, [1906] (*Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* 1 : 218) (type-species : *Hesperia poggei* Lederer, 1858), and (ii) *Muschampia* Tutt, [1906], described on the same page with *Papilio proto* Esper, [1805–1808], the species which, it will be recalled, was selected by Elwes & Edwards in 1897 as the type-species of *Syrichtus* Boisduval, [1834]. More recently specialists have taken the view that these two species should on taxonomic grounds be regarded as congeneric with one another, the generic names *Sloperia* Tutt and *Muschampia* Tutt being in consequence treated as subjective synonyms of one another. Acting as First Reviser, Warren in 1926 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 74 (1) : 165) gave precedence to *Sloperia* over *Muschampia*, which thus became a junior subjective synonym of *Muschampia*. By some authors however the name *Muschampia* continued to be used for *Papilio proto* Esper, notably by Evans in the most recent treatment of the group (1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 179).

The name *Syrichtus* Boisduval has never been used exclusively for *Papilio proto* Esper and its immediate allies since the commencement of the splitting-up of the "Black-and-White Skipper" group nearly sixty years ago. If there had been some generic name applicable to this group in general use, there might have been a case for asking the Commission to take action to prevent disturbance of established practice by using its Plenary Powers to vary the type-species of *Syrichtus* Boisduval by (for example) designating as its type-species the nominal species *Papilio alveolus* Hübner, thus making its name a junior objective synonym of *Pyrgus* Hübner, [1819]. But in actual fact the adoption of the name *Syrichtus* Boisduval for *Papilio proto* Esper will cause no such disturbance : the correct name for that species, if *Syrichtus* were to be ruled out by the Commission would be *Sloperia* Tutt, a name which has hardly ever been used, this species during the last half century having been commonly placed either in *Muschampia* Tutt or in *Pyrgus* Hübner or even in *Hesperia* Fabricius. On the grounds of nomenclatorial practice there is therefore no reason why the name *Syrichtus* Boisduval should not be used in its correct nomenclatorial sense. It is therefore so used here.

SYRICTHUS Boisduval, 1840, *Gen. Index meth. europ. Lep.* : 35 (an incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Syrichtus* Boisduval [1834]).

SYRMATIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 23. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 274) : **Limnas nyx** Hübner, [1817], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [33].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Limnas nyx* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio dorilas* Cramer, [1775] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (4) : 75, pl. 48, fig. C).

SYRMOPTERA Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* **21** : 308. Type-species by original designation : **Syrmoptera melanomitra** Karsch, 1895, *ibid.*, **21** : 308.

SYSTASEA Edwards, June 1877, *Canad. Ent.* **9** : 120. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Hesperia zampa** Edwards, 1876, *Trans. amer. ent. Soc.* **5** : 207.

The name *Systasea* was introduced by Edwards as a replacement for the name *Lintneria* Edwards, March, 1877, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia zampa* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Leucochitonea pulverulenta* Felder (R.), 1869 (*Verh. zool.-bot Ges. Wien* **19** : 478).

SYSTASPES Weeks, 1905, *Ill. diurn. Lep.* **1** : 20, 29, 116. Type-species by monotypy : **Antigonus corrosus** Mabille, 1878, *Petites Nouvelles ent.* **2** : 196.

Weeks used this name twice in the text (: 20, 29) and cited it also in the index. He said nothing to indicate that it was a new name. Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 102) reported that Weeks had stated (*in litt.*) that he had received this name from Swinhoe. Lindsey went on to say that Schaus had suggested that this generic name was an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of the name *Systasea* Edwards, 1877. Lindsey added that this view was supported by the fact the sole species cited by Weeks was *Antigonus corrosus* Mabille ; from which it may be inferred that he considered that this species was referable to the genus *Systasea*. It may be observed, however that in the most recent treatment of the group—that by Evans, 1953, (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 158) it was placed in the genus *Antigonus* Hübner, a taxon which is however considered to be closely related taxonomically to *Systasea*.

It is possible that the Schaus/Lindsey theory corresponds with the true origin of the name *Systaspes* Weeks, but there is no evidence supporting that theory which would justify its acceptance for nomenclatorial purposes. It follows therefore that the name *Systaspes* Weeks must be treated as a nomenclaturally available name. From a practical point of view no inconvenience ensures, for, as already explained, *Antigonus corrosus* Mabille, the type-genus, is currently placed in the genus *Antigonus*. On this taxonomic view, therefore, the name *Systaspes* Weeks is a junior subjective synonym of *Antigonus* Hübner.

SYSTOLE Mabille, [1886], in Grandidier, *Hist. phys. nat. pol. Madagascar* **18**, Lép. 2 : pl. 51. Type-species by monotypy : *Hesperia amygdalis* Mabille, 1877, *Bull. zool. Soc. Fr.* **1877** : 234, *nota*.

In the text Mabille cited other species, in addition to *Hesperia amygdalis*, but this was not published until 1887 (*ibid.* **18** Lép. 1 : 33). This has no bearing on the question of the type-species of this genus which had been determined by monotypy when in the previous year this genus had been established on plate 51. Even if the plate and the text had been published simultaneously, *Hesperia amygdalis* would still have been the type-species, for it was selected as such by Watson in 1893 (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 130).

The name *Systole* Mabille is invalid for two reasons : first, because it is a junior homonym of *Systole* Walker, 1832 (*Ent. Mag.* **1** (1) : 22) second, because it is a junior objective synonym of *Ploetzia* Saalmüller, 1884.

SYTHON Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Ztr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 20 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Sithon* Hübner, [1819]).

TABADA Moore, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 297. Type-species by monotypy : **Euploea hyacinthus** Butler, [Sept.] 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1866** (2) : 296, pl. 29, fig. 5.

TABRENA Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 10. Type-species by monotypy : **Sarangesa aurimargo** Holland, 1896, *ibid.* **1896** : 10, pl. 4, fig. 8.

The specific name *aurimargo* was stated by Holland to have been proposed *in litt.* by Mabille.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Sarangesa aurimargo* Holland is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Antigonus brigida* Plötz, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 361.

TACHYPTERA Berge, 1842, *Schmetterlingsbuch* : 19, 92–105. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 38) : *Papilio brassicae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 467.

The name *Tachyptera* Berge is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Pierus* Schrank, 1801.

TACHYRIS Wallace, 1867, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **4** : 361. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 274) : **Papilio hero** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 153.

TACOLA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis larymna** Doubleday, [Nov. 1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 35, fig. 1 [text (: 74) as *Athyma* sp. by Westwood published in August 1850].

TACORAEA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma asura** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. Lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 171, pl. 5, fig. 1 ♀.

When establishing this genus, Moore designated a type-species but did not give a generic diagnosis. This omission he made good in the immediately following Part of the same volume ([1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (33) : 176).

TACUPA Evans, 1927, *Ident. ind.* Butts (ed. 1) : 200 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Tecupa* Swinhoe, 1917).

TADUMIA Moore, [1902], *Lep. ind.* **5** (53) : 116. Type-species by original designation : **Parnassius acco** Gray, 1852, *Cat. lep. Ins. Coll. Brit. Mus.* **1** (Papilionidae) : 76, pl. 12, figs 5 ♂, 6 ♂.

TAENARIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 53 (one of two Original Spellings and the spelling chosen by Hübner, as First Reviser, in 1821 to be the Correct Original Spelling). Type-species by selection by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 123) : **Tenaris** [sic] **nysa** Hübner, [1819], *loc. cit.* (4) : 53 (as defined by the specimen figured as fig. A on plate 185 in volume 3 of Cramer's *Uitl. Kapellen*, published in 1777, and described on page 134 in Part 16 of the same volume, where it was attributed to the older-established nominal species *Papilio jairus* Cramer, [1775] (*loc. cit.* **1** (1) : 9)), the specimen so figured having been selected by Hemming (1964, *Annot. lep.* (3) : 94) to represent the lectotype of the present species.

The present generic name was published in two original spellings, first (: 52) in a cross-heading in German and Latin as "Tänaren" and "Taenaris" respectively and, second (: 53), as *Tenaris* in the list of species placed in this genus. Under Article 32(b) the question as to which of two or more original spellings is to be accepted as correct depends on the choice of the First Reviser. In the present case, this choice was made by Hübner himself in 1821 (*Index exot. Lep.* : [4]) when he adopted for this name the spelling "Taenaris", which thus became the Correct Original Spelling of this name. Five years later in 1826 he repeated this choice on page 7 of the index (*Anzeiger*) to the *Verzeichniss* itself.

The nominal genus *Taenaris* was established by Hübner for two nominal species, which he named *Tenaris* [sic] *jaira* and *Tenaris* *nysa* respectively. These nominal species, like all others established in the *Verzeichniss*, were based solely upon previously published figures or descriptions. In the case of each of these nominal species Hübner cited plates previously published by Cramer for his nominal species *Papilio jairus*. For his *Tenaris* *jaira* Hübner

cited, though with a mark of interrogation, figs A & B on Cramer's pl. 6 (i.e. the figures of the syntypes of *Papilio jairus* Cramer), together with his own figures on pl. [84] of volume 1 of the *Samml. exot. Schmett.* For his second nominal species, *Tenaris nysa*, Hübner cited only the three figs (A, B, & C) given by Cramer on his pl. 185 on the second occasion on which he dealt with what he still called by the name *Papilio jairus*. It is not easy to understand the basis of the grouping adopted by Hübner, for the two sets of syntypes of his *Tenaris jaira* consisted respectively of the palest and darkest forms (Cramer's and pl. 6 Hübner's own plate) of the species named *Papilio jairus* by Cramer on the basis of his plate 6, while Hübner's *Tenaris nysa* based on Cramer's figures on his plate 185, is also a dark form but one much less dark than the specimen which Hübner had figured and which (as shown above) he included in his *Tenaris jaira* in the *Verzeichniss*. It is currently considered that all the forms shown on the plates discussed above are referable to a single species, namely *Papilio jairus* Cramer. It is further considered that the taxon represented by the foregoing nominal species is the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio urania* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 466). From the diagnosis given by Linnaeus it is clear that the form represented by Linnaeus' specimen (in Queen Ludovico Ulrica's collection) was the pale one shown on Cramer's plate 6.

Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 274), made a type selection which, though comprehensible viewed from the taxonomic point of view, was invalid nomenclaturally. In the paper in question Scudder adopted for species the synonymies established by Kirby in 1871 in his *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* and accordingly in the present case he adopted the specific name *urania* Linnaeus, to which he sank the names of the two species recognized by Hübner (*jaira* and *nysa*) as synonyms ; on this basis Scudder designated *urania* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Taenaris*. This action is invalid, for the name *urania* Linnaeus was not cited at all by Hübner in connection with the name *Taenaris*. Nor can the fact that, when he designated the non-included species *urania* Linnaeus as type-species, he cited as synonyms of *urania* Linnaeus the names of the nominal species that were actually placed in this genus by Hübner he held to have validated Scudder's action, for under Article 69 (a) (iv) a type-selection made in this way through synonymizing an included nominal species with a non-included species (such as *urania* Linnaeus) is valid only if the author making the type-selection synonymizes in this way one but not more than one of the included nominal species, for, as has been seen, Scudder cited as synonyms of *urania* the names of two—that is, of both—Hübner's included nominal species. Scudder's action was however adopted by later authors who accepted *Papilio urania* Linnaeus as the type-species of *Taenaris*, and that genus is still interpreted in this sense to the present day. Nevertheless, from a nomenclatorial point of view this genus remained without a validly fixed type-species, until the species cited at the head of the present note was selected by myself.

When I came to consider which of Hübner's nominal species was the most suitable for selection as type-species, I decided against that author's nominal species *Tenaris jaira*, for (as already noted) Hübner included under it the reference to Cramer's plate 6 with a note of interrogation—thus rendering the specimens represented by the figures on that plate ineligible for selection to represent the lectotype, while the specimen shown on Hübner's own plate (the only other figure which he cited) represented a very melanic form and was therefore unsuitable for selection to represent the lectotype. I therefore decided in favour of selecting as the type-species of the genus *Taenaris* the second of the two nominal species cited by Hübner as belonging to this genus, namely *Tenaris nysa*. The three figures given by Cramer on his plate 185, on which this nominal species was based, showed considerable differences as between one another, and I therefore decided to select the specimen represented by one of these figures to represent the lectotype of that species, before selecting the species itself to be the type-species of the genus *Taenaris*. For this purpose I selected the specimen represented by fig. A on Cramer's plate 185.

TAGATA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1883 : 281. Type-species by monotypy :
Euploea abjecta 1866, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1866 : 299.

TAGATSIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma dama** Moore, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1858** : 19, pl. 51, fig. 5.

When he established this genus, Moore designated a type-species but did not provide a generic diagnosis. He made good this deficiency in the following year ([1899], *ibid.* **4** (38) : 28).

TAGIADES Hübner, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 108. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870), *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 99 : **Papilio japerus** Stoll, [1781], *in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (31) : 145, pl. 365, figs E, F.

TAJURIA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 108. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia longinus** Fabricius, 1798, *Suppl. Ent. syst.* : 430.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia longinus* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia cippus* Fabricius, 1798, (*loc. cit.* : 429). As the specific names *longinus* Fabricius and *cippus* Fabricius were published on the same date in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. This appears in the present case to have been Swinhoe when in 1911 (*in Moore, Lep. ind.* **9** (101) : 104–105) he gave precedence to the specific name *cippus* Fabricius, sinking *longinus* Fabricius as a junior subjective synonym.

TALBOTIA Bernardi, 1958, *Rev. franç. Ent.* **25** : 125. Type-species by original designation : **Mancipium nabanum** Moore, 1884, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal.*, Pt II, **53** : 45.

TALICADA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 96. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus nyseus** Guérin-Ménéville, 1843, *in Delessert, Souvenirs Voy. Inde* : 78, pl. 22, figs I, 1a.

TALIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 106. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci., Boston* **10** : 275 : **Talides sinois** Hübner, [1819], *loc. cit.* (7) : 106 [a nominal species established as a replacement for the nominal species *Papilio sinon* Stoll, [1781] (*in Cramer, Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (29) : 101, pl. 342, figs D, E), the name of which is invalid as a junior homonym of *Papilio sinon* Poda, 1761 (*Ins. Mus. graec.* : 62)].

The first effort to provide this genus with a type-species was made by Butler in 1870 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 93), but this attempt was unsuccessful, for the nominal species then selected, *Talides athenion* Hübner was then (as published in the *Verzeichniss*) only a *nomen nudum*, and was not an available name until published in [1825] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [148]). When Scudder (1825) selected *Talides sinois* Hübner, he followed the practice adopted throughout his paper of associating with the species cited by Hübner the name, where different, used for that species by Kirby in 1871. The species so associated by Kirby (: 591) namely *Papilio segestus* Cramer, [1775], is not currently identified with *Talides sinois*, but this does not in any way affect the validity of Scudder's type-selection.

The replacement specific name *sinois* Hübner, the name of the type-species of *Talides*, is the oldest available name applicable to that species.

TALITES Capronnier, 1874, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **17** : 20. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1935), *Stylops* **4** : 2 : **Papilio meris** Stoll, [1781], *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (31) : 146, pl. 366, figs B, C.

The name *Talites* Capronnier is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Lasaria* Bates, [1868].

TAMELA Swinhoe, [1913], *in Moore, Lep. ind.* **10** (117) : 207. Type-species by original designation : **Nisoniades diocles** Moore, [1866], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 787.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Nisoniades diocles* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia nigrita* Latreille, [1824] (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 788 [note at end of descr. of *Hesperia philenor*]).

TAMERA Moore, 1888, *Descr. new Ind. Lep. Coll. Atkinson* (3) : 284. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio castor** Westwood, 1842, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* 9 : 37.

TAMYRIS Swainson, [March 1821], *Zool. Illustr.* (1) 1 (6) : pl. 33. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia zeleucus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 346.

Swainson published the name *Tamyris* a second time in August of the same year in Part II on plate 61 of the same volume.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia zeleucus* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio phidias* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 485).

TANAECIA Butler, [1869], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1868 (3) : 610. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias pulsara** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 190.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Adolias pulsara* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio pelea* Fabricius, 1787 (*Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 53).

TANAOPTERA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 79. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 100) : *Papilio europa* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 500.

The name *Tanaoptera* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Lethe Hübner*, [1819].

TANNETHEIRA Sharp, [1892], in *Zool. Rec.* 28 (year 1891) (Ins.) : 205 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Tanuethira* Druce, 1891).

TANSIMA Moore, 1881, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1881 : 305. Type-species by monotypy : **Lethe satyrina** Butler, 1871, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1871 : 402.

TANUETHEIRA Druce, 1891, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 8 : 148. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio timon** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 65.

TANYPTERA Mabille, 1877, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* 2 : 230. Type-species by monotypy : *Hesperia laufella* Hewitson, [1868], *Ill. exot. Butts* 4 : [110], pl. 58, figs 28, 29, 30.

The name *Tanyptera* Mabille is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Tanyptera* Latreille, 1804 (*Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat.* 24 (Tab.) : 188) the name of a genus of Diptera. It has been replaced by the name *Pteroteinon* Watson, 1893.

TAPENA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* 1 (4) : 181. Type-species by original designation : **Tapena thwaitesi** Moore, [1881], *ibid.* 1 (4) : 181, pl. 67, figs. 2, 2a.

TAPINA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billberg.* : 81. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 57 : *Hesperia ovidius* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 320.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia ovidius* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio cereus* Linnaeus, 1767 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : Errata), a nominal species established as a replacement of *Papilio caeneus* Linnaeus, 1767, *ibid.* 1 (2) : 796, a nominal species bearing a name which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy).

The name *Tapina* Billberg was introduced quite unnecessarily as a replacement of the name *Emesis* Fabricius, 1807, to which it falls as a junior objective synonym.

TARACA Seitz, [1909], *Grossschmett. Erde* 1 : 323 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Taraka* de Niceville, 1890).

TARACTROCERA Butler, 1869, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Fabricius Brit. Mus.* : 279. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia maevius** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* 3 (1) : 352.

TARAKA de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* 3 : 15, 57. Type-species by original designation : **Miletus hamada** Druce, 1875, *Cistula ent.* 1 : 361.

TARATTIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* 3 (32) : 146, 153. Type-species by original designation : **Limenitis lysanias** Hewitson, [1859], *Ill. exot. Butts* 2 : [68], pl. [34], figs 10, 11.

TARMIA Lindsey, 1925, *Denison Univ. Bull.* **21** (1/3) : 110. Type-species by original designation : **Tarmia monastica** Lindsey, 1925, *ibid.* **21** (1/3) : 110.

TARSOCERA Butler, [1899], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1898** (4) : 903. Type-species by monotypy : **Leptoneura cassina** Butler, 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 72, pl. 2, fig. 12.

TARSOCTENUS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 17, 21. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrrhopgya** [sic] **plutia** Hewitson, [1857], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [119], pl. [60], fig. 7.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Pyrrhopgya plutia* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Pyrrhopgya* [sic] *praecia* Hewitson, [1857] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [118], pl. [59], fig. 6). As the species-group names *plutia* and *praecia* were published on the same date and in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. It appears that the first author to make such a choice in this case was Evans when in 1952 (*Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 18–19) he gave precedence to the name *praecia* by treating it as the name of a species, while according to the name *plutia* the lower status of the name of a subspecies of *praecia*. This allocation of relative status is accordingly accorded here to these two names.

TARUCUS Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 81. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia theophrastus** Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 281.

TASINGA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias anosia** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 187.

When establishing this genus, Moore designated a type-species but gave no generic diagnosis. This omission was made good later in the same volume ([1897], *loc. cit.* **3** (29) : 101).

TASITIA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 235. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio gilippus** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (3) : 41, pl. 26, figs E, F.

TATINGA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (13) : 5. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus thibetanus** Oberthur 1876, *Étud. ent.* **2** : 28, pl. 2, fig. 4 ♂.

TATISIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma kanwa** Moore, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1858** : 17, pl. 51, fig. 2.

When establishing this genus, Moore designated a type-species but gave no generic diagnosis, but this omission was made good later in the same volume ([1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (33) : 179).

The name *Tatisia* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Parathyma* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was made by myself in 1964 (*Annot. lep.* (3) : 80), when I accorded precedence to the name *Tatisia* Moore below the name *Parathyma* Moore.

TATOCHIELA Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 276 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Tatochila* Butler, 1870).

TATOCHILA Butler, 1870, *Cistula ent.* **1** : 38, 51. Type-species by original designation : **Synchloe autodice** Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 26, pl. [27], figs 151, 152.

TATURA Butler, 1887, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** : 572. Type-species by monotypy : **Thecla lebena** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. Lep.* : 9.*

TAVETANA Picard, 1949, *Rev. franç. Ent.* **16** : 148. Type-species by original designation : **Tavetana jeannelli** Picard, 1949, *ibid.* **16** : 149, figs 1 (venation), 2 (♂ genit.).

* When Hemming prepared the note on this generic name, which was posthumously published in 1964, *Annot. lep.* (4) : 133, he was clearly unaware of the earlier date of publication which I have quoted above. N. D. Riley.

TAXILA Doubleday, 1847, *List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 2. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 276) : *Emesis drupadi* Horsfield [1828], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : explic. pl. 2, figs 3, 3a.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Emesis drupadi* Horsfield is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older established nominal species *Papilio haquinus* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 55.

TAYGETIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 55. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194) : **Papilio virginia** Cramer, [1776], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (8) : 150, pl. 96, fig. C.

Westwood in 1851 (*in* Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 356), in connection with this genus, said of *Papilio mermoria* Cramer, another of Hübner's originally included species, that it "may be considered as a good type of the genus" but this statement falls short of a selection of the above species as "the" type-species and accordingly fails to qualify as a valid type-selection.

TECUPA Swinhoe, 1917, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **20** : 410. Type-species by original designation : **Tecupa curiosa** Swinhoe, 1917, *ibid.* (8) **20** : 411.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Tecupa curiosa* Swinhoe is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Apostictopterus fuliginosus* Leech, [Jan. 1894], (*Butts China Japan Corea* (2) (text-pt 6) : 631, figure published in June 1894, *ibid.* (plate-pt 5) : pl. 38, fig 8 ♂).

TEINOPALPUS Hope, 1843, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **19** (2) : 13. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 276) : **Teinopalpus imperialis** Hope, 1843, *loc. cit.* **19** (2) : 131, pl. 11, figs 1, 2.

Hope regarded this genus as containing two nominal species both then described as new ; the first was the above species, the second, *Teinopalpus parryae* (*loc. cit.* **19** (2) : 131, pl. 11, figs 3, 4 ♀). In 1846 (*Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : 2) Doubleday pointed out that these names represent the different sexes of the same species, *imperialis* being based on the male and *parryae* upon the female. These names, having been published on the same date in the same work, depend for their relative precedence on the choice of the First Reviser ; this choice was made in the above work by Doubleday when he gave precedence to the name *imperialis* Hope over the name *parryae* Hope.

Scudder erroneously supposed that *Teinopalpus imperialis* was the sole originally included nominal species of *Teinopalpus* and therefore the type-species by monotypy. This misconception of Scudder's does not however detract from the effectiveness of his action.

TEINOPROSOPUS Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1864, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien.* **14** : 289. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Teinopalpus imperialis* Hope, 1843, *Trans. linn. Soc. Lond.* **19** (2) : 131, pl. 11, figs 1, 2.

This name was introduced by the Felders as a replacement of the name *Teinopalpus* Hope which they rejected on the ground that the word of which it was composed was of an inadmissible mongrel origin. Under the Code (Article 18 (a)) a name cannot be rejected on account of inappropriateness ; in consequence the replacement name *Teinoprosopus* is invalid, becoming a junior objective synonym of *Teinopalpus* Hope.

TEINORHINUS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 71, 78. Type-species by original designation : *Teinorhinus watsoni* Holland, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **10** : 292.

This case resembles that of the name *Osmodes* ; in each case Watson communicated to Holland a manuscript generic name of his and that name was published by Holland before being published by Watson. In the case of *Osmodes* this misunderstanding had only the effect of giving priority to Holland over Watson. The present case is more complicated, because the name in question was published in different spellings, Holland in 1892 using the spelling "*Teniorhinus*", Watson in 1893, the spelling "*Teinorhinus*". In each case the type-species was *Teinorhinus watsoni*, in the case of Holland's version by monotypy in, that of Watson by original designation. [Watson attributed the specific name *watsoni* to Holland but this does

not necessarily mean that he was aware that it had already been published by that author, it being possible that he knew of the name *watsoni* as a manuscript of Holland's].

In the circumstances it is necessary to accept this name in the spelling "*Teniorhinus*" and to attribute it to Holland, as of 1892. The name spelled "*Teinorhinus*" by Watson and published by him 1893, is therefore invalid, as a junior objective synonym of *Teniorhinus* Holland, 1892.

TELCHIN Hübner, [1825], *Cat. Lép. Coll. Franck* : 85. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio licus** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* 3 (19) : 49, pl. 223, figs A, B.

When establishing this nominal genus, Hübner cited four names as being the names of nominal species referable to it. Of these names three were manuscript names, the only name which had been duly published with an indication being *licus* Cramer. The species so named is therefore the type-species by monotypy. Cramer placed this species (*loc. cit.* 3 : 74) in the "*Danaus Festivus*" group of the genus *Papilio*, thus indicating that he considered it to be a butterfly. It is however actually a Castniid moth.

TELCHINIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 27. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 277) : **Papilio serena** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 461.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio serena* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio terpsicore* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 466).

TELCMIADES Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* 35, Bull. C.R. : lxi (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Telemiades* Hübner, [1819]).

TELEGONUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 104. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 7 : 56) : **Papilio talus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (15) : 122, pl. 176, fig. D.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio talus* Cramer is currently considered subjectively on taxonomic grounds to be congeneric with the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio aulestes* Cramer, [1780], the type-species of the genus *Astraptes* Hübner, [1819]. Since the names *Telegonus* and *Astraptes* were published on the same date in the same work, the relative precedence to be accorded to them depends on the choice made by the First Reviser. As explained in the note on the name *Astraptes*, that choice was made by myself in 1934 when I gave precedence to the name *Astraptes* over the name *Telegonus*. Accordingly, for those who share the taxonomic view set out above the name *Telegonus* Hübner, though an available name, is a junior subjective synonym of *Astraptes* Hübner.

TELEMIADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 106. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 277) : **Papilio avitus** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (30) : 123, pl. 354, figs D, E.

TELEOMORPHA Warren, 1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 74 : 18, 46. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1934, *Stylops* 3 : 143) : *Papilio carthami* Hübner, [1808–1813], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 143, 726 [recte 720], ♂, fig. 723 ♂ [nec figs 721, 722].

The name *Teleomorpha* Warren is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Scelotrix* Rambur, 1858.

TELESTO Boisduval, [1832], in d'Urville, *Voy. "Astrolabe"*, *Faune ent.* 1 (Lép.) : 164. Type-species by monotypy : *Hesperia peroni* [automatic correction of *peron*] Latreille, [1824], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 763.

The name *Telesto* Boisduval is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym (a) of *Telesto* Lamouroux, 1812 (*Nouv. Bull. Soc. philomat. Paris* 3 (63) : 185) and (b) of *Telesto* Rafinesque, 1814 (*Précis Somiol.* : 26).

As noted above, the specific name of the type-species was published incorrectly in the non-Latinized form "*peron*". Under Article 31 (a) this is subject to automatic correction to the form "*peroni*".

TELICOTA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 169. Type-species recommended to the Commission for designation under Article 70 (a) (misidentified type-species) : **Papilio colon** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 531.

Moore designated *Papilio augias* Linnaeus, 1763 (*Amoen. acad.* **6** : 410) as the type-species of the genus. Clearly, however, he was doubtful as to the interpretation of this nominal species, for he sought to give precision to the concept represented by that nominal species by associating with it a reference to the very crude figure given by Donovan in his *Insects of China* (pl. 48, fig. 1), which is currently considered to be unrecognizable. The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio augias* Linnaeus is one of two which, though very distinct structurally and readily separable also superficially, were formerly confused with one another, the other being the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio colon* Fabricius. Fortunately, the types of both these ancient species are still available, that of *Papilio augias* in the Linnaean collection in London and that of *Papilio colon* in the Copenhagen Museum. The distinguishing characters of these species were fully worked out by Evans in 1949 (*Cat. Hesp. Europe Asia Australia* : 391–393, 394–396). When establishing the genus *Telicota*, Moore placed in that genus only one species which he figured as figs 4, 4a on pl. 71. Moore misidentified the taxon so figured with that to which he had himself given the name *Pamphila bambusae*. In fact the figures in the *Lep. Ceylon* represent *kala* Evans, 1934, the Ceylon subspecies of the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio colon* Fabricius. Further, it must be noted that, whereas (as shown above) the taxon represented by *Papilio colon* does occur in Ceylon, the country with the butterfly fauna of which Moore was dealing when he erected the genus *Telicota*, the taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio augias* is not known to occur in that country. There is no doubt that the taxon which Moore thought was that represented by the nominal species *Papilio augias* Linnaeus, when he designated that nominal species to be the type-species of *Telicota*, was in fact that represented by the nominal species *Papilio colon* Fabricius. The Commission is therefore being asked to regularize the position by designating under Article 70 (a) the nominal species *Papilio colon* Fabricius to be the type-species of the genus *Telicota* Moore. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80, the Ceylon species (*Papilio colon* Fabricius) is here treated in the interests of continuity of usage as being the type-species of this genus, pending the publication of the decision by the Commission on the application submitted.

TELINGA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 167. Type-species by original designation : **Satyrus adolphei** Guérin-Ménéville, 1843, *in Delessert, Souvenir Voy. Inde* (2) : 76.

TELIPTNA Aurivillius, 1895, *Ent. Tidskr.* **16** : 198. Type-species by original designation : **Liptena acraea** Westwood [December 1851], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 77, fig. 6.

The case of the name *Telipna* is intimately bound up with that of the name *Liptena*, particulars of which have been given earlier in the present work. It will be sufficient here merely to recall the following facts: (i) The type-species of *Telipna* was by original designation the nominal species *Liptena acraea* Westwood, [1851], a species which by selection by Scudder (1875) was already the type-species of the genus *Liptena* Westwood, [1851] ; (ii) In consequence, the name *Telipna* Aurivillius was invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Liptena* ; (iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the name *Telipna* was continuously used from the time of its publication by Aurivillius in 1895 as the name for *Liptena acraea* Westwood and its congeners, owing to the fact that an entirely different species, *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, [1866], had become firmly, though incorrectly, established in the literature as the type-species of *Liptena* Westwood. In order to regularize this practice, the Commission was asked in 1957 to use its Plenary Powers, *inter alia*, to designate *Liptena undularis* Hewitson, to be the type-species of *Liptena* Westwood. This request was approved by the Commission in its *Opinion* 566 (1959, *Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **20** : 377–390). In the same *Opinion* the name *Telipna* Aurivillius was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1367.

TELLERVO Kirby, 1894, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 1 : 28. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio zoilus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 480.

Kirby introduced the name *Tellervo* as a replacement for the name *Hamadryas* Boisduval, [1832], which is invalid as a junior homonym of *Hamadryas* Hübner, [1806].

TELLES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 518. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio arcalaus** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* 4 (33) : 211, pl. 391, figs I, K.

TELLONA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 207, 245. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia variegata** Hewitson, 1870, *Equat. Lep. Buckley* : 73.

TEMENIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 34. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 278) : **Papilio merione** Fabricius, 1781, *Spec. Ins.* 2 : 94.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio merione* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio laothoe* Cramer, [1777] (*Util. Kapellen* 2 (11) : 55, pl. 132, figs A, B).

TENARIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 53 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Taenaris* Hübner, [1819]).

It has been explained in the note on the name *Taenaris* that this is the Correct Original spelling and that the spelling *Tenaris* is the Incorrect Original Spelling.

TENIORHINUS Holland, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) 10 : 292. Type-species by monotypy : **Teniorhinus watsoni** Holland, 1892, *ibid.* (6) 10 : 292.

Holland attributed this generic name to Watson in manuscript ; it was in fact not published by Watson until 1893 when it appeared in the spelling " *Teiniorhinus* ", being then treated as a new name, notwithstanding the fact that, as Watson designated *watsoni* Holland as type-species, he must have been aware that Holland had already published the name *Teniorhinus*.

TERACINIA Röber, 1910, *Ent. Z.* 44 : 19. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Nereis neso* Hübner, [1806], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : pl. [5].

The name *Teracinia* was introduced by Röber as a replacement for the name *Ceratinia* Hübner, 1816. This action was quite uncalled-for, as *Ceratinia* is a nomenclaturally available name. The name *Teracinia* Röber is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Ceratinia* Hübner.

TERACOLUS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 : pl. 115. Type-species by monotypy : **Teracolus subfasciatus** Swainson, [1833], *ibid.* (2) 3 : pl. 115.

TERATONEURA Dudgeon, 1909, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* 1909, Bull. : li. Type-species by monotypy : **Teratoneura isabellae** Dudgeon, 1909, *ibid.* 1909, Bull. : li.

TERATOPHTHALMA Stichel, 1909, *Berl. ent. Z.* 54 (1/2) : 1. Type-species by original designation : **Diophthalma phelina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 411.

TERATOZEPHYRUS Sibatani, 1946, *Bull. lep. Soc. Japan* 1 (3) : 77. Type-species by original designation : **Zephyrus arisanus** Wileman, 1909, *Annot. zool. japon.*, Tokyo 7 (2) : 91-93.

TERIA Blasquez, 1870, *La Naturaleza*, Mexico 1 : 282. Type-species by monotypy : **Teria agavis** Blasquez, 1870, *ibid.* 1 : 282, pl. 2, figs 1-5 ♀.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Teria agavis* Blasquez is currently treated as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Castnia hesperiaria* Walker, 1856 (*Cat. Lep. Het. Brit. Mus.* 7 : 1583).

It was suggested by Barnes & McDunnough in 1911 (*Contrib. nat. Hist. Lepid. N. Amer.* 1 (No. 3) : 17) that the name *Teria*, as used by Blasquez, was an Incorrect Subsequent

Spelling of the name *Terias* Swainson, 1821. While this possibility cannot be entirely ruled out, it seems incredible that anyone could suppose that the large heavily constructed Hesperiid here in question was congeneric with the very much smaller delicately constructed Pierids to which the name *Terias* Swainson is applicable. For this reason and because of the lack of any definite evidence in support of the theory advanced by Barnes & McDunnough, the name *Teria* is here treated as being a new name introduced by Blasquez, the genus so named being monotypic with the Hesperiid *Teria agavis*, figured by Blasquez, as its type-species. On this basis, which has been generally adopted by writers since the time of Barnes & McDunnough, the name *Teria* Blasquez is a junior subjective synonym of *Aegiale* Felder, 1860, the name of a genus having as its type-species a nominal species (*Aegiale hollari* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860) which, like *Teria agavis* Blasquez is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as representing the same taxon as that represented by the nominal species *Castnia hesperiaris* Walker, 1856.

The serial in which the paper by Blasquez was published is very scarce, and most authors who have discussed the name *Teria* appear to have relied upon information obtained at second hand. In this connection it may be useful—in order to avoid subsequent doubts and confusion—to note, for example, that Mabille in 1904 (*in Wytsman's Gen. Ins.* 17 (D) : 184) misspelled the name of the author as "Blasquirt" and misattributed Blasquez's paper to "Le Naturaliste". Even Evans (1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* 4 : 465, 466) attributed different dates to the names composing the binomen *Teria agavis* Blasquez, citing "1870" correctly as the date of the generic name *Teria*, but, like Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 608), misdating the specific name *agavis* as having been published in "1865".

TERIAS Swainson, [1821], *Zool. Illustr.* (1) 1 : pl. 22. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio hecate** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 470.

TERINOS Boisduval, [1836], (*Roret's Suite à Buffon*), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. 1 : pl. 9 [=pl. 5B]. Type-species by monotypy : **Terinos clarissa** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. 1 : pl. 9 [=pl. 5B], fig. 4.

TERIOPOLIAS Röber, [1900], *in Seitz, Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 89. Type-species by monotypy : **Terias atinas** Hewitson, 1874, *Descr. new Spec. Butts Buckley Bolivia* : 4.

TERIOMIMA Kirby, 1887, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) 19 : 364. Type-species by original designation : **Teriomima subpunctata** Kirby, 1887, *ibid.* (5) 19 : 364.

TERNERINA Stallings & Turner, 1959, *Lepid. News* 12 (3/4) : 94 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Turnerina* Freeman, 1959).

TERPSICHROIS Hübner, 1821, *Index exot. Lep.* : [5] (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Trepsichrois* Hübner, 1816).

TETRACHARIS Grote, 1898, *Proc. amer. phil. Soc.* 37 : 37. Type-species by monotypy : **Anthocharis cethura** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 182, pl. 25, figs 1, 2 ♀.

TETRAGONUS Geyer, [1832], *in Hübner, Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 4 : 17. Type-species by monotypy : **Tetragonus catamitus** Geyer, [1832], *in Hübner, ibid.* 4 : 17, pl. [113], figs 653, 654.

This was treated by Geyer as a genus of butterflies, but this was incorrect. The type-(and sole) species is a moth. In the Wytsman facsimile edition of the *Zuträge* (1912) Kirby placed this genus (: 36) in the family Callidulidae.

TETRAPHLEBIA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 487. Type-species by monotypy : **Tetraphlebia germainii** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 488.

TETRARHANIS Karsch, 1893, *Berl. ent. Z.* 38 (1/2) : 217. Type-species by monotypy : **Liptena ilma** Hewitson, [1873], *Ill. exot. Butts* 5 : [86], pl. [45], fig. 13.

TEXOLA Higgins, [1959], *Lepid. News* **12** (5/6) : 161. Type-species by original designation : **Eresia elada** Hewitson, [1868], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [33], pl. [19], figs 54, 55.

THADUCA Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. zool., univ. Index* : 315 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Thaduka* Moore, [1879]).

THADUKA Moore, [April, 1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (4) : 836. Type-species by monotypy : **Thaduka multicaudata** Moore, [1879], *ibid.* **1878** (4) : 836, pl. 52, fig. 7.

THAIS Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk. (Illiger)* **6** : 283. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio hypsipyle* Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 265.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio hypsipyle* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775 (*Ankündigung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend* : 162). The taxon concerned has had a most unfortunate nomenclatorial history. For the greater part of the period since 1775 it has been known by the specific name *polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller] but it was not until 1958 that the position of that name as the oldest available specific name for it was finally established by action taken by the Commission. A full account of the nomenclatorial vicissitudes of this taxon was published by myself in 1960 (*Annat. lep.* (2) : 63–65). It is necessary here only to note the twofold action by the Commission in this case : (1) In the late nineteen-thirties it came to light in a passage published by Esper in 1780 that on some unknown previous date Pallas had published a description of this species under the name *Papilio aristolochiae*. In spite of the most careful search (which was joined in by the late Dr. C. D. Sherborn) it proved impossible to trace in the works of Pallas the detailed description of his *Papilio aristolochiae*. Nevertheless, there remained the possibility that at some later date the passage in Pallas which then eluded discovery might come to light. If, as was probable, that name was published before 1775 the most serious results would have ensued ; for not only would that long-forgotten name have become the oldest available name for the present Zerynthiid species, but in addition—and far more serious—the name *Papilio aristolochiae* Fabricius, 1775, habitually used for a very well-known Oriental Papilionid, would have become invalid under the Law of Homonymy. To obviate this risk the Commission in 1954 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **5** : 355–366) approved in its *Opinion* 265 a request that the specific name *aristolochiae*, as used by Pallas in the combination *Papilio aristolochiae* on any date prior to the publication of the same binomen by Fabricius in 1775 should be suppressed. At the same time the specific name *aristolochiae* Pallas was placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology* as Name No. 22. (2) The other doubt as to the availability of the name *Papilio polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller] arose from the fact that in the same year as that in which that name was published the same binomen was published by Cramer ([1775]) (*Util. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 85, pl. 54, figs A, B), and there existed no means for determining the relative dates of publication of the works in which these names were published. This difficulty was overcome by the action of the Commission in 1958 (*loc. cit.* **19** : 1–44) when in its *Opinion* 516 used its Plenary Powers to determine the relative precedence to be accorded to the two works cited above and to certain other works published in 1775. In that Opinion it granted, *inter alia*, precedence to the *Ankündigung* of Denis & Schiffermüller over the portions of Cramer's *Util. Kapellen* published in the same year. Thus at last, the name *Papilio polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, was firmly established as an available name. As the oldest such name subjectively applicable to the present taxon, it thereupon became its taxonomically valid name.

The name *Thais* Fabricius is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Thais* [Röding], 1798 (*Mus. Bolten.* **2** : 54). (See also the note on the name *Zerynthia Ochsenheimer*, 1816.)

THAITES Scudder, 1875, *Mem. amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **1** : 57. Type-species by monotypy : **Thaites ruminiana** Scudder, 1875, *ibid.* **1** : 57.

This name was attributed by Scudder to Heer in manuscript on the above occasion, but in 1882 (*Nomencl. zool.*, Suppl. List : 330) he correctly attributed it to himself. Prior to being

published by Scudder in 1875, the name *Thaites* had been published by two other authors, but on each occasion it was invalid, being a *nomen nudum*. The authors concerned were (i) Heer himself in 1861 (*Recherches Climat. Végét. Pays Tert.* (trad. C. D. Gaudin) : 205), and (ii) Saporta in 1872 (*Ann. Sci. nat.*, Paris, Bot. (5) **15** : 342).

This name was applied by Scudder to a fossil found in the Oligocene at Aix-en-Provence. It was considered by Scudder to be a Papilionid allied to Recent Genus *Thais* Fabricius (i.e. *Zerynthia* Ochsenheimer, 1816).

THALEROPIS Staudinger, 1871, in Staudinger & Wocke, *Cat. Lepid. europ. Faunengeb.* (2) : 17. Type-species by monotypy : **Vanessa ionia** Fischer de Waldheim & Eversmann, 1851, in Fischer de Waldheim, *Entomographia Imp. ross.* **5** : 111, pl. 13, figs 1, 2.

Staudinger gave no characters for this genus when he established it in 1871, but this deficiency was made good in 1879 (*Hor. Soc. ent. ross.* **14** : 262) when, apparently forgetting the action which he had taken eight years earlier, he again introduced *Thaleropis* as a new genus.

THALIURA Duncan, 1837, in Jardine's *Nat. Libr.*, Ent. **5** (Foreign Butts) : 195. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio rhipheus** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 40.

Duncan treated *Papilio rhipheus* as a butterfly but in this he was in error, for the taxon represented by that nominal species is a moth. *Thaliura* has therefore no place among the generic names of the butterflies.

THAMALA Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1878** (4) : 834. Type-species by monotypy : **Thamala miniata** Moore, [1879], *ibid.* **1878** (4) : 834, pl. 52, fig. 6.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Thamala miniata* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Myrina marciana* Hewitson, [1863] (*Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 34 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 12, fig. 13 ♀; pl. 16, fig. 44 ♂).

THAMOLA Seitz, [1926], *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 986 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thamala* Moore, [1879]).

THAMYRIS Burmeister, 1878, *Descr. phys. Rép. Argentine* **5** (Lépid.) : 295 *et nota* (an Unjustified Emendation of *Tamyris* Swainson, [1821]).

Even if *Thamyris* Burmeister had been a Justified Emendation, it would nevertheless have been invalid as being a junior homonym of *Thamyris* Spence Bate, 1862 (*Cat. Specimens Amphipodous Crust. Brit. Mus.* : 335).

THANAOS Boisduval, [1834], *Icones hist. Lépid. Europ.* (19/20) : 240. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 469) : *Papilio tages* Linnaeus, 1757, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

The name *Thanaos* Boisduval is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Erynnis* Schrank, 1801.

THANATOS [Dunning & Pickard], *Accentuated List Brit. Lep.* : 6 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Thanaos* Boisduval, [1834]).

Even if *Thanatos* Dunning & Pickard had been a Justified Emendation, it would nevertheless have been invalid, because (as shown above) the name *Thanaos* Boisduval is itself invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Erynnis* Schrank, 1801.

THANATITES Scudder, 1875, *Mem. amer. Ass. Adv. Sci.* **1** : 62. Type-species by monotypy : **Vanessa vetula** von Heyden, 1859, *Palaeont.* **8** : 12, pl. 1, fig. 10.

This genus was established for a fossil found in a tertiary formation in Western Germany. The species concerned was considered by von Heyden to belong to the family Nymphalidae and the same view was taken in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 179) by Kirby who placed it in the genus *Araschnia* Hübner, [1819]. Scudder however placed this species in the family Hesperiidae, considering this genus to be very close to *Thanaos* Boisduval, [1834] (i.e. *Erynnis* Schrank, 1801).

THANAUS Kirby, 1897, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 3: 12 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thanaos* Boisduval, [1834]).

THARASIA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* 3 (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma jina** Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 172, pl. 5, fig. 3.

When Moore established this nominal genus, he designated a type-species but did not give a generic diagnosis. Later in the same year, in the immediately following Part (Part 33), he made good this deficiency (: 180).

THARGELLA Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 564. Type-species by monotypy : **Thargella fuliginosa** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 565, pl. 100, figs 24, 25 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Thargella fuliginosa* Godman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia caura* Plötz, 1882 (*Stett. ent. Ztg* 43 : 315).

THAROPS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 109. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 279) : *Papilio menander* Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (28) : 86, pl. 334, figs C, D.

The name *Tharops* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Tharops* Rafinesque, 1815 (*Analyse Nature* : 119). It has been replaced by the name *Menander* Hemming, 1939.

THARSALEA Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 3 : 125. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus arota** Boisduval, 1852, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (2) 10 : 293.

THAUMAINA Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1908 (1) : 116. Type-species by original designation : **Thaumaina uranothauma** Bethune-Baker, 1908, *ibid.* 1908 (1) : 116, pl. 9, figs 8, 9.

THAUMANTIAS Kirby, 1894, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. 1 : 197 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thaumantis* Hübner, [1826]).

THAUMANTIS Hübner, [1826], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* 2 : pl. [61]. Type-species by monotypy : **Thaumantis oda** Hübner, [1826], *ibid.* 2 : pl. [61].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Thaumantis oda* Hübner is currently treated subjectively as being the same as that represented by the slightly older-established nominal species *Morpho odana* Godart, [1826] (*Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 445). It seems difficult to believe that two authors within a period of two years could have devised two such similar names for the same taxonomic unit. There is unfortunately no text to this portion of Hübner's *Sammlung* and it is necessary therefore to treat *oda* Hübner as a new name in its own right. The likelihood is however that, if such a text existed, it would show that *oda* Hübner is no more than an emendation of the earlier *odana* Godart.

THAURIA Moore, [1894], *Lep. ind.* 2 (19) : 173. Type-species by subsequent designation by Moore ([1895], *loc. cit.* 2 (20) : 186 : **Thaumantis aliris** Westwood, [1858], *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) 4 (6) : 176.

This genus was established in a generic key with a brief diagnosis but with no cited included species. It was not until the following year (*loc. cit.* 2 (20) : 185-186) that Moore provided a detailed description and designated a type-species.

THEAGENES Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 428. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Antigonus aegides** Herrich-Schaeffer 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* 23 : 135 [repaged offprint as *Prodromus*.. 3 : 49].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Antigonus aegides* Herrich-Schaeffer is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Helias albiplaga* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], (*Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 531, pl. 73, figs 18, 19).

The name *Theagenes* was introduced by Godman & Salvin as a replacement for the name

Eropus published by themselves earlier in the same year, that name having been found to be invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

THECLA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 286. Type-species by selection by Swainson ([1821], *Zool. Illustr.* (1) **2** : pl. 69) : **Papilio betulae** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

During the latter part of the XIXth century the name *Thecla* Fabricius was widely misused for the Strymonid Hairstreaks consequent upon the mistaken action of Scudder (1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 50) in rejecting Swainson's type-selection of *Papilio betulae* Linnaeus and in seeking to set up *Papilio spini* [Dennis & Schiffermüller] as type-species ; in the same period the true Theclids were normally placed in *Zephyrus* Dalman, 1816 (a nominal genus bearing a name which is a junior objective synonym of *Thecla* Fabricius, its type-species also being *Papilio betulae* Linnaeus).

THECLINESTHES Röber, 1891, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **34** : 316. Type-species by monotypy : **Plebeius (Theclinesthes) eremicola** Röber, 1891, *ibid.* **34** : 316.

In the following year Röber published a figure of the type-species (1892), *ibid.* **35** : pl. 5, fig. 5 ♂.

THECLIOLA Waterhouse, 1912, *Index zool.* **2** : 299 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thecliolia* Strand, 1910).

THECLIOLIA Strand, 1910, *Ent. Rundsch.* **27** : 162. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Thecla w-album** Knoch var. **eximia** Fixsen, 1887, in Romanoff, *Mém. Lép.* **3** : 271, pl. 13, fig. 2.

The name *Thecliolia* was introduced by Strand as a replacement for *Felderia* Tutt, [1907], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

THECLOPSIS Godman & Salvin, [1887], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 99. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla lebena** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. new Spec. Lycaenidae* : 9.

THEMESION Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 614. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia certima** Hewitson, 1866, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 493.

THEMONE Westwood, [Oct. 1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lép.* (2) : pl. 72, fig. 9. Type-species by monotypy : **Helicopis pais** Hübner, [1820], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [16].

Westwood's text (*loc. cit.* (2) : 462) relating to the name *Themone* was published in December 1851, i.e. two months after the issue of plate 72. Here also the sole included species was *Helicopis pais*.

THEOCHILA Field, 1958, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **108** : 106. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris maenacte** [sic] Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins., Spec. gén. Lép.* **1** : 517.

THEOPE Doubleday, 1847, *List. Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 6. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 280) : **Polyommatus terambus** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 676.

THEOPE Moore, 1857, in Horsfield & Moore, *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 234. Type-species by monotypy : *Mycalesis* (?) *himachala* Moore, 1857, *ibid.* (1) : 234.

After describing the above species as being doubtfully a member of the genus *Mycalesis* Hübner, Moore added that this species might " be separated under the generic name of *Theope* Moore ". The name *Theope* Moore, 1857, is invalid, as a junior homonym of *Theope* Doubleday, 1847. Two replacement names have been published, the earlier and valid name being *Etheope* Moore, [1866] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (3) : 770).

THEOREMA Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, *Lycaenidae* **1** (text) : 69. Type-species by monotypy : **Theorema eumenia** Hewitson, [1865], *ibid.* **1** (text) 69 ; 2 (plates) : pl. 27, figs 1, 2 ♂.

THEREUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 79. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio lausus** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* 3 (20) : 70, pl. 233, fig. E.

HERITAS Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* 1 : 31. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 280) : **Theritas mavors** Hübner, 1818, *ibid.* 1 : 31, pl. [33], figs 189, 190.

In the immediately following year ([1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 80) the name *Theritas* was republished by Hübner in exactly the same sense.

THERIUS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 75. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* 66 : 199) : **Papilio apollo** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 65.

The name *Therius* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Parnassius* Latreille, 1804.

HERMONIPHAS Karsch, 1895, *Ent. Nachr.* 21 : 298, 303. Type-species by original designation : **Thermoniphas plurilimbata** Karsch, 1895, *ibid.* 21 : 303.

Karsch established this nominal genus in a key on page 298 and there stated that its type-species was the new Central African species cited above which he described on page 303 later in the same paper.

THERSAMONIA Verity, 1919, *Ent. Rec.* 31 : 28. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio thersamen** Esper, [1784], *Die Schmett.* 1 (Bd 2) Forts. Tagschmett. : 176, pl. 89, fig. 6 ♂.

THESPIA Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh., Stockh.* 15 : 77. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Ptychopteryx bohemani** Wallengren, 1857, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm (n.f.) 2 (Pt 1) (No. 4) : 18.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Ptychopteryx bohemani* Wallengren is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Teracolus subfasciatus* Swainson, [1833] (*Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 : pl. 115).

The name *Thesquia* was introduced as a replacement of the name *Ptychopteryx* Wallengren, 1857.

THESPIEUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. 2 : 519. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia dalmani** (correction of *dalman*) Latreille, [1824], *Encyc. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (2) : 747.

The specific name of the type-species was published in the non-Latinized form "dalman", which, being a modern patronymic, is subject to automatic correction to "dalmani" under Article 31.

THESSALIA Scudder, 1875, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* 2 : 238, 265. Type-species by original designation : **Melitaea leanira** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 4 : 106.

THESTIAS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. 1 : 590. Type-species by selection by Butler (*Cist. ent.* 1 : 37, 48) : **Papilio pyrene** Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 241.

Butler first identified *Thestias* Boisduval (: 37) with *Ixias* Hübner and then designated *Papilio pyrene* Linnaeus as the type-species for that genus (: 48). *Ixias* Hübner is an available name and *Thestias* is accordingly invalid as a junior objective synonym.

THESTIUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 78. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 281) : **Papilio pholeus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 (14) : 104, pl. 163, figs D, E.

THESTOR Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 73. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 281) : **Papiilio petalus** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* 3 (31) : 84, pl. 243, figs C, D.

The taxon represented by *Papilio petalus* Cramer is currently treated subjectively on

taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio protumnus* Linnaeus, 1764 (*Mus. Lud. Ulr.* : 340).

Overlooking Scudder's selection of the above species as type-species Tutt, (1906, *Ent. Rec.* 18 : 131) selected as type-species *Papilio ballus* Fabricius, 1787, the second of the two species placed by Hübner in his genus *Thestor*. This incorrect action led to the use for a time of the name *Thestor* for a Palaearctic genus, which was unfortunate because, as represented by its true type-species, the genus *Thestor* is confined to the Ethiopian Region, *Papilio protumnus* occurring only in South Africa.

THIEMEIA Weymer, [1912], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* 5 : 267. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1943, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 12 : 25) : **Pronophila phoronea** Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 60, fig. 1 [text by Westwood (*loc. cit.* (2) : 368) published in March 1851].

THIMEIA Gaede, 1931, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* 46 : 511 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thiemeia* Weymer, [1912]).

THIRIDIA Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* : 28 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thyridia* Hübner, 1816).

THISBE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 24. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio belise** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (32) : 171, pl. 376, figs E, F.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio belise* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio irenea* Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* 4 (28) : 77, pl. 328, figs C, D.

THOAS Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) 3 : pl. 121. Type-species by tautonymy under Article 68(d) : *Papilio thoas* Linnaeus, 1771, *Mantissa Plant.* 2 : 536.

The name *Thoas* Swainson is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Heraclides* Hübner, [1819].

THOMARES Rambur, 1858, *Cat. syst. Lépid. Andal.* : 34 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Tomares* Rambur, 1840).

THOON Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* 2 : 250. Type-species by original designation : **Proteides modius** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) 3 : 99, fig. 2.

THORAESSA Westwood, [1850], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 326 (invalid under Article 11 (d) because published in a synonymy).

This name was introduced by Westwood as " *Thoraessa* Boisduval MS." in the synonymy of *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807. Prior to the introduction of the present (1961) text of the Code, the question whether a name published in a synonymy did or did not possess any status in nomenclature was matter of doubt. Accordingly, in order to ensure the relegation of *Thoraessa* in synonymy without any chance of subsequent emergence, I selected in 1939 (*Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* 8 : 133) *Papilio phidippus* Linnaeus, 1763 to be the type-species. In consequence, even if *Thoraessa* Westwood had not been invalidated by having been published in a synonymy, it would nevertheless have been invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Amathusia* Fabricius, 1807, of which also the above species is the type-species.

THORESSA Swinhoe, [1913], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* 10 (120) : 284. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila masoni** Moore, [1879], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* 1878 (4) : 842, pl. 411, fig. 6 ♂.

THORYBES Scudder, 1872, 4th Ann. *Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* 1871 : 71. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio bathyllus** Smith, 1797, in Abbot, *Ins. Georgia* 1 : 43, pl. 22.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio bathyllus* Smith is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio daunus* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* 2 (11) : 44, pl. 126, fig. F).

THRACIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 105. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 282) : **Papilio phidon** Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (21) : 88, pl. 245, figs F, G.

THRENODES Hewitson, 1870, *Equatorial Lep. Buckley* (4) : 58. Type-species by monotypy : *Threnodes coenoides* Hewitson, 1870, *ibid.* (4) : 58.

The name *Threnodes* Hewitson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Threnodes* Dupochel, 1845 (*Cat. méth. Lépid. Europ.* (2) : 196) and also of *Threnodes* Guénée, 1854 (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.* **8** (Delt. & Pyr.) : 184. It has been replaced by the name *Nahida* Kirby, 1871.

THRIX Doherty, 1891, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal Pt II*, **60** (1) : 35. Type-species by monotypy : **Neucheritra gama** Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malayan.* : 462, text-fig. 128.

THYCA Wallengren, 1858, *Öfvers. VetenskAkad. Forh., Stockh.* **15** : 76. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 282) : **Papilio aganippe** Donovan, 1805, *Epit. nat. Hist. Ins. New Holland* : pl. 29 ♂.

The name *Thyca* is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Thyca* H. & A. Adams, 1858 (*Gen. Rec. Moll.* **1** : 372).

THYMALE Oken, 1815, *Lehrbuch Naturgesch.* **3** (Zool.) (1) : 757, 758. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 225) : *Papilio tages* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

Oken placed all the Hesperiids in the genus *Erynnis* Schrank, 1801 ; under that name he cited (: 757) three names as synonyms, one of these being *Thymale*, no authors' names being cited for any of these names. He divided the genus (: 758) into two groups, to the first of which he assigned the name *Thymale*. Although it is impossible to be certain, it is most likely that the name *Thymale* Oken is an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thymele* Fabricius, 1807. In any case by the type-selection specified above the name *Thymale* Oken is a junior objective synonym of *Thymele* Fabricius, which in its turn is itself a junior objective synonym of *Erynnis* Schrank, 1801.

Even if *Thymale* Oken had been otherwise available it would nevertheless have been invalid owing to the fact that in 1956 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **14** : 1-42) the Commission by its *Opinion* 417 rejected Oken's *Lehrbuch* for nomenclatorial purposes.

THYMELE Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 287. Type-species by selection by Westwood (1840, *Introd. Class. Ins.* **2**, Syn. : 88) : *Papilio tages* Linnaeus, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

THYMICUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (8) : 113. Type-species by selection by Butler (1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 94) : **Papilio acteon** Rottemburg, 1775, *Der Naturforscher* **6** : 30.

THYMELINUS Stephens, 1875, *Ill. Brit. Ent.*, *Haustellata* **4** : 405 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thymelicus* Hübner, [1819]).

Formerly it seemed to me—incorrectly, as I now see—that this might have been published by Stephens independently as the name of a new genus and, I selected (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 200) *Papilio acteon* Rottemburg, 1775, as type-species, my purpose being thereby to dispose of this name by making it a junior objective synonym of *Thymelicus* Hübner, [1819].

THYMPIA Moore, [1893], *Lep. ind.* **2** (14) : 57, 58. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio baldus** Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 829.

THYRANOTA Stichel, 1901, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 22 (an Incorrect Original Spelling of *Thysanota* Stichel).

THYRIDIA Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 9. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 283) : **Papilio psidii** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 466.

THYSANOTA Stichel, 1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 22. Type-species by subsequent designation by Stichel (1911, *loc. cit.* **112** (B) : 340) : **Lemonias galena** Bates, 1868, *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 398.

Stichel established this nominal genus in 1910 in a generic key, in which he cited no included nominal species; in this key the name appeared in the spelling "Thyanota". In the immediately following instalment published in the following year (1911, *loc. cit.* **112** (B) : 340) Stichel emended the misspelling "Thyanota" to "Thysanota", at the same time designating *Lemonias galena* Bates as type-species. The action taken by Stichel in 1911—which was repeated by that author in 1930 (*in Strand's Lep. Cat.* **41** : 658), when he expressly noted that the spelling "Thyanota" was a printers' error ("error typ.") satisfies the requirements of Article 33 of the present (1961) Code. The spelling *Thysanota* is therefore a Justified Emendation.

THYSONOTIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (2) : 20. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 284) : *Papilio danis* Cramer, [1775], *Util. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 111, pl. 70, figs E, F.

The name *Thysonotis* Hübner is invalid by reason of being a junior objective synonym of the name *Danis* Fabricius, 1807. For the reasons which have been explained in the note on the name *Danis*, that name was long disregarded and during that time the name *Thysonotis* was employed by various authors for this genus. In more recent times, however, *Danis* has been restored by a number of authors. Neither name has been used extensively, no doubt because the genus concerned has only a limited distribution, being confined to the Papuan Sub-Region and the east coast of Australia as far as Sydney.

THYSONOTUS Westwood, [1852], *in Doubleday, Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 487 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Thysonotis* Hübner, [1819]).

TIACELLIA Evans, 1949, *Cat. Hesp. Europ. Asia Australia* : 37, 341. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia tiacellia** Hewitson, [1868], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [110], pl. [58], fig. 27.

TICHERRA de Niceville, 1887, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1887** (3) : 457. Type-species by original designation : **Myrina acte** Moore, 1857, *in Horsfield & Moore, Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (1) : 47.

TIGASIS Godman, [1900] *in Godman & Salvin, Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 544. Type-species by monotypy : **Tigasis zalates** Godman, [1900], *in Godman & Salvin, ibid., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 544, pl. 99, figs 4, 5 ♂.

TIGRIDIA Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (3) : 40. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875), *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 284 : **Papilio acesta** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat. (ed. 10)* **1** : 479.

TIMELAEA Lucas, 1883, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **3**, Bull. : xxxv. Type-species by original designation : **Melitaea (?) maculata** Bremer & Grey, [1852], *in Motschulsky, Étud. ent.* **1** : 59.

TIMETES Doubleday, 1844, *List. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 87. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 223) : *Nymphalis coresia* Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 359.

The name *Timetes* Doubleday is invalid, because it is a junior objective synonym of *Megalura* Blanchard, 1840.

TIMETES Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 44. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 135) : *Papilio marius* Cramer, [1779], *Util. Kapellen* **3** (17) : 14, pl. 200, figs D, E.

The name *Timetes* was originally proposed in manuscript by Boisduval about thirty years before he published it. Long before this however it had been published by Doubleday (as

shown above) in a different sense. *Timetes* Boisduval is thus invalid as a junior homonym of *Timetes* Doubleday, 1844. Even if *Timetes* Boisduval had not been invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it would nevertheless have been invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Marius* Swainson, [1830].

TIMOCHARES Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 417. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1921, *Univ. Iowa Studies nat. Hist.* **9** (No. 4) : 55) : **Leucochitonea trifasciata** Hewitson, 1868, *Descr. One Hundred New Spec. Hesp.* (2) : 50.

TIMOCHREON Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 439. Type-species by monotypy : **Helias satyrus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 534, pl. 74, figs 3, 4.

TIMOCONIA Strand, 1909, *Int. ent. Z.* **3** : 176. Type-species by original designation : **Timoconia thielei** Strand, 1909, *ibid.* **3** : 176.

The status of this nominal genus was unintelligible until on the loan of the holotype of the type-species to the British Museum by the Zoological Museum of Berlin, it was found that the specimen which Strand had described as having been obtained in Africa at Delagoa Bay was a mislabelled specimen of the exclusively Australian species *Hesperia peroni* Latreille, [1824].

TINGRA Boisduval, in Delegorgue, *Voy. Afrique austr.* **2** : 589. Type-species by monotypy : *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval, 1847, *ibid.* **2** : 589.

The name *Tingra* Boisduval was formerly a part of the *Liptena*/*Pentila* nomenclatorial complex, owing to the fact that it was itself completely neglected, and *Tingra tropicalis*, its type-species, was treated as a member of the genus *Pentila* Westwood [1851]. This question was dealt with by the Commission in its *Opinion* 566 published in 1959 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **20** : 377–390). In this *Opinion* the Commission used its Plenary Powers to suppress the name *Tingra* Boisduval for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, and placed it, so suppressed, on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1279. At the same time *Tingra tropicalis* Boisduval was designated as the type-species of *Pentila* Westwood. By these measures *Tingra* fell formally into the synonymy of *Pentila*, thus giving valid force to the long-established use of that name.

TINORRHINUS Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (B) : 101 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Teinorhinus* Watson, 1893).

TIORA Evans, 1912, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **21** : 984. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1929, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **3** : 242) : **Papilio sebrus** Hübner [1823–1824], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.* 172, figs 851, 852 ♂, 853, 854 ♀.

TIRUMALA Moore, [1880], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (1) : 4. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio limniace** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (5) : 92, pl. 59, figs D, E.

TIRUNA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 316. Type-species by original designation : **Tiruna roepstorffi** Moore, 1883, *ibid.* **1883** : 316.

TIRYNTHIA Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 523. Type-species by monotypy : **Goniloba conflua** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *Corresp Bl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 192 [repaged offprint as *Prodomus* ... **3** : 72].

TIRYNTHOIDES Bell, 1940, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. **1064** : 1. Type-species by original designation : **Tirynthoides eclates** Bell, 1940, *ibid.*, No. **1064** : 1, fig. 3 (♂ genit.).

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Tirynthoides eclates* Bell is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pamphila lotana* Butler, 1870 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 505).

TISIAS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 613. Type-species by original designation : **Proteides myna** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **3** : 99, fig. 1.

TISIPHONE Hübner, [1810], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 60. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 284) : **Oreas zelinde** Hübner, [1808], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [92].

This generic name has had an unfortunate history but fortunately the errors of the past have been corrected and the correct use of the name is now well-established.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Oreas zelinde* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio abeona* Donovan, 1805, (*Epitome nat. Hist. Ins. New Holland* : pl. 22, fig. 1 et explic.).

The first attempt to select a type-species for this genus was made by Butler in February 1868 (*Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194), the species he selected being *Tisiphone hercyna* Hübner, [1821] (*Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [86]). That selection was invalid, because *Tisiphone hercyna* was not included in the genus *Tisiphone* when it was established in the *Verzeichniss*; indeed, as will be seen from the dates cited above the name *Tisiphone hercyna* was not published until two years after the publication of the generic name *Tisiphone*. In spite of this, the name *Tisiphone* was for long treated in the above manner, and it was not until [1904] (in Wystman's facsimile ed. of Hübner *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **3**, Additional Notes : 57) that the genus to which it had been so long misapplied was provided with a nomenclatorially available name by Kirby who introduced for it the name *Manataria*.

The next attempt to select a type-species for *Tisiphone* was made once more by Butler a few months later in July 1868 (*Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 71). Here Butler in the main text relating to *Tisiphone*, printed at the head of page 71, repeated that the type of this was *Tisiphone hercyna*, but, presumably when this work was passing through the press, he realized that that species was ineligible for selection as type-species and added a footnote that the type-species of this genus was "the *abeona* of Donovan", i.e. *Papilio abeona* Donovan, 1905. This selection also was invalid, as this nominal species was not cited by Hübner when he established this genus, though, as already noted, he did place in *Tisiphone* the nominal species *Oreas zelinde* Hübner. Already by Butler's time the fact that these nominal species represented the same taxon was generally understood from the taxonomic point of view. It may reasonably be concluded that Butler himself held this view and that it was only the priority of the specific name *abeona* Donovan over the name *zelinde* Hübner that prompted him to use the name published by Donovan rather than that published by Hübner. That he should have done this was unfortunate, for it had the effect of depriving his action of the right of being regarded as being a valid type-selection.

The type-species of this genus was first validly selected under the Code by Scudder in 1875. Two points on Scudder's action call for brief comment. First, Scudder avoided taking up a taxonomic position in regard to the type-species of the genera which he listed, finding it more convenient to rely upon the view taken in 1871 in Kirby's *Syn. diurn. Cat. Lep.* What he did therefore, when listing the originally included species of any given genus, was to use for those species the name adopted by Kirby, at the same time citing in brackets—parentheses—the name used by the original author of the genus for the taxon concerned. In the present case Kirby adopted (: 76) the name *abeona* for the species here in question, citing *zelinde* as a junior subjective synonym; Scudder when dealing with *Tisiphone*, cited this taxon as "*abeona (zelinde)*" under the procedure described above and distinguished *abeona* as being the type-species. By the special procedure prescribed by Article 69 (a) (iv) such action is to be accepted as a valid selection of the originally included nominal species—in this case *Oreas zelinde* Hübner—as the type-species. Further, under Section (a) (iii) of the same Article Scudder's action is not invalidated by the fact that he conceived himself to be recording—and adopting—Butler's type-selection (of *Papilio abeona* Donovan) and did not look upon himself as then making a type-selection of his own.

It may be noted for purposes of record that Fruhstorfer, in Seitz, (*Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 304) did not use the name *Tisiphone* for this genus, which he correctly stated was the name properly applicable to it, explaining that he did this because the name *Tisiphone* had already been used

(incorrectly) in volume 5 (American Fauna) of the same work for the genus formerly so known, to which the name *Manataria* Kirby was properly applicable.

TITHOREA Doubleday, [June 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 14, figs 1, 2. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 285) : **Heliconia megara** Godart, [1819], *Ency. méth.* 9 (Ins.) (1) : 223.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Heliconia megara* Godart is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio harmonia* Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* 2 : 142, pl. 190, fig. D.

Doubleday figured two nominal species as belonging to his genus *Tithorea* on his plate 14, published in June 1847 ; these were *Helicona* [sic] *bonplandii* Guérin, [1844], shown as fig. 1, and *Heliconia megara* Godart, [1819], shown as fig. 2. These were the only species eligible for selection as type-species because the text (*loc. cit.* (1) : 99), in which he added four more species belonging to this genus was not published until August 1847. In this particular case the difference in the dates of publication of the plate and text concerned is of academic interest only, for the species first selected as type-species was figured on the plate and listed also in the subsequent text.

The method by which Scudder selected the type-species of this genus was identical with that by which, as already explained, he selected the type-species of *Tisiphone* Hübner. Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 35) identified the nominal species *Heliconia megara* Godart, one of Hübner's originally included species, with the nominal species *Papilio harmonia* Cramer, a species not cited by Hübner as belonging to the present genus. Scudder in 1875 followed the same procedure and indicated that, in his view, *Papilio harmonia* was the type-species. Under Article 69 (a) (iv) Scudder's action ranks as a valid selection of *Heliconia megara* as the type-species of this genus, while under Section (a) (iii) of the same Article the fact that Scudder erroneously believed that the above species was already the type-species through the action of Bates in 1862 does not detract from the fact that on this occasion a type-selection for this genus was validly made by Scudder.

TMETOCERUS Poujade, 1895, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* 64, Bull. xx : cxliv (type-species by monotypy : *Eudamus asander* Hewitson, 1867, *Descri. One Hundred new Spec. Hesp.* (1) : 9).

The name *Tmetocerus* Poujade is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Tmetocerus* Hartert, 1891 (*Kat. Vogelsamml. Mus. Senckenberg* : 141), an Emendation of *Tmetoceros* Cabanis, 1847 (Class Aves).

TMETOGLENE Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862, *Wien. ent. Monats.* 6 : 235. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Brachyglenis esthema* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), March 1862, *ibid.* 6 : 73.

The name *Tmetoglene* was published in July 1862 as a replacement of the name *Brachyglenis* published in the same serial in March of that year. This substitution was made because the two Felders erroneously believed that the name *Brachyglenis* was invalid under the Law of Homonymy. The older name those authors had in mind was *Brachyglene* Herrich-Schaeffer, [1856] (*Samml. ausseurop. Schmett. Het.* : 19, 20), the name of a genus of moths. Under the present revised Code (Article 56(a)) these names are not homonyms of one another. Accordingly, the name *Brachyglenis* of March 1862 is an available name and its replacement *Tmetoglene* of July 1862 is invalid as a junior objective synonym.

TMOLUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 76. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 285) : **Papilio echion** Linnaeus, 1767, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 12) 1 (2) : 788.

TOMARES Hübner, 1840, *Faune ent. Andal.* 2 : 261. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio ballus** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 80.

The genus here in question was formerly incorrectly known by the name *Thestor* Hübner, [1819] as the result of an invalid type-selection made for that genus.

TONGEIA Tutt, [1908], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **3** : 41, 43. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena fischeri** Eversmann, 1843, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **16** (3) : 537.

TORTHRIX Evans, 1927, *Ident. ind. Butts* (ed. 1) : 196 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Tothrix* Swinhoe, [1912]).

TORYNESIS Butler, [1899], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1898** (4) : 903. Type-species by monotypy : **Dira mintha** Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 15, pl. [147], figs 851, 852.

TOSTA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 170, 186. Type-species by original designation : **Tosta tosta** Evans, 1953, *ibid.* **3** : 187, pl. 47, fig. F/7, 1 (♂ genit.).

TOTHRIX Swinhoe, [1912], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **9** (106) : 233. Type-species by original designation : **Isme mahinthia** Moore, [1875], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1874** (4) : 575, pl. 67, fig. 4.

TOXIDIA Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, Bull. : lxxx. Type-species by monotypy : **Toxidia thyrrhus** Mabille, 1891, *ibid.* **35**, Bull. - lxxx.

TOXOCHITONA Stempffer, 1956, *Ann. Mus. roy. Congo Belge* (Ser. 8°), *Sci. zool.* **49** : 28. Type-species by original designation : **Durbania gerda** Kirby, 1800, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **6** : 265.

TRAPEZITES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 112. Type-species by subsequent monotypy under Article 69(a)(ii) : **Trapezites symmomus** Hübner, [1823], *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 10, pl. [40], figs 225, 226.

Hübner gave a brief diagnosis when he established this genus in the *Verzeichniss* and the name therefore ranks from that work. He did not cite any established nominal species as belonging to this genus, listing only the name of a then unpublished species (*symmomus* Hübner). Hübner himself was the first subsequent author to deal with this genus, citing it in 1823 in the *Zuträge* and placing in it only the nominal species *Trapezites symmomus* then described (and figured) for the first time. Under Article 69(a)(iii) that species is therefore the type-species by subsequent monotypy.

TREPSICHROIS Hübner, 1816, *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (1) : 16. Type-species by selection by Moore (1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 286) : **Papilio claudia** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 263 [a taxon bearing a name which is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio claudia* Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (6) : 109, pl. 69, figs E, F].

The invalid name (*Papilio claudia* Fabricius) of the type-species has not been provided with an objective replacement, this not being considered to be necessary in view of the fact that the taxon represented by the foregoing nominal species is—and for long has been—treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio mulciber* Cramer, [1777] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (11) : 45, pl. 127, figs C, D).

Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 286) attempted to select a type-species, following his usual practice of combining the specific nomenclature employed by the author (Hübner) of the generic name with that employed by Kirby in 1871 in his *Syn. Cat. diurn. lep.* If he had cited one only of the names listed by Hübner with the name cited by Kirby (in 1871) for the same taxon, his action would have constituted a valid type-selection under Article 69(a)(iv) of the Code. Unfortunately, Kirby subjectively identified three of the nominal species placed in this genus by Hübner and in this was followed by Scudder who thus failed definitely to select as the type-species one, and one only, of the nominal species placed by Hübner in this genus.

The first author validly to select a type-species for the genus *Trepsichrois* was Moore when he selected *Papilio claudia* Fabricius, 1777. Hübner did not recognize this as representing a taxonomically valid species, citing its name only as a junior synonym of *Papilio basilissa* Cramer, [1780], the first of the five nominal species cited by Hübner in the above genus. It was formerly a matter of doubt whether a nominal species is eligible for selection as the type-species of a genus if its name was cited by the original author of the generic name only as a

synonym of one of the nominal species accepted by that author as representing a taxonomically valid species. These doubts were removed in the present revised text of the Code which provides (Article 69(a)(i)) that a nominal species included in a genus in the foregoing manner is to be treated as being eligible for selection as the type-species by a subsequent author.

TRIARIIA Verity, 1953, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **5** : 186. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio triarius** Prunner, 1798, *Lepid. pedemont.* : 70.

TRICHIOLAUS Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **31** (No. 5) : 29, 317. Type-species by monotypy : **Hypolycaena mermeros** Mabille, 1878, *Bull. Soc. zool. Fr.* **3** : 82.

Aurivillius cited a second species (*Iolaus argentarius* Butler), but he placed this name as a synonym of *Hypolycaena mermeros* Mabille. Under Article 68(c) of the current (revised) Code the citation of such a synonym does not detract from the monotypical status of a genus.

TRICHONIS Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 68. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio theanus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (12) : 65, pl. 139, fig. F.

TRICHOSEMEIA Holland, 1896, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1896** : 15 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Tricosemeia* Holland, 1892).

TRICLEMA Karsch, 1893, *Berl. ent. Z.* **38** (1/2) : 227. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaeesthes lucretialis** Hewitson, 1874, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1874** : 349.

TRICOSEMEIA Holland, 1892, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **10** : 294 et nota. Type-species by original designation : **Tricosemeia subolivescens** Holland, 1892, *ibid.* (6) **10** : 294.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Tricosemeia subolivescens* Holland is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Ceratrichia tetrastigma* Mabille, 1891 (*Ann. Soc. ent. Belge* **35**, *Bull. C. R.* : lxv).

TRIFURCULA Staudinger, 1894, *Iris* **7** : 56. Type-species by monotypy : *Trifurcula huanaco* Staudinger, 1894, *ibid.* **7** : 56, pl. 1, figs 7, 16, 17.

The name *Trifurcula* Staudinger is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym (a) of *Trifurcula* Stainton, 1846 (*Syst. Cat. Brit. Tin.* : 30) and (b) of *Trifurcula* Zeller, 1848 (*Linnaea Entom.* **3** : 330). It has been replaced by the name *Piercolias* Grote, 1903.

TRIGONIA Geyer, [1837], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **5** : 21, 35. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 286) : *Papilio nero* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 153.

The name *Trigonia* Geyer is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Trigonia* Brugière, 1789 (*Ency. méth.*, Vers (1) : xiv).

TRIGONOPTERA Sharp, [1901], in *Zool. Rec.* **37** (year 1900), (Ins.) : 221 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Trogonoptera* Rippon, [1890]).

TRINA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 12, 97. Type-species by original designation : **Helias geometrina** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte 'Novara'*, *Lep. Rhop.* (3) : 534, pl. 74, fig. 5.

TRIOEDUSA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 144. Type-species by monotypy : **Trioedusa milvius** Mabille, 1904, *ibid.* **17** (C) : 144.

TRIOPADES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 73. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 286) : **Papilio eupalemon** Stoll, [1781], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (31) : 146, pl. 366, fig. A.

Stoll considered that his *Papilio eupalemon* was a Lycaenid butterfly of the "Plebius Ruralis" Section of the genus *Papilio* and a similar view was taken by Hübner. Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 526) placed this species in the Hesperiids. Scudder (1875, *loc. cit.*) pointed out that Stoll's species was not a butterfly.

TRIPHYSA Zeller, 1850, *Stett. ent. Ztg.* **11** : 311. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio tircis** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uttl. Kapellen* **4** (32) : 166, pl. 373, figs D, E.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio tircis* Stoll is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio phryne* Pallas, 1771 (*Reise versch. Proc. Russisch. Reichs* **1** : 470).

Zeller introduced the name *Triphysa* as a replacement for the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1844. Zeller did not explain why he considered that the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer required to be replaced, but, having regard to the view strongly held throughout most of the XIXth century that tautonomy between a generic name and the specific name of an included species was not permissible, it may reasonably be concluded that the reason why Zeller considered that the generic name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer was invalid was that (as shown above) the type-species (*Papilio tircis*) was subjectively identified with a species (*Papilio phryne*) having a specific name consisting of the same word. No provision on these lines was included in the Code adopted by the Berlin Congress in 1901 ; indeed the reverse view was taken by that Congress in Article 30(d) and this appears in the current Code as Article 68(d). While the foregoing argument outlined above does not—or would not—constitute a valid reason for rejecting the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer and replacing it with the name *Triphysa*, there was however a reason unknown to Zeller for rejecting the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, namely that that name is a junior homonym of the older name *Phryne* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouv. Class. Mouches à deux Ailes* : 16). In these circumstances *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer is invalid as a junior homonym of *Phryne* Meigen, and its replacement name *Triphysa* Zeller is an available name. At this point it is necessary to take note that in the early years of the present century Hendel brought forward Meigen's *Nouv. Class.* from the oblivion in which it had lain for a hundred years and that this action of his sparked off a controversy which was to divide dipterists for half a century. Finally, some years ago Dr. C. W. Sabrosky proposed to the Commission that an end should be put to argument on this subject by the suppression of Meigen's names of 1800 under the Plenary Powers. In the subsequent discussion I suggested as Secretary to the Commission (a post then occupied by myself) that, if Dr. Sabrosky's proposal were to be approved by the Commission, steps should be taken to preserve for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy those of the Meigen names proposed for suppression which were senior homonyms of generic names elsewhere in the animal kingdom which had on that account been rejected and replaced—the purpose of this suggestion being to prevent the rejection of the replacement names concerned, which would otherwise follow upon the suppression of the older Meigen homonyms. These proposals were approved in principle by the Commission, which however ultimately decided to secure the desired end by a different method, that is, while rejecting in its entirety Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification* and consequently all the new names introduced in it, to suppress also those names elsewhere in the animal kingdom which were junior homonyms of Meigen-1800 names, and as such, had been replaced by other names. This procedure served to protect the position of the replacement names in question and thus made it possible for the *Nouvelle Classification* to be dealt with in the manner desired by dipterists without causing objectionable name-changing in other groups. The Commission's decision was embodied in its *Opinion* 678 published in October 1963 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 339–342), in which the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1844, was suppressed for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy. This action completely safeguarded the position of the name *Triphysa* Zeller, which remained the oldest available name for the genus in question.

TRISTELEUTA Sharp, [1913], in *Zool. Rec.* **49** (year 1912) (Ins.) : 307 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Triteleuta* Strand, 1912).

TRITANASSA Forbes, 1945, *Ent. amer. (n.s.)* **24** : 171. Type-species by original designation : **Eresia drusilla** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1861, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **5** : 103.

TRITELEUTA Strand, 1912, *Faun. exot.* **2** (11) : 44. Type-species by original designation : **Antirrhaea tomasia** Butler, 1875, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **15** : 222.

TRITONIA Geyer, [1832], in Hübner, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **4** : 25. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 286) : *Tritonia eupompe* Geyer, [1932], *ibid.* **4** : 25, pl. [121], figs 699, 700.

Scudder erroneously supposed that the above was the only species included in this genus by Geyer and it was on this basis that he stated that it was the type-species. This misunderstanding on Scudder's part does not however detract from the efficacy of his action as a type-selection (Article 69(a)(iii)).

The name *Tritonia* Geyer is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, it being a junior homonym (a) of *Tritonia* Cuvier, 1798 (*Tabl. élém.* : 387), (b) of *Tritonia* Meigen, 1800 (*Nouv. Class. Mouches à deux Ailes* : 33), and (c) of *Tritonia* Turton, 1825 (*Zool. J.* **2** (7) : 365). It has been replaced by the name *Epityches* Ferreira d'Almeida, 1938.

TROGONOPTERA Rippon, [1890], *Icon. Ornithopt.* **1** : 4 [also in [1896], *ibid.* **2** : 1]. Type-species by original designation : **Ornithoptera brookiana** Wallace, [1856], *Proc. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **3** : 104.

TROIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 88. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sct.*, Boston **10** : 286) : **Papilio helena** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461.

TROILODES Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [111], 2 figs ♀. Type-species by monotypy : **Troilides tros** Hübner, [1825], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [111], 2 figs ♀.

TROMBA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 206, 227. Type-species by original designation : **Tromba tromba** Evans, 1955, *ibid.* **4** : 228, pl. 69, fig. K/14, 4 figs. (♂ genit.).

TRONGA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 266. Type-species by original designation : **Euploea crameri** Lucas, 1853, *Rev. Mag. Zool.* (2) **5** : 318.

TROPHONINA Röber, [1889], in Schatz, in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Bd 1* (Th. 2) (5) : 222. Type-species by monotypy : **Lymanopoda acraeida** Butler, 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 171, pl. 4, fig. 6.

TROS Kirby, 1896, in Allen's *Nat. Libr.*, Lepid. **2** : 305. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio hector** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 459.

Kirby attributed this name to Barbut who, he erroneously believed, had published it as a generic name in binomial nomenclature. Actually, Kirby himself on this occasion was the first author validly to publish *Tros* as a generic name.

TRUNCAEFALCIA Verity, 1953, *Le Farfalle diurn. d'Italia* **5** : 188. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio aethiops** Esper, [1777], *Die Schmett.* **1** (5) : pl. 25, fig. 30 [text published in [1779] (*loc. cit.* 1 (9) : 312)].

TSITANA Evans, 1937, *Cat. Afric. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 4, 75. Type-species by original designation : **Cyclopides tsita** Trimen, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 386, pl. 6, fig. 13.

TUMEREPEDES Bethune-Baker, 1913, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **11** : 564. Type-species by original designation : **Tumerepedes flava** Bethune-Baker, 1913, *ibid.* (8) **11** : 565.

This is a badly formed name, because the concluding portion (" -pedes ") consists of a noun in the nominative plural. It is not however invalidated on that account, for Article 11(f), which provides that a generic name must be a noun in the nominative singular, includes the qualifying words " or be treated as such ". While the present generic name bears a termination in the nominative plural, the name itself was treated by Bethune-Baker as a noun in the nominative singular. In spite of its defective form, the name *Tumerepedes* is therefore acceptable under the Code.

TUMEREPESES Aurivillius, [1921], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **13** : 347 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Tumerepedes* Bethune-Baker, 1913).

Aurivillius rightly criticized the name *Tumerepedes* Bethune-Baker owing to the fact that its termination was in the plural instead of in the singular, but (as explained above) he was not justified in emending that name on this account.

TURANANA Bethune-Baker, 1916, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (8) **17** : 379. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Lycaena cytis** Christoph, 1877, *Hov. Soc. ent. ross.* **12** : 234, pl. 5, figs 5, 6.

The name *Turanana* was introduced as a replacement for *Turania* Bethune-Baker, 1914, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

TURANIA Bethune-Baker, 1914, *Ent. Rec.* **26** : 160. Type species by original designation : *Lycaena cytis* Christoph, 1877, *Hov. Soc. ent. ross.* **12** : 234, pl. 5, figs 5, 6.

The name *Turania* Bethune-Baker is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Turania* Ragonet, 1890 (*Ann. Soc. ent. France* (6) **10** : 449). As shown above, it was replaced in 1916 by the name *Turanana* Bethune-Baker.

TURESIS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer., Lep. Rhop.* **2** : 616. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperiia lucasi** (correction of *lucas*) Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 339.

The un-latinized modern patronymic " *lucas* " employed by Fabricius as the specific name of the type-species is subject to automatic correction to the Latinized genitive " *lucasi* " under Article 31(a) of the Code and is here so corrected.

TURMADA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 206, 229. Type-species by original designation : **Dion turmada** Druce, 1912, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **48** : 132, pl. 10, fig. 7.

TUTTIA Warren, 1926, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **74** : 15. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio tessellum** Hübner, [1800–1803], *Samml. europ. Schmett.* : pl. *Pap.*, figs 469, 470.

TUTTIOLA Strand, 1910, *Ent. Rundsch.* **27** : 162. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio spini** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündigung eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wien. Gegend* : 186.

The name *Tuttiola* Strand was introduced as a replacement for the name *Klugia Tutt* [1907], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

TYANITIS Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 447, 448, 449 (invalid under Article 11(d) because published in a synonymy).

The name *Tyanitis* was first published by Doubleday in 1847 (*List Spec. lep. Ins. Brit. Mus.* 2 : 10), but, as then published, it was invalid because it was a *nomen nudum*, being published without a generic diagnosis in combination with a specific name (*tenes*) which was only a manuscript name. The next author to publish this name was Westwood in 1851, as " *Tyanitis* E. Doubleday " in the synonymy of *Nymphidium* Fabricius, 1807. Prior to the introduction of the provision now embodied in Article 11(d), under which a name published in a synonymy acquires no status in nomenclature by reason of being so published, the status of such names was a matter of doubt. Accordingly, in order to dispose of this name in synonymy, I selected (*J. Soc. Bibl. nat. Hist.* **1** : 439) *Papilio cavicae* Linnaeus, 1758, as the type-species of *Tyanitis* Westwood, thus making that name a junior objective synonym of *Nymphidium* Fabricius.

TYMETES Boisduval, [1846], in Cuvier's *Règne anim.*, Disciples' Ed. **6** (Sect. 4) : explic. pl. 139. Type-species by monotypy : **Tymetes merops** Boisduval, [1846], *ibid.* **6** (Sect. 4) : explic. pl. 139.

It may be noted for purposes of record—and to avoid misunderstanding—that Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 284) erroneously treated this name (though doubtfully) as having been published in 1836 and accordingly considered it to have eight years' priority over *Timetes* Doubleday, 1844, whereas in fact it was published two years later than that name.

TURNERINA Freeman, 1959, *Lepid. News* **12** (3/4) : 84. Type-species by original designation : **Megathymus hazelae** Stallings & Turner, *Lepid. News* **11** (4/5) : 127, pl. 5, 7 figs (♂ holotype, 2 figs ; ♀ allotype, 2 figs ; ♂ genit., 2 figs ; 1 fig.).

TYPHEDANUS Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 497. Type-species by monotypy : **Typhedanus zephus** Butler, 1870, *ibid.* **1870** : 497.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Typhedanus zephus* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Cobalus umber* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869 (*CorrespBl. zool.-min Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 203 [repaged offprint as *Prodromus* . . . **3** : 83]).

TYSIPHONE Köhler, 1935, *Rev. Soc. ent. Arg.* **7** : 210 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Tisiphone* Hübner, [1819]).

UDAIANA Distant, 1885, *Rhop. malayana* : 286, 300. Type-species by original designation : **Pieris cynis** Hewitson, [1866], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [9], pl. [5], fig. 54.

It must be noted that there is an older nominal genus (*Phriissura* Butler, 1870) of which *Pieris cynis* Hewitson was designated as the type-species by its author (Butler). Butler himself explained later that in designating *Pieris cynis* as type-species of *Phriissura* he had done so on the basis of an erroneous determination of that nominal species. The Commission is being asked to use its Plenary Powers to set aside Butler's designation of the above species as the type-species and in its place to designate the species intended by Butler (*Pieris illana* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1862). In the discussion of *Phriissura* that genus has been treated as though the Commission had already used its Plenary Powers (under Article 70(a)). Pending that action being taken by the Commission, *Udaiana* Distant is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Phriissura* Butler, but for the reasons explained above it is here treated as an available name.

UDARA Toxopeus, 1928, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **71** : 181, 219. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus dilectus** Moore, 1879, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1879** : 139.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Polyommatus dilectus* Moore is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena cardia* Felder (C.), 1860 (*S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien* **40** : 459).

UDASPES Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (4) : 177. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio folus** Cramer, [1775], *Uitl. Kapellen* **1** (7) : 118, pl. 74, fig. F.

UDRANOMIA Butler, 1870, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **7** : 58. Type-species by original designation : **Eudamus orcinus** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 510, pl. 71, figs 4, 5.

ULTRAARICIA Beuret, 1959, *Mitt. ent. Ges. Basel (N.F.)* **9** : 84. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena anteros** Freyer, 1839, *Neuere Beitr. Schmett.* **1** (45) : 101, pl. 265, fig. 1 ♂.

ULVA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 105. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Hyda micacea** Mabille, 1889, *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* (6) **9**, Bull. : clxxxiv.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hyda micacea* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Pterygospidea grisea* Hewitson, 1878 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **1** : 344).

The name *Ulva* was introduced as a replacement for *Hyda* Mabille, 1889, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

UNA de Niceville, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 51 et nota. Type-species by original designation : **Zizera (?) usta** Distant, 1886, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **17** : 531.

UNKANA Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malayana* : 369, 370. Type-species by original designation : **Unkana batara** Distant, 1886, *ibid.* : 370, pl. 34, fig. II.

UNUNCULA van Eecke, 1915, *Zool. Meded.*, Leiden **1** : 29. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1929, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **3** : 243) : **Papilio argiades** Pallas, 1771, *Reise verschied. Prov. Russisch. Reichs* **1** : 472.

UPOLAMPES Bethune-Baker, 1908, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1908** : 118. Type-species by original designation : **Upolampes striata** Bethune-Baker, 1908, *ibid.* **1908** : 118, pl. 9, fig. 15.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Upolampes striata* Bethune-Baker is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Lycaena evena* Hewitson, [1876] (*Ill. exot. Butts* **5** : [87], pl. [46], figs 2, 3).

URANEIS Bates, [1868], *J. linn. Soc. Lond.*, Zool. **9** : 411. Type-species by monotypy : **Tharops hyalina** Butler, 1867, *ibid.*, Zool. **9** : 225, pl. 6, fig. 26.

URANIA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 279. Type-species by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arachn. Ins.* : 440, 356) : **Papilio leilus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 462.

Linnaeus, when establishing the nominal species *Papilio leilus*, believed that he was dealing with a butterfly but in this he was mistaken, for, as is now well understood, the species is in fact a moth. Fabricius, when establishing the genus *Urania* was under a similar misconception. In 1954 this generic name was placed by the Commission (in its *Opinion 232*) on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 633.

URANOBOTHRIA Toxopeus, 1927, *Tijdschr. Ent.* **70** : 261. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaenopsis celebica** Fruhstorfer, 1917, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **82** (A.1) : 40.

URANOPS Hemming, 1929, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (10) **3** : 243. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio coridon* Poda, 1761, *Ins. Mus. graec.* : 77.

The name *Uranops* Hemming is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Uranops* Fitzinger, 1843 (*Syst. Rept.* : 25). It has been replaced by the name *Lysandra* Hemming, 1933.

URANOTES Scudder, 1876, *Bull. Buffalo Soc. nat. Sci.* **3** : 107. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Strymon melinus* Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 22, pl. [21], figs 121, 122.

Scudder introduced the name *Uranotes* as a replacement for the name *Callipareus* Scudder, 1872, which he erroneously believed to be invalid under the Law of Homonymy. The name *Uranotes* Scudder is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Callipareus* Scudder. Further, *Callipareus* Scudder is itself a junior objective synonym of *Strymon* Hübner, 1818. Accordingly, *Uranotes* is a junior objective synonym of both of the above names.

URANOCHAUMA Butler, 1895, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1895** : 631. Type-species by original designation : **Uranochauma crawshayi** Butler, 1895, *ibid.* **1895** : 631, pl. 35, figs 6 ♂, 7 ♀.

URBANUS Hübner, [1806], *Tentamen* : [1]. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio malvae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 485.

The name *Urbanus* Hübner, as of the *Tentamen*, is invalid, owing to the rejection by the Commission in its *Opinion 97* of the above leaflet for nomenclatorial purposes. In 1954 the Commission in its *Opinion 278* placed the above name on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 86.

If the name *Urbanus* Hübner of the *Tentamen* had been an available name, it would—according to current taxonomic ideas—have been a senior subjective synonym of, and would therefore have replaced, the well-known name *Pyrgus* Hübner, [1819].

URBANUS Hübner, [1807], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pls [150], [151], [155], [159]. Type-species by selection by Hemming (1933, *Entomologist* **66** : 200) : **Papilio proteus** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484, figured by Hübner on his pl. [155].

URBICOLA Tutt, 1905, *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** : 84. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio comma* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 484.

Tutt attributed the name *Urbicola* to Barbut, but in this he was in error for that author had not used that term as a generic name. In fact, it was Tutt himself who was the first to use the word *Urbicola* as a generic name, which is therefore attributable to him. The name *Urbicola* Tutt is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Hesperia* Fabricius, 1807.

USSURIANA Tutt, [1907], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **2** : 276. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla michaelis** Oberthur, 1880, *Étud. ent.* **5** : 19, pl. 5, fig. 2 ♂.

UTICA Hewitson, [1865], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 56. Type-species by monotypy : *Utica onycha* Hewitson, [1865], *ibid.* **1** (text) : 56 ; **2** (plates), pl. 24, figs 11, 12.

The name *Utica* Hewitson is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Utica* White, 1847 (*List. Crust. Coll. Brit. Mus.* : 45) [also *id.*, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **15** (175) : 85].

VACCINIA Forster, 1938, *Mitt. münchen. ent. Ges.* **28** : 112 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Vacciniina* Tutt, [1909]).

VACCINIINA Tutt, [April 1909], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **3** : 154. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio optilete** Knoch, 1781, *Beitr. Insekengesch.* **1** : 76, pl. 5, figs 5, 6 ♀.

Tutt published the name *Vacciniina* as a new name twice almost simultaneously. The first occasion was in April 1909 in the work cited above ; the second in [May 1909] (*Ent. Rec.* **21** : 108).

VACERRA Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 521. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia litana** Hewitson, 1866, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 494.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia litana* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the older-established nominal species *Hesperia bonfilius* Latreille, [1824], (*Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 748).

VADEBA Schatz, [1886], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett. Th.* **2** (2) : 82 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Vadebra* Moore, 1883).

VADEBRA Moore, [Oct. 1883], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** (3) : 260. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio climena** Stoll, [1782], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 207, pl. 389, figs E, F.

VADEBRA Moore, [April 1884], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** (4) : 528. Type-species by original designation : *Deudorix petosiris* Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 22 ; **2** (plates), pl. 9, figs 30, 31 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Deudorix petosiris* Hewitson is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of that represented by another nominal species established on the same date and in the same work, namely *Deudorix pheretima* Hewitson, [1863] (*Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 21 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 9, figs 28, 29 ♂, 27 ♀). Since these names were published simultaneously, the question as to which is to be accorded precedence over the other depends on the choice of the First Reviser. In the present case the First Reviser appears to have been Evans, when in 1927 (*Ident. ind. Butts* (ed. 1) : 192) he treated the above nominal species as representing subspecies of a single species and adopted the name *pheretima* Hewitson as the name to be used for the species as a whole, employing the name *petosiris* Hewitson as the name for the taxon which he treated as being a subspecies of *pheretima*. Under this choice the name *pheretima* takes precedence over the name *petosiris*.

In introducing the name *Vadebra* for the present Lycaenid genus, Moore overlooked the fact only a year earlier he had employed the same word as a new name for a Danaid genus, the particulars relating to which have been given immediately above. The name *Vadebra*

Moore, as applied to the present Lycaenid genus, is therefore invalid as a junior homonym of the name *Vadebra* Moore, as applied to the Danaid genus.

VAGA Zimmermann, 1958, *Ins. Hawaii* 7 : 491. Type-species by original designation : *Holochila blackburni* Tuely, 1878, *Ent. mon. Mag.* 15 : 9.

VAGRANS Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* 67 : 77. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio egista** Cramer, [1780], *Uitl. Kapellen* 3 (24) : 158, pl. 281, figs C, D.

This well-recognized genus remained without a name until in 1934 I established the nominal genus *Vagrans* for it, with *Papilio egista* Cramer as type-species. Previously, mainly through the action of Moore in 1900 (*Lep. Ind.* 4 (46) : 202) in stating that *Papilio egista* was the type-species of *Issoria* Hübner, [1819], this genus was widely known by that generic name. Moore's action was entirely misconceived because as far back as 1875 (*Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston 10 : 198) Scudder had validly selected as the type-species of *Issoria* the entirely different Argynnid species *Papilio lathonia* Linnaeus, 1758.

VALERIA Horsfield, [1829], *Cat. lep. Ins. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 139. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio valeria** Cramer, [1776], *Uitl. Kapellen* 1 (8) : 133, pl. 75, fig. A.

Owing—presumably—to a survival of the early-nineteenth-century antipathy to tautonymy between the name of a genus and the name of the included species, the specific name *valeria* Cramer was put on one side formerly by many authors who preferred the later subjective synonym *hippia*, (*Papilio hippia* Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* 2 : 55).

VANESSA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) 6 : 281. Type-species by selection by Latreille (1810, *Consid. gén. Anim. Crust. Arach. Ins.* : 440, 354) : **Papilio atalanta** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) 1 : 478.

At the same time that Fabricius established the genus *Vanessa* with the above species as type-species (by subsequent selection), he established also a genus to which he gave the name *Cynthia*, the type-species of which is the closely allied nominal species *Papilio cardui* Linnaeus, 1758. In the mid-nineteen-thirties it was judged desirable to request the Commission to give a ruling that precedence was to be given to the name *Vanessa* over the name *Cynthia*. Looked at in retrospect, Article 28 in the old text of the Code seems reasonably clear, but it did not appear so at the time, and either for this or other reasons many entomologists at that time adhered to the so-called Principle of Page and Line Precedence. The adoption of this course in the present case would have been disastrous, for *Cynthia* Fabricius would have been accorded precedence over the exceptionally well-known name *Vanessa* Fabricius, which would have disappeared as a junior subjective synonym. Even for those who sought to apply the First Reviser Principle in this case, the position was obscure owing to the difficulty—always present when applying that principle to old names having an extensive literature—of determining where, when and by whom an effective First Reviser choice had been made.

The application discussed above was approved by the Commission at Lisbon in 1935 but owing to financial and administrative difficulties, greatly aggravated by the outbreak of the War in Europe in 1939, the *Opinion* (*Opinion* 156) embodying that decision was not published until 1944 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* 2 : 239–250). In that Opinion the Commission gave directions under its Plenary Powers that the name *Vanessa* was to be accorded precedence over the name *Cynthia*. At the same time the name *Vanessa* Fabricius was placed on the *Official List of Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 601.

VANESSULA Dewitz, 1887, *Ent. Nachr.* 13 : 145. Type-species by monotypy : **Vanessula buchneri** Dewitz, 1887, *ibid.* 13 : 146, 2 text-figs [on page 145].

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Vanessula buchneri* is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Liptena milca* Hewitson, [1873] (*Ill. exot. Butts* 5 : [86], pl. [45], fig. 17). [It will be noted that Hewitson fell into the error of supposing that this Nymphalid species was a Lycaenid.]

VEHILIUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 570. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus illudens** Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, Bull. C.R. : lxxxiii.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Cobalus illudens* Mabille is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Pamphila stictomenes* Butler, 1877 (*Trans. ent. Soc. Lond* **1877** : 153).

VELADYRIS Fox, 1945, *Amer. Mus. Novit.* No. **1295** : 9-10, fig. 9 (venation, 3 figs), fig. 10 (♂ genit.). Type-species by original designation : **Ithomia pardalis** Salvin, 1869, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **4** : 165.

VELAMYSTA Haensch, [1909], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **5** : 158. Type-species by selection by Bryk (1937, *Lep. Cat.* **80** : 613) : **Ithomia cruxifera** [sic] Hewitson, 1877, *Equat. Lepid. Buckley* : 84.

VENADA Evans, 1952, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **2** : 41, 128. Type-species by original designation : **Telegonus advena** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **3** : 59.

VENAS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 86, 113. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila evansi** (correction of *evans*) Butler, 1877, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond* **1877** : 153.

The unlatinized modern patronymic "evans" employed by Butler as the specific name of the type-species is subject to automatic correction to the Latinized genitive "evansi" under Article 31(a) of the Code and is here so corrected.

VERTICA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 205, 217. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia verticalis** Plötz, 1883, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **44** : 50.

VETTIUS Godman, [1901], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 589. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio phyllus** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (15) : 122, pl. 176, figs B, C.

VICTORINA Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 447. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio stelenes** Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 465.

The specific name of the type-species of this genus is often misspelt *steneles*.

VIDIUS Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 87, 121. Type-species by original designation : **Narga vidius** Mabille, 1891, *Ann. Soc. ent. Belg.* **35**, Bull. C.R. : lxx.

VILA Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 217. Type-species through Section (i) of Article 67 : **Olina azeca** Doubleday, [Nov. 1848], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 31, fig. 3 [text by Westwood (*loc. cit.* (2) : 408) published in July 1851].

The name *Vila* was introduced as a replacement for *Olina* Doubleday, [1848], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

VINDULA Hemming, 1934, *Entomologist* **67** : 77. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio arsinoe** Cramer, [1777], *Util. Kapellen* **2** (14) : 100, pl. 160, figs B, C.

Up to the year 1934 this genus was without a name, owing to the fact that it had long been known by the name *Cynthia* Fabricius, 1807, owing to the erroneous action by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 152) in seeking to set up *Papilio arsinoe* Cramer as the type-species of that genus. The true type-species of *Cynthia* is, by selection by Westwood, [1840], the very different species *Papilio cardui* Linnaeus, 1758. This species is closely allied to *Papilio atalanta* Linnaeus, 1758, the type-species of *Vanessa* Fabricius, 1807.

VINIUS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, [1900], *Biol. centr. amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 580. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 105) : **Vinius arignote** Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 580 nota, pl. 101, figs 38-41 ♂.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Vinius arignote* Godman is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia exilis* Plötz, 1883, (*Stett. ent. Ztg* **44** : 333).

VIOLA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 11, 73. Type-species by original designation : **Staphylus alicus** Schaus, 1902, *Proc. U.S. nat. Mus.* **24** : 433.

VIRACHOLA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (3) : 104. Type-species by original designation : **Deudorix perse** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 18 ; **2** (plates) : pl. 8, figs 24, 25 ♂, 26 ♀.

VIRAPA Moore, 1880, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1880** (4) : 155. Type-species by original designation : **Mycalesis anaxias** Hewitson, [1862], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [86], pl. [43], figs 25, 26.

VIRGA Evans, 1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 84, 98. Type-species by original designation : **Apaustus virginius** Möschler, 1883, *Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien* **32** : 330, pl. 17, fig. 20 ♂.

VIRGARINA Druce, 1895, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1895** : 606. Type-species by original designation : **Sithon scopula** Druce, 1873, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1873** : 352, pl. 33, fig. 2.

VIRGAURINA Fruhstorfer, 1914, *Iris* **27** (4) : 175 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Virgarina* Druce, 1895).

VISTIGMA Hayward, 1938, *An. Soc. cienc. argent.* **126** : 452, text-fig. 24 (venation). Type-species by original designation : **Vistigma xanthobasis** Hayward, 1938, *ibid.* **126** : 453, text-fig. 25 (2 figs) (♂ genit.).

VLASTA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 105. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Eudamus extrusus* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1867], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (3) : 510, pl. 72, figs 13, 14.

The name *Vlasta* was introduced by Lindsey as a replacement for the name *Protagenes* Mabille & Bouillet, 1912, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. Unfortunately, the name *Vlasta* brought forward by Lindsey is itself invalid, as it is a junior homonym of the name *Vlasta* Barrande, 1881 (*Syst. silur. centre Boheme* **6** : 167). It has, in its turn, since been replaced by the name *Rachelia* Hemming.

VOLTINIA Stichel, 1910, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (A) : 72. Type-species by original designation : **Esthemopsis** (?) **radiata** Godman & Salvin, [1886], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **1** : 486, pl. 42, fig. 5.

VONOMA Moore, 1883, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** : 257. Type-species by original designation : **Euplaea** [sic] **goudotii** Boisduval, [July-Sept. 1833], *Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat.*, Paris **2** (2) : 184, pl. 3, fig. 2 [repaged offprint under the title *Faun. ent. Madagascar*, where this name appears in part 3 (: 36)].

VORATES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 577. Type-species by original designation : **Cobalus decora** Herrich-Schaeffer, 1869, *CorrespBl. zool.-min. Ver. Regensburg* **23** : 201 [repaged offprint as *Prodromus* ... **3** : 81].

WAGIMO Sibatani & Ito, 1942, *Tenthredo*, Kyoto **3** (4) : 319. Type-species by original designation : **Thecla signata** Butler, [Apr. 1882], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1884** : 854.

WAIGEUM Staudinger, 1895, *Iris* **8** : 153-155. Type-species by selection by Waterhouse & Lyell (1914, *Butts Australia* : 91) : **Thysonotis** (?) **miraculum** Druce & Baker, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 552, pl. 46, fig. 12 ♀.

WALLENGRENIA Berg, 1897, *An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires* **5** : 254. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia premnas** Wallengren, 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 38.

WARRENOHESPERIA Strand, 1928, *Arch. Naturgesch.* **92** (A.8) : 74. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Pyrgus antonia** Speyer, 1879, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **40** : 342.

Strand introduced the name *Warrenohesperia* as a replacement for *Ramburia* Warren, 1926, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

WATSONIA Elwes & Edwards, 1897, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **14** (4) : 220. Type-species by monotypy : *Watsonia swinhoei* Elwes & Edwards, 1897, *ibid.* **14** (4) : 220, pl. 20, fig. 6 ♂.

The name *Watsonia* Elwes & Edwards is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Watsonia* Folin, [1880] (*Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1879** (4) : 807) (Mollusca). It has been replaced by the name *Watsoniella* Berg, 1898.

WATSONIA Tutt, [1906], *Nat. Hist. Brit. Butts* **1** (6) : 191. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio metis* Linnaeus, 1764, *Mus. Lud. Ulv.* : 325.

The name *Watsonia* Tutt is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, being a junior homonym of *Watsonia* Elwes & Edwards, 1897, discussed above, and, like that name, of *Watsonia* Folin, [1880]. It has been replaced by the name *Metisella* Hemming, 1934.

WATSONIELLA Berg, [17th Dec. 1898], *Com. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires* **1** : 42. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Watsonia swinhoei* Elwes & Edwards, 1897, *Trans. zool. Soc. Lond.* **14** (4) : 220, pl. 20, fig. 6 ♂.

The name *Watsoniella* was introduced as a replacement for *Watsonia* Elwes & Edwards, 1897, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. This name, which (as shown above) was published on 17th December 1898, is invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Stimula* de Niceville (another replacement of *Watsonia* Elwes & Edwards), which was published on 10th December 1898, and thus has seven days' priority over *Watsoniella* Berg.

XANTHIDIA Boisduval & Leconte, [1829], *Hist. gén. icon. Lépid. Chenilles Amér. sept. (1/7)* : 48. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 288) : *Papilio nicippe* Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (18) : 31, pl. 210, figs C, D.

The name *Xanthidia* Boisduval & Leconte is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Abaeis* Hübner, [1819].

XANTHOCLEIS Boisduval, 1870, *Consid. Lépid. Guatemala* : 30. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 288) : *Thyridia aedesia* [July, 1847], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (1) : pl. 16, fig. 4 [text (*loc. cit.* (1) : 118) published in October 1847]

XANTHODISCA Aurivillius, [1925], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **13** : 528. Type-species by monotypy : *Astictopterus vibius* Hewitson, 1878, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (5) **1** : 343.

XANTHOTAENIA Westwood, 1858, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **4** : 187. Type-species by monotypy : *Clerome (Xanthotaenia) busiris* Westwood, 1858, *ibid.* (2) **4** : 187.

As shown by the reference given above, Westwood regarded *Xanthotaenia* as a subgenus of *Clerome*.

XENANDRA Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *Reise Fregatte "Novara"*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 304. Type-species by monotypy : *Xenandra heliodes* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), [1865], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. (2) : 304, pl. 38, figs 19–22.

XENIADES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 517. Type-species by original designation : *Papilio orchamus* Cramer, [1777], *Uitl. Kapellen* **2** (13) : 92, pl. 155, figs E, F.

XENICA Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 387 *nota*. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 70) : *Papilio abeona* Donovan, 1805, *Epitome nat. Hist. Ins. New Holland* : pl. 22, fig. 1.

When dealing with the genus *Lasiommata*, Westwood cited twenty-five nominal species, against the names of the last four of which he placed a note of interrogation, thereby indicating that he placed those species only doubtfully in the above genus ; further, against the name of the first of these he placed an arrow mark, directing attention to a footnote in which he stated that this and the following species differ from the type of this genus [i.e. the genus *Lasiommata*] . . . “They may, perhaps, however, be regarded as a separate subgenus, under the name of *Xenica*.¹” *Papilio abeona*, selected as the type-species of *Xenica*, was the third of the four species doubtfully referred to *Lasiommata* in the manner described above.

XENICONYMPHA Novickij, 1923, *Sborn. ent. Odd. mar. Mus. Praze* **1** : 60. Type-species by monotypy : *Lasiommata leprea* Hewitson, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 249, pl. 16, figs 6, 7.

The name *Xeniconymptha* Novickij is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Nesoxenica* Waterhouse & Lyell, 1914.

XENOPHANES Godman & Salvin, [1895], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 387. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio tryxus** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Util. Kapellen* **4** (28) : 87, pl. 334, figs G, H.

XINIAS Stichel, 1930, in Strand's *Lep. Cat.* **40** : 491 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Xynias* Hewitson, 1874).

XISPIA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 106. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Praxis quadrata** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **3** : 25.

The name *Xispia* was introduced by Lindsey to replace *Praxis* Mabille, 1889, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

XOIS Hewitson, 1865, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** (4) : 282. Type-species by monotypy : **Xois sesara** Hewitson, 1865, *ibid.* (3) **2** (4) : 282, pl. 17, figs 3, 4.

XYNIAS Hewitson, 1874, *Descr. new Spec. Butts Buckley Bolivia* : 17. Type-species by monotypy : **Xynias cynosema** Hewitson, 1874, *ibid.* : 17.

YANGUNA Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 10, 12. Type-species by original designation : **Pyrrhopyga** [sic] **spatiosa** Hewitson, 1870, *Descr. Twenty-two new Spec. Equat. Lep.* : 69.

YASODA Doherty, [December 1880], *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **58** (4) : 410 *nota*, 425. Type-species by monotypy : **Lexura tripunctata** Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. diurn. Lep.*, Lycaenidae **1** (text) : 26.

Doherty gave a short diagnosis of this genus in the footnote to page 410, but cited no included species. On page 425 he placed *Loxura tripunctata* Hewitson in this genus and, as he cited no other species, that species is the type-species by monotypy.

YASODA de Niceville, [February] 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **2** : 20, 438. Type-species by original designation : *Loxura pita* Horsfield, [1829], *Descr. Cat. lep. Ind. Mus. East India Coy* (2) : 122.

This name is invalid under the Law of Homonymy, for (as will be seen from the particulars given above) it was published at least four or five weeks after the publication of the name *Yasoda* Doherty.

It appears that de Niceville was unaware that the name *Yasoda* had actually been published by Doherty, to whom he attributed this name in manuscript, at the same time printing a short note on the genus which he had received from Doherty.

YOMA Doherty, [1st October 1886], *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **55** : 258. Type-species by original designation : **Yoma vasuki** [1st October 1886], *ibid.* **55** : 259.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Yoma vasuki* Doherty is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being a subspecies of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio sabina* Cramer, [1780] (*Util. Kapellen* **4** (25) : 1 pl. 289, figs A, B ♀, C, D ♂).

YOMA de Niceville, [31st October 1886], *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **2** : 245 *nota*. Type-species by original designation : *Yoma vasuki* de Niceville, [31st October 1886], *ibid.* **2** : 247.

The history of the name *Yoma*, as published by de Niceville and Doherty respectively, resembles closely that of the name *Yasoda*, as published independently by those authors, in the manner described immediately above. In each case the name was first proposed by

Doherty, in each case correspondence took place between the above authors before the name in question was actually published, in each case the name was published independently by each of these authors. In the present case de Niceville first placed in the genus *Rhinopalpa* Felder (C.) & Felder (R.) what he called *Rhinopalpa vasuki* (Doherty MS.) de Niceville ; in a footnote added presumably while his book was passing through the press he placed this species in a genus which he styled " *Yoma* Doherty MS.", at the same time providing that genus with a diagnosis and stating that the above species was its type-species. Thus, while de Niceville clearly indicated that the name *Yoma* had first been proposed by Doherty, he made it clear also that he considered that this name had not up till then been published by that author and himself assumed responsibility for its publication.

The name *Yoma* de Niceville is invalid, both as a junior homonym of, and as a junior objective synonym of, the slightly older name *Yoma* Doherty.

YPHTHIMA Scudder, 1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 289 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Ypthima* Hübner, 1818).

YPHTHIMA Hübner, 1818, *Zutr. z. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **1** : 17. Type-species by designation by the Commission under its Plenary Powers under Article 70(a) (misidentified type-species) : **Ypthima huebneri** Kirby, 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 95.

The present is one of a number of names which was published both in volume 1 of the *Zuträge* and in the *Verzeichniss*. In the second of these works this name was published on page 63 in Signature 4. Prior to the determination (in 1937) of the precise dates on which these works were respectively published, the *Verzeichniss* was commonly treated as having priority over the above volume of the *Zuträge*. It is now known however that that volume of the *Zuträge* was published in 1818 and that the relevant portion of the *Verzeichniss* did not appear until 1819.

In the *Zuträge* Hübner placed only one species in the genus *Ypthima*. He described this species on page 17 and figured it on plate [15] as figs 83, 84. To this species he applied the name *Ypthima philomela* [i.e. *Papilio philomela* Linnaeus, *Amoen. acad.* **6** : 404]. Being the only nominal species placed in the genus by Hübner, this became automatically its type-species by monotypy. Unfortunately, the species which Hübner described and figured under the specific name *philomela* was not the species to which Linnaeus had given the name *philomela*. This was first realized in 1871 by Kirby who bestowed the new name *Ypthima huebneri* upon the species figured by Hübner. Thus, the genus *Ypthima*, as first established by Hübner in the *Zuträge* is a genus based upon a misidentified type-species. In order to regularize the position, the Commission has been asked to designate under Article 70(a) the nominal species *Ypthima huebneri* Kirby to be the type-species of the genus *Ypthima*, thus providing that genus with, as its type-species, the species figured by Hübner under the misapplied specific name *philomela*. Pending a decision by the Commission on this application, the genus *Ypthima* is here treated, in accordance with the provisions of Article 80, as having *Ypthima huebneri* Kirby as its type-species.

YPTHIMOMORPHA van Son, 1955, *Butts S. Africa* (Mem. Transvaal Mus. No. 8) **2** : 158. Type-species by original designation : **Ypthima itonia** Hewitson, 1865, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 287, pl. 18, fig. 13.

YPTHIMORPHA Overlaet, 1955, *Explor. Parc. nat. Upemba*, Miss. de Witte, fasc. **27** : 23. Type-species by original designation : *Ypthima mashuna* Trimen, 1895, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1895** : 181, pl. 5, fig. 1.

This generic name was published in the same year as *Mashuna* van Son, of which the same species is type-species. Of these names *Mashuna* van Son is the older, having been published in July 1955, the name *Ypthimorpha* Overlaet not having been published until December of that year. This latter date was communicated to Dr. van Son in a letter dated 26th February 1956 addressed by the late Dr. Overlaet to Dr. van Son, to whom I am indebted for the foregoing information. The name *Ypthimorpha* Overlaet is therefore invalid as a junior objective synonym of *Mashuna* van Son.

YRAMEA Reuss, Oct. 1920, *Ent. Mitt.* **9** : 1920. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio cytheris** Drury, [1773], *Ill. nat. Hist.* **2** : index et 7, pl. 4, figs 3, 4.

As shown above, the name *Yramea* Reuss was first published in October 1920. In addition, for some inexplicable reason Reuss published *Yramea* as a new name no less than three times in the following year, namely :—(a) in Jan. 1921 (*Soc. ent.*, Stuttgart **36** : 4 *et nota 1*) ; (b) in April 1921 (*loc. cit.* **36** : 15) ; (c) in Nov. 1921 (*Ent. Mitt.* **10** : 189).

YVRETTA Hemming, 1935, *Stylops* **4** : 3. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Pamphila citrus** Mabille, 1889, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **3** : 144, fig. 1.

The name *Yvretta* was introduced as a replacement for *Chaerephon* Godman, [1900], which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

ZABANA Moore, [1898], *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma urvazi** Felder (C.) & Felder (R.), 1860, *Wien. ent. Monats.* **4** : 400.

When establishing the genus *Zabana*, Moore designated a type-species but did not give a generic diagnosis. This deficiency he made good later in the same year ([1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (34) : 207).

The name *Zabana* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Parathyma* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends on the choice of the First Reviser. This was made by myself in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (3) : 81), when I accorded precedence to the name *Zabana* Moore below *Parathyma* Moore.

ZABIRNIA Hewitson, 1877, *Remarks Descr. new Spec. Buckley Ecuad.* (5) : 92. Type-species by monotypy : **Zabirnia zigmala** Hewitson, *ibid.* (5) : 92.

ZABUELLA Stichel, 1911, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **112** (B) : 290. Type-species by original designation : **Lemonias tenellus** Burmeister, 1878, *Descr. phys. Rép. Argentine* 5 (Lépid.) : 225, pl. 8, fig. 8.

ZAEONIA Saunders, 1859, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (2) **5** : 97 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Zeonia* Swainson, [1833]).

ZALAPIA Moore, [1897], *Lep. ind.* **3** (27) : 49. Type-species by original designation : **Adolias patala** Kollar, [1844], in Hügel, *Kashmir* **4** (2) : 435.

When establishing this genus, Moore designated a type-species, but did not provide a generic diagnosis ; this deficiency was made good in [1898] (*loc. cit.* **3** (31) : 135).

ZALOMES Bell, 1947, *Amer. Mus. Novit.*, No. **1354** : 9. Type-species by original designation : **Zalomes colobus** Bell, 1947, *ibid.*, **1354** : 9.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Zalomes colobus* Bell is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia biforis* Weymer, 1890 (*in Stübel & Reiss, Reisen in Sud-Amerika* : 127, pl. 4, fig. 9).

ZAMBOANGA Moore, *Lep. ind.* **3** (32) : 146. Type-species by original designation : **Athyma gutama** Moore, 1858, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1858** : 20, pl. 51, fig. 7.

Moore designated a type-species for this genus, when he first published this name, but did not give a generic diagnosis. This however he provided later in the same year ([1898], *loc. cit.* **3** (34) : 209).

The name *Zamboanga* Moore was published on the same date (and in the same work) as the name *Parathyma* Moore, and in consequence the relative precedence to be accorded to these names depends upon the choice of the First Reviser. That choice was made by myself in 1964 (*Ann. lep.* (3) : 81), when I selected the name *Parathyma* to have precedence over the name *Zamboanga*.

ZAMPA de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 389. Type-species by original designation : **Zampa zenon** de Niceville, 1895, *ibid.* **9** (4) : 391, pl. Q, fig. 58 ♂.

ZARAX Fruhstorfer, [1914], in Seitz, *Grossschmett. Erde* **9** : 789. Type-species by monotypy : *Taxila teneta* Hewitson, [1861], *Ill. exot. Butts* **2** : [89], pl. [45], figs 3, 4 ♀.

The name *Zarax* Fruhstorfer is invalid, (a) as a junior homonym of *Zarax* Pascoe, 1867 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (3) **19** : 410), and (b) a junior objective synonym of *Laxita* Butler, 1879.

ZARETES Reuter, 1897, *Acta Soc. Sci. fenn.* **22** : 104, 513, 555 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Zaretis* Hübner, [1819]).

ZARETIS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (4) : 49. Type-species by selection by Scudder (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 289) : **Papilio isidora** Cramer, [1779], *Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (20) : 72, pl. 235, figs A, B.

ZARIASPES Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 485. Type-species by original designation : **Urbanus mys** Hübner, [1808], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **1** : pl. [158].

ZARONA de Niceville, 1888, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **57** : 280–281, 293. Type-species by monotypy : **Zarona jasoda** de Niceville, 1888, *ibid.* **57** : 280, pl. 14, fig. 5 ♂.

In 1890 (*Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 14, 34–36) de Niceville redescribed this genus, on this occasion explicitly designating *Zarona jasoda* as the type-species.

ZEA Distant, 1886, *Rhop. malayana* : 369, 377. Type-species by original designation : **Hesperia mytheaca** Hewitson, 1877, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **19** : 81.

ZEGRIS Boisduval, [April 1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : 552. Type-species by selection by Blanchard (1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 428) : **Papilio eupheme** Esper, [1805], *Die Schmett.* **1** Absch. Tagschmett. : 105, pl. 113, figs 2, 3 ♂.

Boisduval attributed this name to Rambur, from whom—as he explained in a footnote—he had received a communication while the *Spec. gén.* was passing through the press. At the time of the publication of that work, *Zegrис* was still an unpublished name and it must therefore be attributed to Boisduval.

ZEGRIS Rambur, [post-Jan. 1837], *Ann. Soc. ent. Fr.* **5** : 581. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio eupheme* Esper, [1805], *Die Schmett.* **1** Abschn. Tagschmett. : 105, pl. 113, figs 2, 3 ♂.

As explained above, Rambur was anticipated in publishing this name by Boisduval, to whom he had communicated it in manuscript.

ZEHALA Swinhoe, [1912], in *Lep. ind.* **9** (106) : 229. Type-species by original designation : **Ismene striata** Hewitson, [1867], *Ill. exot. Butts* **4** : [102], pl. [54], figs 6, 7.

ZELA de Niceville, 1895, *J. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.* **9** (4) : 386. Type-species by original designation : **Zela zeus** de Niceville, 1895, *ibid.* **9** (4) : 388, pl. Q, fig. 57 ♂.

ZELIMA Fabricius, 1807, *Mag. f. Insektenk.* (Illiger) **6** : 279. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio pylades* Fabricius, 1793, *Ent. syst.* **3** (1) : 34 [a taxon bearing a name invalid because a junior homonym of *Papilio pylades* Stoll, [1782] (in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (33) : 200, pl. 387, figs A, B)].

The position of this name is exactly similar to that of the name *Phryne* Herrich-Schaeffer, 1844, already described. That is, until recently it was invalid, as being a junior homonym of a name (*Zelima*) published by Meigen in 1800 as the name for a genus of Diptera. Like the name *Phryne*, the name *Zelima* Fabricius would have become an available name if the Commission had approved without qualification an application submitted to it on behalf workers in the Diptera that Meigen's *Nouvelle Classification*—and consequently all the new names in it—should be suppressed under the Plenary Powers. This undesirable result was prevented by the decision to suppress the name *Zelima* Fabricius for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy, the name so suppressed, being thereupon placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology* as Name No. 1657. This decision was promulgated by the Commission in its *Opinion* 678, published in October 1963 (*Bull. zool. Nom.* **20** : 339–342).

The name *Zelima* Fabricius was replaced by Billberg by the name *Ailus* for reasons which he

did not explain but which were certainly unconnected with the earlier use of that name by Meigen, of the existence of which he was unaware. Under the decision taken by the Commission in 1963, described above, *Zelima* Meigen, 1800, was totally suppressed, while *Zelima* Fabricius was suppressed for priority but not for homonymy. Accordingly, the name *Ailus* Billberg remains available for use of the Papilionid genus concerned.

ZELOTAEA Bates, [1868], *J. linn. Soc. Lond., Zool.* **9** : 381. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 290) : **Zelotaea phasma** Bates, [1868], *ibid.* **9** : 382.

ZELTUS de Nicewille, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 19, 399. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio etolus** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* **2** : 66.

ZEMEROS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 21 [= pl. 5C], fig. 5. Type-species by monotypy : **Papilio allica** Fabricius, 1787, *Mantissa Ins.* : 52.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio allica* Fabricius is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio flegyas* Cramer, [1780] (*Uitl. Kapellen* **3** (24) : 158, pl. 280, figs E, F).

ZENIDA Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (C) : 159. Type-species by monotypy : **Hesperia abdon** Plötz, 1882, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **43** : 320.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Hesperia abdon* Plötz is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Hesperia meda* Hewitson, 1877 (*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (4) **19** : 83).

ZENIS Godman, [1900], in Godman & Salvin, *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 588. Type-species recommended to the Commission for designation under Article 70(a) (misidentified type-species) : **Hesperia jebus** Plötz, 1882, *Stett. ent. Ztg* **43** : 443.

Godman designated *Hesperia minos* Latreille, 1824 (*Encyc. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 756) to be the type-species of this genus. He gave a description of this species (: 589) and on plate 102, four figures as follows :—figs 24 and 25, representing the upperside and underside respectively of a male, fig. 26, showing the venation of the forewing of a male, and fig. 27, the male genitalia. Evans (1955, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **4** : 409, 410), who was assisted by being able to examine the type-specimen of *Hesperia minos* Latreille, pointed out that Godman's description and all four of the figures which he gave refer not to that species but to *Hesperia jebus* Plötz, 1882. The genus *Zenis* Godman is thus based upon a misidentified type-species. In order to rectify the position, the Commission is being asked to designate *Hesperia jebus* Plötz under Article 70(a) to be the type-species of this genus. In accordance with the provisions of Article 80, that species is here treated in the interests of continuity of usage as being the type-species of the present genus.

ZENONIA Evans, 1935, *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **83** (3) : 405. Type-species by original designation : **Pamphila zeno** Trimen, 1864, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **2** : 179.

By some inadvertence—or possibly a printers' error—the specific name of the type-species appeared in Evans' paper as *zenonia* and not as *zeno*. Trimen never published a name *Pamphila zenonia* but, as shown above, he did publish *Pamphila zeno*. That Evans's use of the word "zenonia" for the type-species was accidental is shown by the facts (a) that he attributed it to "Trimen, 1864", the year in which the name *Pamphila zeno* was published by Trimen, and (b) that immediately after the description of the genus *Zenonia*, he cited as the only included species what he called "*Zenonia zeno* Trimen". Two years later (1937, *Cat. african Hesp. Brit. Mus.* : 174) Evans corrected the foregoing slip, stating explicitly that the type-species of this genus was *Pamphila zeno* Trimen, 1864.

ZEONIA Swainson, [1833], *Zool. Illustr.* (2) **3** (24) : pl. 111. Type-species by monotypy : *Zeonia heliconides* Swainson, [1833], *ibid.* (2) **3** (24) : pl. 111.

ZEPHYRIUS Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 80 (an Erroneous Subsequent Spelling of *Zephyrus* Dalma, 1816).

ZEPHYRUS Dalman, 1816, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.*, Stockholm **1816** (1) : 62, 63. Type-species by original designation ("Generis Typus. *Z. betulae*") : *Papilio betulae* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 482.

The name *Zephyrus* Dalman is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Thecla* Fabricius, 1807.

ZERA Evans, 1953, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **3** : 13, 108. Type-species by original designation : **Achlyodes zera** Butler, 1870, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1870** : 514.

ZERENE Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (7) : 97. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1872, *4th Ann. Rep. Peabody Acad. Sci.* **1871** : 59) : **Papilio cesonia** Stoll, [1790], *Aanhangs. Werk Uitl. Kapellen Pieter Cramer* : 176, pl. 41, fig. 2.

ZERINTHIA Sodovskii, 1837, *Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou* **1837** (6) : 82 (an Unjustified Emen-dation of *Zerynthia* Ochsenheimer, 1816).

ZERITIS Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid., **1** : pl. 22 [= pl. 6C], fig. 6. Type species by monotypy : **Zeritis neriene** Boisduval, [1836], *ibid.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 22 [= pl. 6C], fig. 6.

ZERITIS Aurivillius, 1898, *K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl.* Stockholm **31** (No. 5) : 297, 333. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : *Zeritis neriene* Boisduval, [1836], (Roret's Suite à Buffon), *Hist. nat. Ins.*, Spec. gén. Lépid. **1** : pl. 22 [= pl. 6C], fig. 6.

Aurivillius rejected the name *Zeritis* Boisduval, apparently because it was published on the legend of a plate without a generic diagnosis. Accordingly, in order to provide *Zeritis neriene* with an available generic name, he republished for it the generic name *Zeritis*, providing for the taxon concerned a generic diagnosis (in Latin), and treating this name as a new one of his own. Aurivillius's action was completely misconceived, for the name *Zeritis* Boisduval, [1836], is an available name and in consequence the replacement name *Zeritis* Aurivillius is invalid as a junior objective synonym of, and as a junior homonym of, *Zeritis* Boisduval.

ZERYNTHIA Ochsenheimer, 1816, *Schmett. Europa* **4** : 29. Type-species through Section (i) (Replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio hypsipyle** Fabricius, 1777, *Gen. Ins.* : 265.

The name *Zerynthia* was introduced by Ochsenheimer as a replacement for the name *Thais* Fabricius, 1807, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy. This homonymy was no doubt unknown to Ochsenheimer who gave as his reason for rejecting the name *Thais* Fabricius the fact that the word "Thais" had previously been used by Fabricius as the name for a species (i.e. in 1793, *Ent. Syst.* **3** (1) : 149, no. 456). While the reason advanced by Ochsenheimer for rejecting the name *Thais* Fabricius was fanciful and unsound, this does not detract from the availability of the replacement name *Zerynthia*, for (as already shown), the name *Thais* Fabricius is invalid and at the time of the publication of Ochsenheimer's book was in need of replacement.

As a replacement name *Zerynthia* Ochsenheimer takes under Article 67(i) as type-species the species which is the type-species of the genus, the name of which it replaces, namely *Papilio hypsipyle* Fabricius, 1777. Formerly, this automatic procedure was not clearly understood, and an author introducing a replacement name sometimes introduced additional species into the genus and, where (as here) the name of the nominal species which was—or had become—the type-species of the genus, the name of which was, in that author's opinion, a junior synonym of the name of the type-species of the genus, the name he was rejecting and replacing, the author concerned, when establishing the replacement genus, cited the species in question under what he considered to be its oldest subjective synonym. This is what Ochsenheimer did on the present occasion, citing the specific name *hypsipyle* Fabricius, 1777 (the specific name of the type-species of *Thais* Fabricius) as a junior subjective synonym of the specific name *polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775. The present is an example of

a case in which this procedure by the author introducing a replacement name led a later author to state that the type-species of the replacement genus was the nominal species the name of which had been subjectively accepted by the author of the replacement genus as a senior synonym of that born by the type-species of the genus bearing the rejected name. This was the mistake made by Scudder in 1875 (*Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 291) when he selected as the type-species of *Zerynthia* Ochsenheimer the nominal species *Papilio polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller] which (as explained above) had been cited by Ochsenheimer as belonging to that genus but which was not the nominal species which was the type-species of *Thais* Fabricius, for which *Zerynthia* was established by Ochsenheimer as a replacement. The authority of Scudder's work was such that he was largely followed by later authors.

The question of what was the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the type-species of the present genus was long a matter of dispute and was not finally settled until, as explained in the note given under the generic name *Thais* Fabricius, in 1958 a ruling was given by the Commission in its *Opinion* 616 which had the effect of making *Papilio polyxena* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, the oldest such name.

ZERYNTHIA Hübner, [1825], *Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [60]. Type-species by monotypy : *Zerynthia ogina* Hübner, [1825], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [60], figs 1, 2.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Zerynthia ogina* Hübner is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Morpho ogina* Godart, [1824] (*Encyc. méth.* **9** (Ins.) 2) : 445.

The present generic name provides another example of a name published by an earlier author being appropriated by Hübner and used by him as a new name of his own. It is invalid as being a junior homonym of *Zerynthia* Ochsenheimer, 1816.

ZERYTHIS Blanchard, 1840, *Hist. nat. Ins.* **3** : 463 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Leritis* Boisduval, [1836]).

ZERYTHIS Lucas, 1849, *Explor. Algér.* (Artic. III) : pl. Lép. 1. Type-species by monotypy : **Zerythis syphax** [sic] Lucas, 1849, *ibid.* (Artic. III) : pl. Lép. 1, fig. 8.

In the text of Lucas's work (: 362) the above species was placed in the genus *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847, and the specific name was spelled "siphax" instead of "syphax". The first of these spellings has been accepted by subsequent authors; the First Reviser choice of this spelling as the Correct Original Spelling having been made by Kirby in 1871 (*Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 404, 405).

The present name is not invalid, as being a junior homonym of *Zerythis* Blanchard, 1840, because Blanchard's *Zerythis* is an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of an older name (*Zeritis* Boisduval, [1836]), and, as such possesses no status in nomenclature and in consequence does not invalidate any later use of the name, either in the same or some other sense. [The fact that *Zerythis* Lucas, 1849, is an available name does not cause any practical inconvenience, for according to current taxonomic ideas the type-species of *Zerythis* Lucas is treated subjectively as being congeneric with *Cigaritis zohra* Donzel, 1847, the type-species of the older-established nominal genus *Cigaritis* Donzel, 1847.]

ZESIUS Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (5) : 77. Type-species by subsequent designation under Article 69(a)(ii) by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 292) : **Zesius chrysomallus** Hübner, [1819–1821], *Zutr. Samml. exot. Schmett.* **2** : 20, pl. [53], figs 301, 302.

Hübner gave a brief diagnosis for this genus in the *Verzeichniss* and the name *Zesius* is therefore available as from that work. At the same time he cited two nominal species (*Zesius phaeomallus*; *Zesius chrysomallus*) as belonging to his genus. Unfortunately, at that date both these names were manuscript names. From the nomenclature point of view, therefore, *Zesius* Hübner is a genus established without included nominal species, and its type-species has therefore to be determined by subsequent designation under the procedure laid down in Article 69(a)(ii). The first occasion on which either of the nominal species was validated was in volume 2 of the *Zuträge* published in [1819–1821]; the references are :—

Zesius phaeomallus Hübner, *ibid.* **2** : 15, pl. [46], figs 261, 262 ; *Zesius chrysommalus* Hübner, *ibid.* **2** : 20, pl. 20], figs 301, 302. Under the Article quoted above these are the only originally included species of *Zesius*, and are alone eligible for selection as type-species. As shown above, the second of these species was selected as type-species by Scudder in 1875.

ZESTUSA Lindsey, 1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 106. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Plestia staudingeri** Mabille, 1888, *Le Naturaliste* (2) **2** : 146, fig. 1.

The name *Zestusa* was introduced as a replacement for *Plestia* Mabille, 1888, which is invalid under the Law of Homonymy.

ZETHERA Felder (C.), [June 1861], *Nova Acta Leop. Carol.* **28** (no. 3) : 28. Type-species by monotypy : **Cynthia pimplea** Erichson, 1834, *ibid.* **16** (Suppl. 1) : 281, pl. 40, fig. 5.

The exact date of publication of this name is of importance, because there is a subjective synonym (*Amechania* Hewitson) which was also published in 1861. Of these names *Zethera* (by far the better known) has about one month's priority, having been published in June 1861, as established by Kirby in 1871, *Syn. Cat. diurn. Lep.* : 45, whereas *Amechania* was not published until July of that year (see Butler, 1868, *Cat. diurn. Lep. Satyridae Brit. Mus.* : 109, *nota*).

ZETHES Swinhoe, 1885, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1885** : 144 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Zetides* Hübner, [1819]).

ZETIDES Hübner, [1819], *Verz. bekannt. Schmett.* (6) : 85. Type-species by selection by Scudder (1875, *Proc. amer. Acad. Arts Sci.*, Boston **10** : 292) : *Papilio sarpedon* Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10) **1** : 461.

The name *Zetides* Hübner is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Graphium* Scopoli, 1777.

ZETONA Waterhouse, 1938, *Rec. Aust. Mus.* **20** : 219. Type-species by original designation : **Zizera delospila** Waterhouse, 1903, *Proc. linn. Soc. N.S.W.* **1903** : 211, pl. 2, fig. 5 ♀.

ZEUXALTIS Butler, 1897, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (6) **19** : 470. Type-species by monotypy : **Zeuxidia (Zeuxaltis) pryeri** Butler, 1897, *ibid.* (6) **19** : 470.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Zeuxidia (Zeuxaltis) pryeri* Butler is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as a form of the taxon represented by the older-established nominal species *Zeuxidia doubledaii* [sic] Westwood, [1851], in Doubleday, *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : 329 *nota*.

ZEUXAMATHUSIA Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *Exot. Schmett.* Bd **1** (Th. 1) (17) : 188. Type-species by monotypy : **Amathusia (Pseudamathusia) plateni** Staudinger, [1887], in Staudinger & Schatz, *ibid.* Bd **1** (Th. 1) (17) : 188.

ZEUXIDIA Hübner, [1826], *Sammel. exot. Schmett.* **2** : pl. [57]. Type-species by monotypy : **Zeuxidia luxerii** Hübner, [1826], *ibid.* **2** : pl. [57].

ZINAIDA Evans, 1937, *Entomologist* **70** : 64. Type-species by original designation : **Parnara nascens** Leech, [Dec. 1893], *Butts China Japan Corea* (2) (Text Pt 5) : 614 ; *id.*, [April 1894], *ibid.* (2) (Pl. Pt 5) : pl. 42, fig. 8 ♂.

ZINASPA de Nicewillie, 1890, *Butts India Burmah Ceylon* **3** : 20, 451. Type-species by selection by Swinhoe ([1911], in Moore, *Lep. ind.* **9** (100) : 74) : **Surendra todara** Moore, [April 1884], *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1883** (4) : 530.

ZINGHA Hemming, 1939, *Proc. R. ent. Soc. Lond. (B)* **8** : 136. Type-species through Section (i) (replacement names) of Article 67 : **Papilio zingha** Stoll, [1780], in Cramer, *Uitl. Kapellen* **4** (27) : 53, pl. 315, figs B, C.

ZIPAETIS Hewitson, [1863], *Ill. exot. Butts* **3** : [100]. Type-species by selection by Butler (1868, *Ent. mon. Mag.* **4** : 194) : **Zipaetus saitis** Hewitson, [1863], *ibid.* **3** : [100], pl. [50], fig. 6 ♂.

ZIPOETES Wood-Mason, 1881, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **50** (No. 2) : 86 (an Unjustified Emendation of *Zipaetus* Hewitson, [1863]).

In introducing the emendation *Zipoetes*, Wood-Mason remarked in a footnote that either the spelling *Ziboetes* or the spelling *Zipaetes* would have been correct, but not the spelling *Zipaetus*.

ZIPOETIS Bingham, 1905, *Fauna Brit. Ind.*, Butts, **1** : 104 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Lipaetus* Hewitson, [1863]).

ZIZEERIA Chapman, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1910** : 480, 482. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus karsandra** Moore, 1865, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1865** (2) : 505, pl. 31, fig. 7.

ZIZERA Moore, [1881], *Lep. Ceylon* **1** (2) : 78. Type-species by original designation : **Papilio alsus** [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, *Ankündung* [sic] eines syst. Werkes Schmett. Wiener Gegend : 184.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Papilio alsus* [Denis & Schiffermüller], 1775, is currently treated subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the nominal species *Papilio minimus* Fuessly, 1775 (*Verz. bekannt. schweizerisch. Ins.* : 31). Until recently there existed no means by which to determine the relative precedence to be accorded to these two names, each published in 1775. This was settled in 1958 when by its *Opinion* 516 (*Opin. int. Comm. zool. Nom.* **19** : 1-44) the Commission ruled, *inter alia*, that Precedence was to be given to the *Verzeichniss* of Fuessly over the *Ankündung* of Denis & Schiffermüller.

ZIZINA Chapman, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1910** : 482. Type-species by original designation : **Polyommatus labradus** Godart, [1824], *Ency. méth.* **9** (Ins.) (2) : 680.

ZIZULA Chapman, 1910, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1910** : 483. Type-species by original designation : **Lycaena gaika** Trimen, 1862, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* (3) **1** : 403.

The taxon represented by the nominal species *Lycaena gaika* Trimen has been identified subjectively on taxonomic grounds as being the same as that represented by the older-established nominal species *Papilio hylax* Fabricius, 1775 (*Syst. Ent.* : 526). This identification was established by Corbet in 1940 (*Entomologist* **73** : 276) after an examination of Fabricius' surviving type. The disturbing feature of Corbet's discovery lies in the fact that for over one hundred and thirty years the nominal species *Papilio hylax* Fabricius has been misidentified with the species accepted as the type-species of the genus *Pithecopus* Horsfield, [1828]. In the note given under that generic name proposals have been put forward for stabilizing the long-established application of the name *Pithecopus*, one of these being that the name *hylax* Fabricius, as published in the binomen *Papilio hylax*, be suppressed under the Plenary Powers. On the adoption of this proposal the name *Lycaena gaika* Trimen will become the oldest available name for the type-species of the present genus, that species thus recovering the name habitually applied to it hitherto.

ZOGRAPHETUS Watson, 1893, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.* **1893** : 72, 84. Type-species by original designation : **Isoteinon satwa** de Niceville, 1883, *J. asiat. Soc. Bengal*, Pt II, **52** (No. 1) : 86, pl. 10, fig. 15 ♂.

As explained in the note on *Gehenna* Watson, 1893, that name, which was published on the same date and in the same paper as that containing the name *Zographetus*, was given precedence below *Zographetus* by a First Reviser choice made by Evans in 1949.

ZONAGA Billberg, 1820, *Enum. Ins. Mus. Billb.* : 78. Type-species by monotypy : *Papilio biblis* Fabricius, 1775, *Syst. Ent.* : 505.

The name *Zonaga* Billberg is invalid, as it is a junior objective synonym of *Biblis* Fabricius, 1807. As explained in the note on that generic name, the name of its type-species (*Papilio biblis* Fabricius) is invalid, as it is a junior homonym of *Papilio biblis* Drury, [1773], the oldest available name subjectively applicable to the species here in question being *Papilio hyperia* Cramer, [1779].

ZONAGRA Sherborn, 1932, *Index Anim.*, Pars secund. : 7047 (an Incorrect Subsequent Spelling of *Zonaga* Billberg, 1820).

ZONIA Evans, 1951, *Cat. amer. Hesp. Brit. Mus.* **1** : 4, 48. Type-species by original designation : **Zonia zonia** Evans, 1951, *ibid.* **1** : 48-49, pl. 5, fig. A/3 (3 figs ♂ genit.).

ZOPHOESSA Doubleday, [1849], *Gen. diurn. Lep.* (2) : pl. 61, fig. 1. Type-species by monotypy : **Zophoessa sura** Doubleday, [1849] *ibid.* (2) : pl. 61, fig. 1 [text (*loc. cit.* (2) : 362) by Westwood published in March 1851].

ZOPHOPETES Mabille, 1904, in Wytsman's *Gen. Ins.* **17** (D) : 183. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 106) : **Pamphila dysmephila** Trimen, 1868, *Trans. ent. Soc. Lond.* **1868** : 96, pl. 6, fig. 10.

ZOPYRION Godman & Salvin, [1896], *Biol. centr.-amer.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 440. Type-species by selection by Lindsey (1925, *Ann. ent. Soc. Amer.* **18** : 106) : **Zopyrion sandace** Godman & Salvin, [1896], *ibid.*, Lep. Rhop. **2** : 440, pl. 90, figs 8, 9, 10 ♂.

INDEX

Generic names cited alphabetically in the List are not included in this index except for the purpose of cross-reference. All specific names are listed under the original combination, and cross-referenced to all the genera under which they appear in the List. The genera to which references are to be made in the List follow a semicolon.

aaroni, *Pamphila* ; *Paratrytone* Dyar
Abaeis ; *Xanthidia*
abana, *Acraea* ; *Abananote*
abdelkader, *Satyrus* ; *Berberia*
abdita, *Pamphilites* ; *Pamphilites*
abdon, *Hesperia* ; *Zenida*
abdonides, *Cyclosma* ; *Cyclosma*
abeona, *Papilio* ; *Tisiphone* ; *Xenica*
abima, *Hesperia* ; *Gehenna*
Abisara ; *Laxita* ; *Sospita*
abjecta, *Euploea* ; *Tagata*
abrota, *Ogyris* ; *Ogyris*
absimilis, *Holochila* ; *Holochila*
absolon, *Dipsas* ; *Astrozephyrus*
absurda, *Futuronerva* ; *Futuronerva*
aburae, *Apaustus* ; *Gorgyra*
acastus, *Papilio* ; *Mysoria*
Acca ; *Procris*
accius, *Papilio* ; *Lerema*
acco, *Parnassius* ; *Tadumia*
Acentrocne ; *Aegiale*
aceris, *Papilio* ; *Neptis Fabricius* ;
 Philonoma ; *Seokia*
acea, *Papilio* ; *Tigridia*
acherois, *Desmozona* ; *Desmozona*
acheronta, *Papilio* ; *Coea* ; *Megistanis*
 Boisduval ; *Megistanis Doubleday*

achilles, *Papilio* ; *Brassolis* [Illiger] ;
 Heliornis ; *Leonte* ; *Morpho Fabricius*
achine, *Papilio* ; *Anthopsyche* ; *Polyargia*
Achlyodes ; *Aetheius* ; *Haemactis* ;
 Sebaldia
acis [Denis & Schiffmüller], *Papilio* ;
 Nomiades
acis Drury, *Papilio* ; *Nomiades*
aconthea, *Papilio* ; *Aconthea* ; *Adolias*
acontius, *Papilio* ; *Catonephele* ; *Epicalia*
 Doubleday
Acraea ; *Aphanopeltis*
acraea, *Liptena* ; *Liptena* ; *Telipna*
acraeina, *Erikssonia* ; *Erikssonia*
acrisione, *Athesis* ; *Roswellia*
Acropolis ; *Pharia*
actaea, *Papilio* ; *Satyrus*
acte, *Myrina* ; *Ticherra*
acteon, *Papilio* ; *Pelion* ; *Thymelicus* ;
 Thymelinus
actoriaena, *Bia* ; *Bia*
actorion, *Papilio* ; *Bia* ; *Napho*
actoris, *Napaea* ; *Napaea*
actoris, *Papilio* ; *Cremna*
Aculhua ; *Dryas* Felder
acuta, *Leuciacria* ; *Leuciacria*
adamsoni, *Papilio* ; *Mineroides*

adelgitha, Liptena ; Micropentila
 adelma, Paraplesia ; Isodema ; Paraplesia
 Adelotype ; Echenais
 adelphina, Ithomia ; Hyposcada
 aderna, Zeritis ; Lipaphnaeus
 adippe, Papilio ; Argynnus ; Cethosia
 Admiratio ; Smithia
 Adolias ; Itanus Doubleday
 adolphei, Satyrus ; Telinga
 Adopaeoides ; Neadopaea
 Adopoea ; Pelion
 adoptiva, Sinarista ; Sinarista
 adoxa, Ectomis ; Ectomis
 adrastus, Papilio ; Hyarotis
 advena, Telegonus ; Venada
 Aecas ; Flaccilla
 aecas, Papilio ; Flaccilla
 aedesia, Thyridia ; Aprotopus ;
 Xanthocleis
 aedon, Agrias ; Agrias Boisduval
 aegeria, Papilio ; Pararge
 Aegiale ; Teria
 Aegalia ; Aegiale
 aegides, Antigonus ; Eropus ; Theagenes
 aegiochus, Eudamus ; Orneates
 aegis, Pieris ; Phrissura
 aegle, Papilio ; Aeria
 aegon, Lycaeidæ ; Lycaeidæ
 aegus, Plebeius ; Lycaeides
 aello, Papilio ; Chionobas
 aemulius, Hesperia ; Catocyclotis
 aenesius, Eudamus ; Hewitsonia Evans ;
 Hewitsoniella
 aepitus, Thracides ; Artines
 Aerodes ; Pavonia
 Aeromachus ; Gegenes
 aeropa, Papilio ; Lexias
 Aeropetes ; Meneris
 aesculapius, Hesperia ; Stomyles
 aesopus, Papilio ; Curetis
 aeteria, Alerema ; Alerema
 Aetheius ; Ourocnemis
 aetherius, Papilio ; Oreina
 aethiops, Euploea ; Gamatoba
 aethiops, Lycaena ; Pseudonacaduba
 aethiops, Papilio ; Truncaefalcia
 aetion, Adolias ; Euthaliopsis
 aexas, Papilio ; Aecas
 afer, Papilio ; Cynandra
 affinis, Pieris ; Aoa
 agacles, Papilio ; Arisba
 aganippe, Papilio ; Thyca
 Agapetes ; Melanargia

agathina, Papilio ; Chlorippe Doubleday ;
 Doxocopa
 agathon, Pieris ; Betaporia ; Metaporia
 agavis, Teria ; Teria
 agavus, Papilio ; Hectorides
 agestis, Papilio ; Aricia ; Gynomorphia
 agestor, Papilio ; Cadugoides
 agetes, Papilio ; Deoris
 aggripina, Ithomia ; Corbulis
 aglaia, Papilio ; Argynnus ; Delias
 aglaja, Papilio ; Mesocacidalia
 aglea, Papilio ; Parantica
 agondas, Dycitis ; Dycitis
 Agriades ; Albulina ; Latiorina ; Lysandra
 agricola, Lucia ; Neolucia
 agrippina, Pseudaletis ; Pseudaletis
 Agrodiaetus ; Hirsutina
 agyrtus, Papilio ; Isapis ; Melanis
 Aianthis ; Eurylais
 Aidos ; Aides
 Ailus ; Zelima
 aita, Abisara ; Archigenes
 aitchisoni, Pithauriopsis ; Pithauriopsis
 akasa, Polyommatus ; Akasinula
 albata, Cyclosemia ; Ocella
 albata, Euploea ; Mangalisa
 alberganus, Papilio ; Gorgo
 albertisi, Morphopsis ; Morphopsis
 albicilia, Sarangesa ; Sarangesa
 albicilla, Erycides ; Dysenius
 albidisca, Pathalia ; Pathalia
 albidiscus, Biaka ; Biaka ; Mimene
 albimacula, Perrotia ; Perrotia
 albiplaga, Helias ; Theagenes
 albiplaga, Perrotia ; Perrotia
 albociliatus, Telegonus ; Murgaria
 albofasciata, Gomalia ; Gomalia
 albofasciatus, Eudamus ; Chioides
 albomaculata, Limenitis ; Hypolimnesthes
 albosericea, Holochila ; Nesolycaena
 Albulina ; Agriades ; Latiorina
 alcandra, Symphaedra ; Euthalia ;
 Symphaedra
 alcathoe, Danais ; Penicula
 alceae Esper, Papilio ; Carcharodus ;
 Spilothyrus
 alcesta, Papilio ; Nyctitona
 alcides var. Lesliei, Eogenes ; Chitralia ;
 Elwesia
 alcides, Hesperia ; Eogenes
 alcides, Papilio ; Myrina
 alcimeda, Nymphalis ; Pallene
 alcmenor, Papilio ; Panosmiopsis

alcon, Papilio ; Argus Boisduval ;
 Maculinea
 alectryo, Siseme ; Siseme
 aletes, Thracides ; Justinia ; Phanes ;
 Phanis
 aletta, Ithomia ; Pteronymia
 alexirrhoe, Callithomia ; Cleodis
 alexis, Papilio ; Lampides
 Algia ; Paduca
 alicus, Staphylus ; Viola
 aligula, Augiades (?) ; Libra
 alini, Coenonympha ; Atercoloratus
 aliris, Thaumantis ; Morphindra ; Thauria
 allica, Papilio ; Zemeros
 almana, Papilio ; Alcyoneis
 almane, Alcyoneis ; Alcyoneis
 alope, Papilio ; Cercyonis
 alphaea, Lemonias ; Echenais
 alpheus, Papilio ; Capys ; Scopetes
 alpheus, Thanaos ; Hesperopsis
 alphonsus, Hesperia ; Monethe
 alsus, Papilio ; Cupido Schrank ; Zizera
 altama, Hesperia (?) ; Schausana
 althea, Papilio ; Cymothoe
 altheae Esper, Papilio ; Reverdinus
 altheae Hübner, Papilio ; Reverdinus
 alticola, Davidina ; Lechia Röber
 alveolus, Papilio ; Carcharodus ; Pyrgus ;
 Syrichtus
 alwina, Limenitis ; Kalkasia
 amakosa, Durbania ; Durbania
 amalia, Pamphila ; Baorynnis
 amaryllis, Papilio ; Ganya
 amarynthina, Amblygonia ; Amblygonia ;
 Parcella
 amata, Papilio ; Colotis
 Amathusia ; Ategana ; Mitocerus ; Moera ;
 Thoraessa
 amathusia, Clerome ; Aemona
 Amaura ; Berethis ; Conoploea
 Amauris ; Egialea
 amazoula, Acraea ; Alaena
 amba, Neptis ; Bimbisara
 ambiorix, Neosatyrus ; Neosatyrus
 Amblypodia ; Arhopala ; Flos ;
 Horsfieldia
 Amechania ; Zethera
 amelia, Papilio ; Eunica ; Evonyme
 ameria, Amblypodia ; Mahathala
 americanus, Syrichtus ; Heliopyrgus
 amisa, Tanaecia ; Passirona
 ammon, Lycaena ; Cyclargus
 Amnobia ; Leptoptera

amor, Papilio ; Cupido Hübner ; Rathinda
 amphinome, Papilio ; Apatura [Illiger] ;
 Hamadryas Hübner ; Philocala
 amphrisius, Ornithopterus ; Ornithopterus
 amrita, Myrina ; Neucheritra
 amygdalis, Hesperia ; Ploetzia ; Systole
 amyntas, Papilio ; Everes
 amyntor, Papilio ; Artipe ; Lehera
 amythaon, Amathusia ; Amathuxidia
 anacardii, Papilio ; Protogoniomorpha
 anacletus, Thecla ; Hypochrysops
 Anaea ; Memphis ; Pyrrhanaea
 ananga, Lycaenopsis ; Lycaenopsis
 Anaperus ; Caicella
 anapis, Danais ; Aianthis ; Eurylais
 Anartia ; Celaena ; Celoena
 anasuja, Myrina ; Jacoona
 anaxias, Mycalesis ; Virapa
 anaxiooides, Mycalesis ; Samundra
 ancaeus, Papilio ; Epicallia ; Nessaea ;
 Polychroa
 anchises, Papilio ; Priamides
 anchisiades, Papilio ; Priamides
 Anchyphlebia ; Anchiphlebia
 Ancyurus ; Melibaea
 ancyra, Lycaena ; Catopyrops
 andamanensis, Euploea ; Karadira
 Andasenodes ; Andrapana
 andersonii, Logania ; Cyaniriodes
 de Niceville
 Andinus ; Cordillana
 andravahana, Mycalesis ; Henotesia
 androgeos, Papilio ; Calaides
 andromacha, Oreas ; Enodia
 andromeda, Papilio ; Cithaerias
 Anemeca ; Morpheis
 anganavo, Mycalesis ; Henotesia
 angelica, Papilio ; Eugonia
 angellus, Hesperia ; Halotus
 angularis, Pamphila ; Epinosis
 angulata, Pterygospideia ; Odontoptilum
 angustatum, Euomma ; Catuna
 ania, Charis ; Charis ; Charmona
 annulatus, Dis ; Dis
 anosia, Adolias ; Itanus Felder (C.) ;
 Tasinga
 ansorgei, Amauris ; Amaurina ; Panamauris
 antara, Neptis ; Marosia
 antenor, Papilio ; Pharmacophagus
 Anteos ; Amynthia ; Klotsius
 Anteros ; Chrysilis
 anteros, Lycaena ; Ultraaricia
 antevippe, Anthocharis ; Anthopsyche

anthe, Papilio ; Philareta
 anthe var hanifa, Satyrus ; Philareta
 anthea, Hesperia ; Acerbas
 anthedon, Diadema ; Eucalia ; Euralia
 Anthocharis ; Euchloe
 anthracias, Lycaena ; Praephilotes
 anthyparete, Cathaemis ; Cathaemis
 antibubastus, Hemiarus ; Hemiarus
 anticlia, Issoria ; Lachnoptera
 anticus, Achlyodes ; Masices
 anticyra, Parelodina ; Elodinesthes ;
 Metelodina ; Parelodina Fruhstorfer
 Antigona ; Antigonis
 antigone, Anthocharis ; Calicharis
 Antigonis ; Lincoya
 Antigonus ; Antigonis ; Systaspes
 antimachus, Papilio ; Druryia
 antiochus, Papilio ; Catonephele ;
 Epicalia Doubleday ; Heliconius Latreille
 antiopa, Papilio ; Euvanessa ; Nymphalis
 Latreille ; Scudderia
 antipha, Myrina ; Hypochlorosis ;
 Pseudonotis
 antiphates, Papilio ; Pathysa
 antipodium, Argyrophenga ; Argyrophenga
 antiqua, Pamphila ; Pyrrhocalles
 Antirrhoea ; Anchiphlebia ; Sita
 antisao, Ithomia ; Parapteronymia
 antonia, Pyrgus ; Ramburia ;
 Warrenohesperiæ
 anubis, Mastor ; Mastor
 anavata, Hypanis ; Hypanis
 Aoa ; Ava
 aoris, Cirrochroa ; Cirrochroa
 Apatura Fabricius ; Aeola ; Apatura
 Hübner ; Apatura [Illiger] ; Potamis
 Hübner, [1806] ; Apatura Fabricius ;
 Brassolis [Illiger] ; Castnia [Illiger] ;
 Emesis [Illiger] ; Euploea [Illiger] ;
 Helicopis [Illiger] ; Hymenitis [Illiger] ;
 Lemonias [Illiger] ; Mechanitis [Illiger] ;
 Neptis [Illiger]
 Apaustus ; Papias
 aphaniodes, Pterographium ;
 Pterographium
 aphirape, Papilio ; Proclossiana
 Aphnaemorpha ; Aphnaeomorpha
 Aphnaeus ; Aphnaemorpha
 Aphrodita ; Aphrodite
 apicalis, Choristoneura ; Choristoneura ;
 Daratus
 apidanus, Papilio ; Amblypodia ;
 Arhopala ; Flos

Apodemia ; Chrysobia
 Apodemus ; Apodemia
 apollinus, Papilio ; Archon ; Dorarchon ;
 Doritis
 apollo, Papilio ; Doritis ; Parnassis ;
 Parnassius ; Therius
 apollonia, Lyropteryx ; Lyropteryx
 Aporia ; Leucone ; Futuronerva
 appia, Appia ; Appia
 appiades, Adolias ; Haramba
 appias, Corycia ; Corycia
 apriate, Delias ; Delias
 Aprotopus ; Aprotopos
 aquilina, Hesperia ; Artines
 aracinthus, Papilio ; Heteropterus
 aramus, Mycalesis ; Nasapa
 Araschnia ; Thanatites
 araxes, Erycides ; Apyrrothrix
 Arca ; Anadara
 arcalaus, Papilio ; Telles
 arcas Cramer, Papilio ; Pandemos
 arcas Drury, Papilio ; Ephyriades ;
 Brachycoryne ; Pandemos
 arcassa, Pandemos ; Pandemos
 arcesilaë, Caerois ; Caerois
 arcesilaus, Papilio ; Caerois ; Clerome
 archaea, Antirrhœa ; Anchiphlebia ;
 Anchiphlebia ; Antirrhœa ; Antirrhœa
 archidona, Siderone ; Coenophlebia
 Archon ; Doritis
 archytas, Papilio ; Aetheius ; Ourocnemis ;
 Pyrrhosticta
 arcius, Papilio ; Rhetus
 areolatus, Papilio ; Neonympha
 arethusa Cramer, Papilio ; Peridromia
 arethusa [Denis & Schiffermüller], Papilio ;
 Arethusa ; Peridromia
 arethusa Drury, Papilio ; Abaeis
 areuta, Pandemos ; Astraeodes
 argante, Papilio ; Phoebis ; Prestonia
 arge, Papilio ; Argeformia
 argentarius, Iolaus ; Trichiolaus
 argentea, Hesperia ; Lycas
 argentea, Mesene ; Chimastrum
 argenteoornatus, Cyclopides ; Anisyntoides
 argenteus, Argyrophorus ; Argyrophorus
 argia, Papilio ; Nepheronia
 argiades, Everes ; Cupido Schrank
 argiades, Papilio ; Cupido Schrank ;
 Everes ; Ununcula
 argianus, Cyaniris ; Cyaniris
 argioloides, Nacaduba ; Monodontides
 argiolus, Papilio ; Celastrina

- argus, Carystus ; Argon
 argus, Cobaloïdes ; Cobaloïdes
 argus, Lycaeides ; Lycaeides
 argus, Papilio ; Lycaeides ; Plebeius ;
 Plebejus ; Polyommatus ; Rusticus
 Hübner, [1806]
 Argus Scopoli, 1763 ; Argus Scopoli, 1777
 Argus, Scopoli 1777 ; Satyrides
 Argynnus ; Argyrea ; Cethosia ; Mesodryas
 Argyreus ; Acidalia ; Argynnus ; Argyrea ;
 Mimargyra
 Argyria ; Argyrea
 argyrogномон, Papilio ; Lycaeides
 Argyrogrammanna ; Argyrogramma
 Argyronome ; Eudaphne
 Arhopala ; Amblypodia ; Aurea ; Flos
 aria, Ismene ; Matapa
 ariadne, Papilio ; Ariadne ; Ergolis
 Aricia ; Gynomorphia
 arignote, Vinius ; Vinius
 arion, Papilio ; Maculinea
 arion, Synapta ; Synapta
 arisanus, Zephyrus ; Teratozephyrus
 aristolochiae, Papilio ; Pachliopta ; Thais
 aristoteles, Thracides ; Sophista
 arita, Cobalus ; Arita
 Arletta ; Moorea
 armandi, Davidina ; Davidina
 armatus, Astictopterus ; Kerana
 aroa, Parelodina ; Parelodina Bethune-
 Baker
 arogos, Hesperia ; Atrytone
 aroma, Hesperia ; Aroma
 arota, Polyommatus ; Tharsalea
 Arpidea ; Hames
 Arrhenes ; Arrhenella
 arsalte, Papilio ; Helioptetes ; Mylothris
 arsinoe, Papilio ; Cynthia ; Vindula
 artemides, Papilio ; Spioniades
 artemis, Acrophthalmia ; Acrophthalmia
 arthemis, Papilio ; Basilarchia ;
 Nymphalis Falder
 artie, Pamphila ; Psoralis
 Artipe ; Lehera
 asander, Eudamus ; Tmetoceras
 ascalaphus, Helias ; Staphylus
 asiatica, Halimede ; Halimede
 aslauga, Lycaena ; Baliochila
 asochis, Mycalesis ; Hallelesis
 aspasia, Papilio ; Bahora
 aspitha, Prrhopyga [sic] ; Aspitha
 assimilis, Papilio ; Hestina
 asteris, Erycina (Dorila) ; Dorila
 Asthipa ; Ravadeba
 Astraptes ; Telegonus
 astrea, Papilio ; Oleria
 astyanax, Papilio ; Basilarchia ;
 Nymphalis Falder
 astyla, Hypolycaena ; Hypothecla
 astynome, Papilio (Leptalis) ; Leptalis ;
 Hemerocharis
 asura, Athyma ; Tacoraea
 atlanta, Papilio ; Ammiralis ; Cynthia ;
 Nymphalis Latreille ; Phanessa ;
 Pyrameis ; Vanessa ; Vindula
 ataphus, Ismene ; Pola
 ataxus, Dipsas ; Dipsas
 atayalica, Thecla ; Leucantigius
 atergatis, Lycorea ; Lycorea ; Lycorella
 athalia, Papilio ; Athaliaeformia ;
 Mellicta
 athamas, Papilio ; Eriboea ; Eulepis
 Scudder ; Murwareda ; Pareriboea
 atheas, Metiscus ; Metiscus
 athemon, Papilio ; Eubagis
 Athena ; Petreus
 Athene ; Pseudoliptena
 athenion, Talides ; Talides
 atinas, Terias ; Tericolias
 atizies, Artines ; Artines
 atkinsoni, Amblypodia ; Apporasa
 atkinsoni, Isoteinon ; Arnetta
 Atlides ; Brangas
 atlites, Papilio ; Aresta
 atrax, Amblypodia ; Satadra
 atrigemmata, Lycaena ; Actizera
 atroguttata, Lycaena ; Phengaris
 Atrophaneura ; Pachliopta ; Panoplua ;
 Pathysa ; Pavermia
 attilla, Thecla ; Antigius
 atymnus, Papilio ; Loxura
 atys, Papilio ; Agriades ; Albulina
 Audre ; Augiades ; Hamearis ; Lemonias
 Hoffmannsegg
 augiades, Hesperia ; Cephrenes ; Corone
 Augiades ; Ochlodes
 augias, Papilio ; Astycus ; Telicota
 augustina, Salamis ; Salamis
 auius, Papilio ; Charis ; Charmona ;
 Charmonana
 aulestes, Papilio ; Astraptes ; Melibaea ;
 Telegonus
 aurantiaca, Ancyloxypha ; Adopaeoides ;
 Copaeodes
 aurantiaca, Ithomeis ; Ithomeis
 aurea, Amblypodia ; Aurea

aurea, Sithon ; Ritra
 aureipennis, Syrichthus [sic] ; Argopteron
 aurelius, Papilio ; Amaxidia
 aurimarge, Sarangesa ; Tabrena
 ausonia var. esperi ; Euchloë ; Euchloe
 austenia, Lebadea ; Bhagadatta
 autodice, Synchloe ; Tatochila
 automedon, Papilio ; Eryphanis
 autonoe, Papilio ; Eumenis
 autumna, Hesperia ; Cobalopsis
 avesta, Pseudergolis ; Pseudergolis
 avidiena, Amblypodia ; Amblypodia
 avitus, Papilio ; Telemiades
 axiochus, Anteros ; Aethecius ; Ourocnemis
 azeca, Olina ; Lonia ; Olina ; Vila

bachmanii, Libythea ; Libytheana
 badra, Goniloba ; Hasora
 Baeotus ; Megistanis Doubleday
 baeotus, Megistanis ; Baeotus ;
 Megistanis Doubleday
 bahia, Anisochoria ; Dicrosema
 bahiana, Aricoris ; Melanope
 Bahora ; Ravadeba
 baladeva, Zophoessa ; Charma ; Putlia
 Balanga ; Parathyma
 baldus, Papilio ; Thympha
 Balignina ; Losaria
 ballus, Papilio ; Thestor ; Tomares
 bambusae, Pamphila ; Telicota
 bankia, Papilio ; Cyllo
 banta, Banta ; Banta
 barbatus, Pilodeudorix ; Pilodeudorix
 barberae, Lycaena ; Oraidium
 Barbicornis ; Chroma
 Barca ; Dejeania
 barca, Limnas ; Erchia ; Pseuderchia
 barcastus, Papilio ; Mysoria
 barine, Lycaena ; Shijimiaeoides
 basilis, Barbicornis ; Barbicornis ; Chroma
 basilissa, Papilio ; Trepsichrois
 basoches, Hesperia ; Carystoides
 batara, Unkana ; Unkana
 batea, Caligo ; Blepolenis
 batesi, Liptenara ; Liptenara
 bathseba, Papilio ; Pasiphana
 bathyllus, Papilio ; Thorybes
 baton, Papilio ; Pseudophilotes
 Battus ; Ithoballus
 battus, Papilio ; Scolitantides
 beata, Netrocoryne ; Phoeniceps

Bebearia ; Euriphene ; Euryphene
 bega, Steroma ; Steroma
 begga, Hesperia ; Gorgythion
 belenus, Heliophorus ; Heliophorus
 belia, Papilio ; Euchloe
 belise, Papilio ; Thisbe
 bella, Papilio ; Hypanartia
 bellona, Necyria ; Necyria
 belphegor, Erycina ; Nirodia
 beltrao, Papilio ; Heros
 Bematistes ; Planema
 bengalensis, Lycáenesthes ; Lycaenesthes
 benjamini, Hesperia (Thymele) ; Choaspes
 betulae, Papilio ; Aurotis Dalman ;
 Ruralis ; Thecla ; Zephyrus
 beturia, Hesperia ; Halpe
 bhadra, Lasiomma (?) ; Blanaida ;
 Enope ; Neope Butler ; Neope Moore
 bhotea, Pratapa ; Maneca
 Bia ; Napho
 Biaka ; Mimene
 Biblis ; Didonis
 biblis Drury, Papilio ; Biblis ; Zonaga
 biblis Fabricius, Papilio ; Biblis ; Didonis ;
 Zonaga
 Biblis ; Zonaga
 bibulus, Hesperia ; Lachnocnemenea
 bichroma, Eresinopsides ; Eresinopsides
 bicolor, Dejeania ; Barca ; Dejeania
 bicolor, Parachrysops ; Parachrysops
 bicolor, Leucochitonea ; Sapaea
 bicolor, Thymelicus ; Mnaseas
 Bicyclus ; Idiomorphus
 bieti, Syrichthus ; Bremeria Tutt
 bifasciata, Baeotis ; Ematurgina
 bifasciata, Hesperia ; Sostrata
 biforis, Hesperia ; Zalomes
 binghami, Notarhrinus ; Notarhrinus
 bioculatus, Morpho ; Elymnotaenaris
 bisaltide, Papilio ; Apatura Hübner ;
 Doleschallia
 biseriata, Pamphila ; Acada
 biternata, Arteurotia ; Eracon
 Bithys ; Bythis ; Strymon
 bitje, Pseudoliptena ; Pseudoliptena
 bixae, Coeliades ; Pyrrhopyge
 bixae, Papilio ; Pyrrhopyge
 bixana, Coeliades ; Pyrrhopyge
 blackburni, Holochila ; Vaga
 Blanaida ; Enope
 blomfildia, Papilio ; Smyrna
 bocchoris, Amarynthia ; Stichelia
 bochus, Papilio ; Jamides

boeticus, Papilio ; Cosmolyce ; Lampidella ;
 Lampides
 bogotana, Terias ; Sphaenogona
 bohemani, Ptychopteryx ; Ptychopteryx ;
 Thespia
 boisduvalii, Corydon ; Corydon ;
 Hewitsonia Kirby
 bolanica, Ypthima ; Nadiria
 Bolboneura ; Bulboneura
 bolena, Lemonias ; Adelotype
 bolina, Papilio ; Diadema ; Esoptria
 bonfilius, Hesperia ; Vacerra
 bonplandii, Catagramma ; Perisama
 bonplandii, Helicona [sic] ; Elzunia ;
 Tithorea
 bootes, Papilio ; Mimbyasa
 borbonica, Hesperia ; Borbo
 bornoi, Hemiarthus ; Pseudochrysops
 bosniaskii, Doritites ; Doritites
 Bothria ; Bothrinia
 Bothrinia ; Bothria
 boulleti, Coenoptychia ; Coenoptychia
 bowkeri, Iolaus ; Stugeta
 Brachyglenis ; Tmetoglène
 bracteolata, Callidryas ; Metura ; Parura
 brahminus, Satyrus ; Aulocera
 Brangas ; Atlides
 brassicae, Papilio ; Andropodium ; Danaus
 Oken ; Ganoris ; Mancipium Hübner,
 [1806] ; Pieris Schrank ; Pontia ;
 Tachyptera
 Brassolis [Illiger] ; Brassolis Fabricius
 brassolis, Liphyra ; Liphyra
 brebissoni, Hesperia ; Gindanes
 brenchleyi, Euploea ; Chirosa
 Brephidium ; Pithecopus
 brettus, Hesperia ; Hedone
 brevicornis, Baronia ; Baronia
 briarea, Argynnus ; Clothilda
 brigida, Antigonus ; Tabrena
 brigitta, Papilio ; Kibreeta ; Maiva
 briseis, Papilio ; Chazara ; Philareta
 bromius, Papilio ; Nisoniades
 brookiana, Ornithoptera ; Tropidonoptera
 Bruasa Evans ; Brusa
 Bruasa Moore ; Bruasa Evans
 bruna, Bruna ; Bruna
 brunnea, Nisoniades ; Melanthes
 Brusa ; Bruasa Evans
 bryanti, Pamphila ; Penicula
 bryaxis, Eudamus ; Codatractus ;
 Heteropia
 bryaxis, Limnas (?) ; Mesenopsis

brylle, Crenis ; Crenis Hübner
 bubastus, Papilio ; Hemiarthus
 buchneri, Vanessula ; Vanessula
 buquetii, Callidryas ; Leuceronia
 burnii, Taxila ; Sosibia
 busiris, Clerome (Xanthotaenia) ;
 Xanthotaenia
 busirus, Papilio ; Achlyodes ; Ouleus ;
 Sebaldia
 butleri, Erebiola ; Erebiola
 buto, Britomartis ; Bullis
 Byblia ; Biblia
 byssus, Pamphila ; Problema

 Cacyreus ; Hyreus
 cadmus, Papilio ; Coea ; Megistanis
 Doubleday
 caeculus, Iolaus ; Hemiolaus
 caelestis, Thecla ; Howarthia
 caeneus, Papilio ; Calephelis ; Cathaemia ;
 Emesis Fabricius ; Polystictis ; Tapina
 caenis, Papilio ; Cymothoe
 Caerois ; Caerous ; Hames
 caerula [sic], Mycteris ; Mictris ; Mycterus
 caerulea, Thecla ; Hysudra
 caesar, Hesperia ; Andronymus
 caesina, Hesperia ; Sabera
 Caicella ; Anaperus ; Phoedinus
 cicus, Eudamus ; Anaperus ; Caicella ;
 Phoedinus
 calabarica, Pseudopontia ; Pseudopontia
 Calaides ; Heraclides
 calais, Papilio ; Calais ; Colotis
 calanus, Rusticus ; Rusticus Hübner, [1807]
 calathana, Caecina ; Caecina ; Ocyba
 calathus, Eudamus ; Lotongus
 c-album, Papilio ; Comma
 calega, Paradopaea ; Paradopaea
 Calephelis ; Calephilis ; Lephelisca ;
 Nymphidia
 calete, Lycaena ; Caleta
 californica, Potanthus ; Potanthus
 caliginosa, Prosotas ; Prosotas
 Caligo ; Heros
 callidice, Papilio ; Parapieris ; Synchloe
 Hübner
 callinice, Euterpe ; Pereute
 Callipareus ; Uranotes
 callipero, Direnna ; Epithomia
 calliphorus, Adolias ; Bucasia
 callipteris, Neope ; Harima ; Sinchula

- Callitaenia ; Mesotaenia
 Callithea ; Cyane
 Callithomia ; Cleodis
 Calloheria ; Ceratinia
 Callophrys ; Licus ; Lycus
 Calospila ; Polystichtis
 calphurnia, Erycina ; Euercina ; Rodinia
 calvus, Lemonias ; Drepanula ; Roeberella
 calydonia, Nymphalis ; Agatasa
 calypso, Papilio ; Belenois
 camagura, Eudamus ; Aguna
 Camaraga ; Senadipa
 cameralzeman, Euploea ; Menama
 camerona, Sithon ; Pilodeudorix
 camilla, Papilio ; Ladoga ; Paraneptis
 camillus, Papilio ; Azania
 camissa, Lucilla ; Lucilla ; Lucillella
 campaspe, Cybdelis ; Orophila
 campestris, Hesperia ; Atalopedes
 canace, Papilio ; Kaniska
 candidata, Hermathena ; Hermathena
 canescens, Symphaedra ; Marthisa
 cannae, Cobalus ; Quinta
 canopus, Caprona ; Caprona ; Netrobalane
 Canopus ; Leucotricha
 capucinus, Eudamus ; Asbolis
 capys, Princeps ; Priamides
 Capys ; Scopetes
 caranus, Papilio ; Brangas
 carcassoni, Stempfferia ; Stempfferia
 Carcharodus ; Spilothyrus ; Syrichtus
 cardamines, Papilio ; Anthocharis
 cardia, Lycaena ; Udara
 cardui, Papilio ; Cynthia ; Neopyrameis ;
 Vanessa ; Vindula
 c-argenteum, Vanessa (Grpta) ; Grpta
 caricae, Papilio ; Eulepis Billberg ;
 Eulepis Scudder ; Limnas Hübner,
 [1806], (Samml. exot. Schmett.) ;
 Nymphidium ; Nymphopsis ; Peplia ;
 Tyanitis
 carinenta, Papilio ; Hypatus
 carmides, Cyclopides ; Malaza
 carolina, Pamphila ; Epiphyes
 Cartea ; Orestias
 Carterocephalus ; Pamphilida ; Steropes
 carthami, Papilio ; Scelotrix ;
 Teleomorpha
 cascilla, Compsoteria ; Compsoteria
 casmilus, Prometheus ; Prometheus
 caspius, Polyommatus ; Hyrcanana
 cassina, Leptoneura ; Tarsocera
 cassiope, Atyma ; Athymodes
 cassiope Cramer, Papilio ; Oreina ;
 Selenophanes
 cassiope Fabricius, Papilio ; Oreina
 cassius, Papilio ; Leptotes ; Syntarucoides
 castalia, Papilio ; Krocogonia
 Castalia ; Sephis
 Castnia Fabricius ; Castnius
 Castnia [Illiger] ; Castnia Fabricius
 castor, Papilio ; Tamera
 Casyapa ; Chaetocneme
 catalaeuca, Orimba ; Orimba
 catalina, Lycaena ; Phaedrotes
 catamitus, Tetragonus ; Cleosiris ;
 Tetragonus
 Catapaecilma ; Catapoecilma
 Catargynnis ; Pseudomaniola Röber
 Cathaemia ; Cunizza
 catharina, Pseuderlesia ; Pseuderlesia
 catocalinus, Cyclopides ; Malaza
 catochloris, Lycaena (?) ; Hypojamides
 Catochrysops ; Catachrysops
 Catonephele ; Epicalia Doubleday
 catori, Egumbia ; Egumbia
 catori, Iolaus ; Etesiolaus
 catreus, Cyaniris ; Ptox
 catullus, Hesperia ; Pholisora
 Catuna ; Euomma ; Evena ; Jaera
 caura, Hesperia ; Thargella
 c-aureum, Papilio ; Eugonia ; Polygonia
 cecilia, Papilio ; Methone ; Methonella
 Cecrops ; Cecropterus
 Celaena ; Celoena
 Celaenorrhinus ; Celaenorrhinus
 celebica, Lycaenopsis ; Uranobothria
 celinde, Papilio ; Discophora
 cellus, Eudamus ; Rhabdoides
 celtis, Apatura ; Asterocampa ; Celtiphaga
 celtis, Papilio ; Chilea ; Hecaerge ;
 Hypatus ; Libythea
 ceneus, Papilio ; Cathaemia
 centaurus, Papilio ; Nilasera
 cephalia, Hesperia ; Scobura
 cephalus, Parnassius ; Lingamius
 cephis, Mnasitheus : Mnasalcas : Mnasitheus
 cephise, Eudamus ; Cephise
 Cephrenes ; Corone
 Cepora ; Huphina
 Ceratinia ; Teracinia
 ceraunus, Hesperia ; Hemiargus
 cereus, Papilio ; Calephelis ; Emesia
 Fabricius ; Nelone ; Nymphidia ;
 Polystichtis ; Tapina
 cerialis, Papilio ; Quadrus

cerisyi, Thais ; Allancastria
 certima, Hesperia ; Themesion
 cesonia, Papilio ; Megonostoma ; Zerene
 Cethosia ; Eugramma
 cethura, Anthocharis ; Tetracharis
 ceto, Papilio ; Gorgo
 ceylonica, Halpe ; Halpe
 Chaerephon ; Yvretta
 Chaetocnema ; Casyapa
 Chaetocneme ; Casyapa
 chalcone, Augiades ; Chalcone
 chama, Lasaia ; Amphiselenis Röber ;
 Amphiselenis Staudinger
 chamunda, Plesioneura ; Chamunda
 Charaxes ; Eriboea ; Jasia ; Morpho
 Hübner ; Murwareda ; Paphia
 charina, Pieris ; Dixiea
 Charis ; Calephelis ; Charmona ;
 Charmonana ; Sarota
 charithonia, Papilio ; Apostraphia ;
 Heliconia ; Heliconius Kluk ;
 Heliconius Latreille
 charlonia, Anthocharis ; Elphinstonia
 charlotta, Papilio ; Mesoacidalia
 charltonius, Parnassius ; Kailasius
 Charma ; Putlia
 Charmona ; Charmonana
 Charmus ; Putlia
 charon, Jupiteria ; Jupiteria
 charonda, Diadema ; Sasakia
 Charus ; Chares
 Chattendenia ; Edwardsia ; Strymonidia
 Chazara ; Philareta
 chennellii, Cyaniris ; Bothria ; Bothrinia
 chenui, Satyrus ; Kolasa
 chersis, Eudamus ; Oechydrus
 chevana, Athyma ; Mimathyma
 Childrena ; Eudryas
 childreni, Argynnus ; Childrena ; Eudryas
 chilensis, Lycaena ; Pseudolucia
 chiliensis, Pieris ; Eroessa
 chimaera, Troides ; Phalaenosoma
 chionippe, Helcyra ; Helcyra
 chiriquensis, Narga ; Narga
 chiriquensis, Proteides ; Rhinthon
 chiron Fabricius, Papilio ; Euglyphus ;
 Eumedonia ; Marius
 chiron Rottemburg, Papilio ; Euglyphus ;
 Eumedonia ; Marius
 Chitralia ; Elwesia
 chloe, Papilio ; Ageronia
 chloridice, Papilio ; Pontieuchloia
 chlorocephala, Pellicia ; Gorgopas

chlorographa, Leptosia ; Leptosia
 Chloropoea ; Panopea
 Chlosyne ; Coatlantona ; Synchloe
 Doubleday
 choarina, Helicornia ; Blanchardia
 Choaspes ; Chaospes
 chorinaeus, Papilio ; Arpidea, Caerois ;
 Hames
 Chorinea ; Chroma
 Choristoneura ; Daratus
 Chortobius Doubleday ; Chortobius
 [Dunning & Pickard]
 Chortobius [Dunning & Pickard] ;
 Chortobius Doubleday
 christophi, Carterocephalus ; Aubertia
 christophi, Lethe ; Kirrodesa ; Placilla
 chromus, Papilio ; Parata
 chrysippus, Papilio ; Limnas Hübner,
 [1806] ; Tentamen ; Panlymnas
 chrysogastra, Pamphila ; Metron
 chrysomallus, Zesius ; Zesius
 chrysomelona, Odina ; Odina
 chrysonome, Pontia ; Calais ; Idmais
 chrysophis, Cobalus ; Mnasitheus
 chrysus, Papilio ; Sarota
 chydaeia, Pamphila ; Conga
 cibaritis, Adolias ; Saparona
 Cigaritis ; Zerythis Lucas
 cinaron, Limnas ; Aculhua ; Dryas Felder
 cincta, Eresia ; Anthanassa
 cingulus, Papilio ; Hesperia Hübner ;
 Phaenochitonita
 cinnamomea, Cobalus ; Miltomiges
 cinxia, Papilio ; Melinaea Sodovskii ;
 Melitaea ; Mellicta ; Schoenis
 ciocolatina, Limenitis ; Sinimia
 cippus, Hesperia ; Tajuria
 cipris, Papilio ; Metura ; Parura ; Phoebis
 circe, Papilio ; Brintesia ; Oreas Hübner,
 [1806] ; Oreas Oken
 cirta, Lasiophila ; Lasiophila
 cirveis, Papilio ; Gnesia
 citrus, Pamphila ; Chaerephon ; Yvretta
 clara, Argynnus ; Proacidalia
 clarissa, Papilio ; Cissia
 clarissa, Terinos ; Terinos
 clarki, Durbania ; Durbaniella
 clarki, Prestonia ; Prestonia
 clarus, Papilio ; Epargyreus
 claudia Cramer, Papilio ; Euptoleta ;
 Trepichrois
 claudia Fabricius, Papilio ; Eudaemon ;
 Trepsichrois

- claudia Schulze, Papilio ; Agrias Doubleday
 clavus, Goniloba ; Damas
 clavus, Hesperia ; Mellana
 clearista, Athesis ; Athesis
 cleobaea, Heliconia ; Lycorea ; Lycorella
 cleobis, Polyommatus ; Creon
 cleoboides, Camena ; Britomartis
 cleochares, Apatura ; Apaturopsis
 cleona, Papilio ; Ravadeba
 cleotas, Papilio ; Pyrrhosticta
 cleotas, Polyommatus ; Luthrodes
 Clerome ; Xanthotaenia
 climena, Papilio ; Vadebra Moore, 1883
 clito, Papilio ; Clito
 cloanthe, Papilio ; Catacroptera
 clonia, Esthemopsis ; Esthemopsis
 clonius, Papilio ; Spathilepia
 clymena, Papilio ; Corecalla ; Diaethria
 clytemnestra, Papilio ; Hecalene ; Hypna
 clytia, Papilio ; Chilasa ; Clytia
 clytus, Papilio ; Dira ; Leptoneura
 cnejus, Hesperia ; Euchrysops
 cocalia, Papilio ; Euryphene
 cocles, Papilio ; Apsithra
 cocyta, Papilio ; Phyciodes
 Codatractus ; Heteropia
 codrus, Papilio ; Idaides
 coeleste, Phareas ; Grynopis ; Phareas
 Coeliades ; Dubiella ; Rhopalocampta
 coeligen var. coelestis, Lycaena ; Caerulea
 coeno, Ithomia ; Hyalyris
 coenobita Cramer, Papilio ; Pseudoneptis
 coenobita Fabricius, Papilio ; Pseudoneptis
 coenoides, Threnodes ; Nahida ;
 Threnodes
 Coenonympha ; Hypocysta
 Coenya ; Caenya
 coerulea, Euriphene ; Bebearia ;
 Euriphene ; Euryphene
 Colias Fabricius ; Coliastes ; Eurymus ;
 Gonepteryx ; Colias Hübner
 collitorum, Lectiles ; Lectiles
 Colobura ; Gynaecia
 colobus, Zalomes ; Zalomes
 colon, Papilio ; Telicota
 colubris, Caria ; Caria
 columbaria, Pamphila ; Onophas
 columbina, Papilio ; Atella
 columbus Herrich-Schaeffer, Papilio ;
 Blakea
 columbus Kollar, Papilio ; Blakea
 columella, Papilio ; Andrapana
 comes, Dipsas ; Cordelia
 comma, Papilio ; Hesperia Fabricius ;
 Pamphila ; Symmachia Sodovskii ;
 Urbicola
 comoplea, Quedara ; Quedara
 compacta, Telesto ; Dispar
 compta, Pamphila ; Euroto ; Morys
 concolor, Nisoniades ; Burca
 concordia, Harma ; Crenidomimas ;
 Metacrenis
 Condochates ; Parathyma
 conflua, Goniloba ; Tirynthia
 conhiera, Paramácera ; Paramacera
 Conognathus ; Neonomia
 consimilis, Limenitis ; Atharia
 constantia, Papilio ; Hipio ; Satyrus
 Consul ; Helicodes Boisduval ; Protogonius
 contigua, Gegenes ; Polytremis
 cooksoni, Euthecta ; Euthecta
 coon, Papilio ; Losaria
 Copaeoides ; Adopaeoides
 coras, Papilio ; Polites
 corax, Pithecop hylax ; Pithecop
 corbulo, Papilio ; Pyrdalus
 cordela, Hesperia ; Evansiella
 core, Papilio ; Crastia ; Euploea
 Fabricius ; Mahintha
 corena, Ithomiopsis ; Ithomiopsis
 coreoides, Euploea ; Narmada
 coresia, Hypolimnas ; Stibochiona
 coresia, Nymphalis ; Eumargareta ;
 Megalura ; Timetes
 coreta, Danais ; Narmada
 corethrus, Papilio ; Euryades
 coridon Fabricius, Papilio ; Perichares
 coridon Poda, Papilio ; Argus Scopoli 1763 ;
 Latiorina ; Lysandra ; Perichares ;
 Uranops
 corinna, Danais ; Chanapa
 corolla, Hesperia ; Fulda
 coronea, Papilio ; Glycestha
 coronis, Papilio ; Cepora ; Huphina
 corrosus, Antigonus ; Systaspes
 corticea, Hesperia ; Corticea
 corus, Papilio ; Euploea Fabricius
 corusca, Goniloba ; Oxynthes
 corvus, Chaetocneme ; Casyapa ;
 Chaetocneme
 corydon ; Hewitsonia Kirby
 corynetes, Durbania ; Eresina
 Corystus ; Papias
 coryta, Papilio ; Ariadne
 cosinga, Pyrrhopgya [sic] ; Metardaris
 Cosmolyce ; Lampidella ; Lampides

cottini, Limenitis ; Litinga
 cottoni, Powellana ; Powellana
 crameri, Euploea ; Tronga
 crataegi, Papilio ; Aporia ; Ascia ;
 Leuconeia
 crathis, Olyras ; Olyras
 cratis, Euploea ; Sabanosa
 crawshayi, Uranothauma ; Uranothauma
 Crebeta ; Lopinga
 Cremna ; Napaea
 Crenidomimas ; Metacrenis
 Crenis Boisduval ; Sallya
 Crenis Hübner ; Crenis Boisduval
 creona, Papilio ; Anaphaeis
 Cressida ; Eurycus
 cressida, Papilio ; Cressida
 cretacea, Goniloba ; Monza
 Creteus de Niceville ; Cyrina
 creteus, Papilio ; Creteus Westwood
 Creteus Westwood ; Creteus de Niceville ;
 Cyrina
 cribellum, Hesperia ; Favria
 crinus, Papilio ; Augiades
 crinitus, Nyctus ; Nyctus
 crino, Papilio ; Harimala
 crisia, Euphychia ; Ragadia
 crisia, Papilio ; Acaptera
 crispus, Pelicia ; Mictris ; Mycteris
 crithea, Papilio ; Catuna ; Euomma ;
 Evena ; Jaera
 crocale, Papilio ; Catopsilia
 croceus, Hesperilla ; Neohesperilla
 croceus, Papilio ; Eriocolias
 croesus, Ornithoptera ; Priamoptera
 croesus, Papilio ; Semomesia
 croites, Cyclopides ; Croitana
 cronus, Sepa ; Sepa
 croton, Gerydus ; Archaeogerydus
 cruentus, Phocides ; Phocides
 cruxifera, Ithomia ; Velamysta
 crysalus, Thecla ; Hypaurotis
 ctesiphon, Oreas ; Rusalkia
 cubana, Goniloba ; Rhinthon
 culta, Creusa ; Creusa
 cumbre, Phanis ; Cumbre
 Cunizza ; Cathaemia
 Cupha ; Messaras
 cupido, Papilio ; Eroton ; Helicopis
 Fabricius ; Rusticus Hübner, [1807]
 Cupido Schrank ; Cupido Hübner
 curiosa, Tecupa ; Tecupa
 curius, Papilio ; Lamproptera ;
 Lamprosura : Leptocircus

cuvierii, Libythea ; Libythina
 curvifascia, Plesioneura ; Notocrypta ;
 Plesioneura
 cyanea, Papilio ; Pepliphorus ; Peplodyta
 cyanea, Paphia ; Polygrapha
 cyanicornis, Lycaena ; Rhinelephas
 Cyaniriodes de Niceville ; Cyaniriodes
 Matsumura
 cyara, Lycaena ; Phlyaria
 cybele, Papilio ; Neocidalia
 Cyclopides ; Metisella
 cyclopina, Manerebia ; Manerebia
 cydippe, Papilio ; Alazonia ; Cethosia ;
 Eugramma
 Cydrus ; Naevolus
 cylinda, Hesperia ; Gretna
 cyllastros, Narope ; Narope
 cymela, Papilio ; Megisto
 cymothoe, Ithomia ; Miraleria
 Cynandra ; Ctenandra
 cynea, Hesperia ; Cynea
 cynis, Pieris ; Phrissura ; Udaiana
 cynisca, Hesperia ; Orses
 Cynitia ; Felderia Semper
 cynone, Cyclopides ; Anisynta
 cynosema, Xynias ; Xynias
 Cynthia ; Neopyrameis ; Vanessa ;
 Vindula
 cyparissa, Papilio ; Euphaedra ; Naja
 Hübner, [1807]
 cypraea, Papilio ; Colotis
 cypris, Phoebis ; Phoebis
 Cyrestis ; Sykophages
 cyrianassa, Sais ; Napeogenes
 Cyrina ; Creteus de Niceville
 cyrina, Hesperia ; Creteus de Niceville ;
 Cyrina
 cytheris, Papilio ; Chilargynnis ; Yramea
 cythna, Plesioneura ; Ectomis
 cytis, Lycaena ; Turanana ; Turania

 Dabasa ; Meandrusa
 dacela, Hesperia ; Caenides
 daedalus, Papilio ; Hamanumida ;
 Leucotricha
 daeta, Heliconia ; Mansueta
 Daimio ; Catodaulis
 daira, Pieris ; Eurema Hübner
 dalmani, Hesperia ; Thespies
 dama, Athyma ; Tagatsia
 damalis, Cynthia ; Senadipa

- damaris, Orinoma ; Orinoma
 damocles, Papilio ; Egialea
 damocrina, Diadema ; Eralia
 damon, Papilio ; Agrodiaetus ; Hirsutina ;
 Mitoura
 dana, Nacaduba ; Petrelaea
 Danaus Kluk ; Danaida ; Danaus
 Latireille ; Danaus Oken ; Festivus ;
 Limnas Hübner [1806], Tentamen
 Danaus Latireille ; Limnas Hübner, [1806],
 (Tentamen)
 danava, Limenitis ; Auzakia
 Danis ; Damis ; Hadothera
 danis, Papilio ; Damis ; Danis ; Hadothera ;
 Thysonotis
 Danis ; Thysonotis
 daos, Idea ; Gamana
 daphnis Cramer, Papilio ; Meleageria
 daphnis Denis & Schiffermüller, Papilio ;
 Meleageria
 daphnis, Eurylais ; Eurylais
 daplidice, Papilio ; Leucochloe ;
 Mancipium Hübner, [1807] ; Pontia
 dara, Hesperia ; Padraona ; Potanthus
 daraxa, Limenitis ; Sumalia
 dardaris, Cyclopides ; Dardarina
 darius, Papilio ; Megastes Boisduval
 darwinia, Mimacraea ; Mimacraea
 dasahara, Sarangesa ; Sarangesa
 dasarada, Papilio ; Panosmia
 dascarada, Papilio ; Paenasma
 dasycephalus, Rhipheus ; Rhipheus
 Dasyomma ; Mydosama
 daunus, Papilio ; Lintneria Butler ;
 Lintneria Edwards ; Thorybes
 davidii, Pterygospidea ; Abraximorpha
 Davidina ; Leechia Röber
 debilis, Apaustus ; Prosopalpus
 debora, Eumaea ; Eumaea
 decinea, Hesperia ; Decinea
 decipiens, Teriomima ; Leucolepis
 decius, Papilio ; Palla ; Philognoma
 decora, Amnobia ; Amnobia ; Leptoptera
 decora, Cobalus ; Vorates
 decorata, Pronophila ; Eretris
 decorata, Stibomorpha ; Stibomorpha
 degener, Hesperia ; Oeonus
 deidamia, Hipparchia ; Lopinga
 deidamia, Hipparchia (Pararga [sic]) :
 Crebata
 Dejeania ; Barca
 delaware, Hesperia ; Anatrytone
 delia, Papilio ; Eurema Hübner ; Schoenis
 Delias ; Calephelis ; Cathaemia ; Egalea ;
 Mesoacidalia
 delila, Nereis ; Crenis Hübner
 delius, Papilio ; Antanartia
 delospila, Zizera ; Zetona
 delphine, Anthocharis ; Calicharis
 delphius, Parnassius ; Koramius
 demodice, Nymphalis ; Prepona
 demoditas, Eurema ; Eurema Hübner
 demodocus, Papilio ; Orpheides ; Princeps
 Hübner, [1807]
 demoleus, Papilio ; Princeps Hübner,
 [1807] ; Orpheides
 demolion, Papilio ; Araminta
 demonica, Hypanartia ; Hypanartia
 demophon, Papilio ; Archaeoprepona
 dendrophilus, Satyrus ; Paralethe
 deodata, Dodona ; Balonca
 dercyllices, Dircenna ; Patricia
 deritas, Deudorix ; Diopetes
 deva, Amblypodia ; Pratapa ; Atrytonopsis
 dexamenus, Mycalesis ; Lohora
 dharma, Pithecopa ; Neopithecopa
 diademoides, Zethera ; Euploea mimima
 Diaethria ; Corecalla
 Diagora ; Parhestina
 diana, Papilio ; Semnopsyche
 dianasa, Nerëis ; Eueides ; Mechanitis
 [Illiger]
 diaphana, Papilio ; Ithomia
 diaphane, Hymenitis ; Greta ; Hymenitis
 Hübner
 diaphanus, Papilio ; Greta ; Ithomia
 dichroa, Limenitis ; Castalia ; Sephsia
 dida, Aurina ; Aurina
 dido, Papilio ; Metamandana ;
 Metamorpha ; Philaethria
 Didonis ; Biblis
 didyma, Papilio ; Didymaeformis
 Diestogyna ; Euriphene ; Euryphene
 digna, Hipparchia ; Kanetisa
 dilectus, Polyommatus ; Udara
 dimidiata, Pellicia ; Pellicia
 Herrich-Schaeffer
 dingana, Leptoneura ; Dingana
 dinias, Daedalma ; Daedalma
 dinora, Metapheles ; Metapheles
 diocles, Nisoniades ; Tamela
 diocletianus, Papilio ; Danisepa
 dione, Chrysophanus ; Gaeides
 dionisius, Lycaena ; Eupsychellus ;
 Pithecopa
 diorea, Thaumantis ; Mandogea

diphilus, Papilio ; Atrophaneura ;
Pachliopta
Dira ; Leptoneura
dirce, Papilio ; Colobura ; Gynaecia
dircenna, Ithomia ; Dygoris
dirpha, Thymele ; Felicena
dirphia, Hesperilla ; Motasingha
Discolampa ; Ethion ; Ionolyce ;
Petrelaea ; Pycnophallium
dismorphia Buchecker ; Blanchardia
dispar, Papilio ; Disparia
dispar, Teriomima ; Epitolina
dissimilis, Papilio ; Chilasa
distanti, Iambrix ; Idmon
divina, Lycaena ; Shijimiaeoides
dognini, Enosis ; Enosis
dohertyi, Chlorochropsis ; Chlorochropsis
dohertyi, Drusillopsis ; Drusillopsis
Fruhstorfer ; Drusillopsis Oberthur ;
Hamadryopsis
doleschalii, Ismene ; Allora
Doleschallia ; Apatura Hübner
dolicaon, Eurytides ; Eurytides
dolon, Charaxes ; Murwareda
dolopia, Hesperia ; Sebastonyma
donina, Myrina ; Drina
doraete, Daedalma ; Polymastus ; Junea
dorcas, Papilio ; Cystineura
dorilas, Papilio ; Dorila ; Syrmatia
dorilis, Papilio ; Loweia ; Palaeoloweia
doris, Callitaenia ; Mesotaenia
doris, Papilio ; Crenis Hübner ; Laparus
dorothea, Papilio ; Nychitona
dorus, Papilio ; Sicca
doubledaii, Acontia ; Acontia
doubledaii, Adolias ; Acontia ; Neurosigma
doubledaii [sic], Zeuxidia ; Zeuxaltis
doubledayi, Telesto ; Oxytoxia
doxo, Pieris ; Dixeia
dracontis, Pieris ; Pieris Hübner
Dravira ; Sincana
drepana, Heteropsis ; Heteropsis
Drepanula ; Roeberella
drumila, Miletus ; Miletographa
drupadi, Emesis ; Taxila
Drupadia Distant ; Drupadia Moore
Drupadia Moore ; Drupadia Distant
druryi, Catagyria ; Catargyria
druryi, Hesperia ; Catia
drusilla, Eresia ; Tritanassa
drusilla, Papilio ; Glutophrissa
drusillodes, Hamadryopsis ; Drusillopsis
Oberthur ; Hamadryopsis

Drusillopsis Oberthur ; Drusillopsis
Fruhstorfer ; Hamadryopsis
Dryas Felder & Felder ; Aculhua
Dryas Hübner, [1807] ; Colaenias ; Dryas
Boisduval ; Dryas Felder & Felder
dryas, Papilio ; Minois
drymo, Ithomia ; Ithomia
dryope, Papilio ; Eurytela
dryops, Pamphila ; Aella
dubius, Papilio ; Coeliades ; Dubiella ;
Eucalia ; Euralia
Ducapa ; Algia ; Paduca
dudgeonii, Listeria ; Listeria ; Pamela
dufresnei, Danais ; Stictoploea
duillia, Diricenna ; Godyris
dulcis, Aubertia ; Aubertia
dumenilii, Polyommatus ; Polyniphes
dumetorum, Pararge ; Lopinga
dunya, Adolias ; Rangasa
duodecimpunctata, Jaera ; Pseudargynnus
duples, Cobalus ; Prosopalpus
duplex, Neocoenyra ; Neocoenyra
duponcheli, Satyrus ; Sevanda
durga, Adolias ; Labranga
durga, Melitaea ; Dodona
dymas, Melitaea ; Dymasia
Dymphaedra ; Euthalia
Dynastor ; Megastes Westwood
dyndima, Papilio ; Aphacitis
dynsate, Debis ; Hanipha
Dyscophellus ; Dyscophus
Dyscophus ; Dyscophellus
dysmephila, Pamphila ; Zophopetes
dysoni, Euterpe ; Leodonta

Ebepius ; Poultonia
eborea, Papilio ; Aphrodite
ebusus, Papilio ; Ebusus
echelus, Princeps ; Parides
echemus, Cymatogramma ;
Cymatogramma
Echenais ; Adelotypa ; Elaphrotis
echeria, Papilio ; Nebroda
echerius, Papilio ; Lycaena Hübner
echion, Papilio ; Tmolus
eclates, Tirynthoides ; Tirynthoides
ectriva, Sphaenogona ; Sphaenogona
edda, Pamphila ; Cobalopsis
edessa, Ithomia ; Heterosais ;
Rhadinoptera
edipus, Papilio ; Pardaleodes

edusa, Papilio ; Eriocolias
 Edwardsia; Chattendenia
 edwardsii, Thymelicus ; Paradopaea
 egialea, Papilio ; Delias ; Egialea
 egina, Papilio ; Melinaea Bates ;
 Minaea Hübner
 egista, Papilio ; Issoria ; Rathora ;
 Vagrans
 ehrenbergii, Morpheis ; Anemeca ;
 Morpheis
 eicotrochilus, Eicochrysops ; Eicochrysops
 elada, Eresia ; Texola
 elais, Phytala ; Phytala
 Elaphrotis ; Echenais
 Elbella ; Jemadia
 eleaza, Pentila ; Pseuderesia
 electra, Hestia ; Sabalassa
 electron, Hesperia ; Lymnas ; Melanis
 elegans, Harmilla ; Harmilla
 elegans, Hypochrysops ; Catapaecilma
 eleone, Pieris ; Leptophobia
 elephenor, Papilio ; Pangeranopsis
 eleuchea, Marpesia ; Marpesia
 eleus, Papilio ; Romaleosoma
 eleusinia, Aethilla ; Aethilla
 eleutho, Danais ; Chanapa ; Deragena
 elia, Hesperia ; Eetion
 eligius, Papilio ; Celaenorrhinus
 elion, Epitola ; Epitola
 elissa, Metamorpha ; Metamandana ;
 Metamorpha
 elma, Pyrgus ; Gomalia
 Elodinesthes ; Metelodina ; Parelodina
 Fruhstorfer
 elorea, Papilio ; Oboronia
 elphos, Leucidia ; Leucidia Herrich-
 Schaeffer
 elva, Microtia ; Microtia
 elvina, Pieris ; Heurema Herrich-
 Schaeffer, 1867 ; Leucidia Doubleday
 elwesti, Limenitis ; Chalinga
 elwesi, Papilio ; Agehana
 Elymnias ; Bruasa Evans ; Didonis
 Emesis Fabricius ; Emesis [Illiger] ;
 Nelon ; Polystichtis ; Tapina
 Emesis [Illiger] ; Emesis Fabricius
 emesoides, Zemeros ; Barisana
 emigdionis, Lycaena ; Plebulina
 emilia, Papilio ; Neptis Hübner
 encodon, Papilio ; Hyalites
 endymiaena, Hexuropteris ; Hexuropteris
 endymion, Papilio ; Evenus ;
 Hexuropteris ; Lycaena Fabricius

Enope ; Neope Butler ; Neope Moore
 enthea, Thecla ; Araragi
 Entheus ; Brachycneme ; Peleus
 enyo, Corades ; Corades
 eone, Thecla (Pseudodipsas) ;
 Pseudodipsas
 Eooxylides de Niceville ; Eooxylides
 Doherty ; Indoxylydes ; Marshallia
 Eooxylides Doherty ; Eooxylides de
 Niceville ; Indoxylydes ; Marshallia
 epaphus, Vanessa ; Amphirene
 Epargyreus ; Eridamus ; Pyrrhopyge
 epargyros, Polyommatus ; Apharitis
 Epeus ; Eprius
 epeus, Geridus [sic] ; Spalgis
 Ephyriades ; Anastrus
 Epicalia Boisduval ; Epicallia
 Epicalia Doubleday ; Epicalia Boisduval
 epicaste, Epiphile ; Epiphile Boisduval
 epicles, Polyommatus ; Heliophorus ;
 Ilerda
 epictetus, Hesperia ; Anthoptus
 epidius, Carystus ; Pheraeus
 epijarbas, Dipsas ; Deudorix
 epimenides, Lasiommata ; Kirinia
 Epiphile Doubleday ; Epiphile Boisduval
 epiphron, Papilio ; Oreina ;
 Simplicia
 epistygne, Phorcis ; Phorcis
 epitius, Papilio ; Aides ; Orimba
 Epityches ; Tritonia
 epius [sic], Lucia ; Spalgis
 epixanthe, Polyommatus ; Epidemia
 Eprius ; Epeus
 epulus, Papilio ; Audre ; Hamearis ;
 Lemonias Hoffmannsegg
 erato, Papilio ; Migonitis Hübner
 Erchia ; Pseuderchia
 Erebia ; Epigea
 erebia, Pachythone ; Pachythone
 erebioides, Idioneura ; Idioneura ;
 Idioneurula
 Erebomorpha ; Boeberia
 eremicola, Plebeius (Theclinesthes) ;
 Theclinesthes
 Eresia ; Ecesia
 Eriboea ; Eulepis Scudder ; Polyura
 ericetorum, Syrichtus ; Leucoscirctes
 Erina ; Holochina
 erinnys, Pamphila ; Artitropa
 erinus, Papilio ; Erina ; Holochila
 eriphia, Pieris ; Herpaenia ; Pinacopteryx
 erippus, Papilio ; Diogas

erminea, Papilio ; Apaturina
 ernesti, Epitola ; Egumbia
 Eropus ; Theagenes
 erosus, Urbanus ; Antigonus
 erota, Phalaena ; Notheme
 erota, Pieris ; Hesperocharis
 Erschoffia ; Pseudothecla Strand
 Erycina ; Riodina
 erymanthis, Papilio ; Cupha ; Messaras
 Erynnis ; Astycus ; Nisoniades ; Thanaos ;
 Thanatites ; Thanatos ; Thymale
 eryonas, Cyclopides ; Dalla
 erythromelas, Papilio ; Cariomothis
 erythrosoma, Atrophaneura ; Atrophaneura
 eryx, Papilio ; Artipe ; Lehera
 esaca, Melanitis ; Agrusia
 esmeralda, Chloroselas ; Chloroselas
 esthema, Brachyglenis ; Brachyglenis ;
 Tmetoglene
 esther, Mathania ; Mathania
 ethelinda, Nymphidium ; Acystipoda
 etheocles, Papilio ; Eriboea
 etheoclessa, Eriboea ; Eriboea
 ethion, Lycaena ; Discolampa ; Ethion
 Ethope ; Anadebis ; Theope Moore
 ethosea, Papilio ; Mesoxantha
 etolus, Papilio ; Zeltus
 eubule, Papilio ; Colias Fabricius
 eucharila, Cremna ; Cremna ; Napaea
 eucharis, Papilio ; Piccarda
 Eucheira ; Schatzia
 euchroia, Colaenis ; Podotricha
 Eucora ; Eucorma ; Eucorna
 euctemon, Euploea ; Glinama
 Eudamus ; Lyroptera
 eudoxia, Vanessa ; Rhinopalpa
 Eudryas ; Childrena
 Eueides ; Evides ; Mechanitis [Illiger]
 eueidas, Perrhybris ; Perrhybris
 eufala, Hesperia ; Lerodea
 Euglyphus ; Eumedonia
 euppe, Papilio ; Aphrodite
 Eulepis Billberg ; Eulepis Scudder ;
 Eriboea ; Murwareda ; Polyura
 Eumaea ; Eunice
 Eumaeus ; Eumaea ; Eunice
 eumedon, Papilio ; Eumedonia
 eumenis, Theorema ; Theorema
 eumeus Drury, Papilio ; Faunis ; Notheme
 eumeus Fabricius, Papilio ; Notheme
 Eunica ; Eunice ; Evonyme
 enice, Nereis ; Ecesia ; Eresia ; Neptis
 [Illiger]

eunomia, Papilio ; Proclissiana
 eunus, Copaeodes ; Pseudocopaeodes
 Euomma ; Catuna ; Jaera
 eupalemaena, Catonephele ; Epicalia
 Doubleday ; Catonephele
 eupalemon, Papilio ; Triopades
 eupator, Euploea ; Satanga
 Euphaedra ; Najas Hübner, [1807]
 eupheme, Papilio ; Zegrinus Boisduval ;
 Zegrinus Rambur
 euphemia, Hypocysta ; Hypocysta
 eupheno, Papilio ; Euchloe
 euphithea, Pallene ; Pallene
 Euphoeades ; Jasoniades
 Euphydryas ; Lemonias Hübner, [1806]
 eupitheia, Pallene ; Eupitheia
 Euploea Fabricius ; Radena
 Euploea [Illiger] ; Euploea Fabricius
 Euploeoopsis ; Isamiopsis
 eupompe, Tritonia ; Epityches ; Tritonia
 Eupsychellus ; Pithecops
 Eptychia ; Setodocis
 Euralia ; Eucalia
 Eurema Doubleday ; Heurema Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865 ; Heurema Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867
 Eurema Hübner ; Eurema Doubleday ;
 Heurema Herrich-Schaeffer, 1865 ;
 Heurema Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867
 eurilochus, Papilio ; Caligo Hübner
 eurinome, Papilio ; Anthora ; Euxanthe
 Euriphene ; Bebearia ; Euryphene
 euripides, Pseudomaniola ; Neomaniola ;
 Pseudomaniola Weymer
 Euripus ; Idrusia
 eurisus, Papilio ; Iolaus
 eurita, Actinote ; Actinote
 euritea, Papilio ; Ernicornis
 eurodoce, Kallima ; Coryphaeola
 europa, Papilio ; Debis ; Tanaoptera
 Euroto ; Morys
 euryale, Argynnis ; Synalpe
 euryanassa, Ithomia ; Placidula
 Eurybia [Illiger] ; Eurybia Hübner ;
 Eurybia Hoffmannsegg ; Eurybia Oken
 Eurybia Latreille ; Eurybia [Illiger] ;
 Eurybia Oken
 eurydice, Papilio ; Argus Scopoli, 1777 ;
 Satyrides
 Eurymus ; Colias Fabricius
 Euryphene ; Bebearia ; Euryphene
 Eurypus ; Euripus ; Idrusia
 eurytele, Euterpe ; Charonias

eurytis, Atella ; Atella
 eurytus, Papilio ; Actinote ; Megisto ;
 Pseudacraea
 Euthalia ; Neurosigma ; Symphaedra
 euthymius, Adolias ; Enispe
 Euvanessa ; Scudderia
 Euxanthe ; Anthora
 evadne, Papilio ; Mycalesis
 evagoras, Jalmenus ; Jalmenus
 evagoras, Papilio ; Austromyrina ;
 Jalmenus
 evan, Papilio ; Meandrusa
 evansi, Pamphila ; Venas
 evelina, Papilio ; Dophla
 evena, Lycaena ; Upolampes
 eversmanni, Hipparchia ; Amecera
 Evonyme ; Eunica
 exaleuca, Neptis ; Neptidomima
 excelsa, Ithomia ; Oreogenes
 excelsior, Argynnus ; Prokuekenthaliella
 exclamationis, Euterpe ; Gnathotriche
 exclamationis, Papilio ; Badamia
 exilis, Hesperia ; Vinius
 exilis, Lycaena ; Brephidium
 eximia, Luehdorfia ; Luehdorfia ;
 Eolimenitis
 eximia, Pyrrhopyga ; Ardaris
 Exoplosia ; Nelone
 exornatus, Carterocephalus ; Butleria
 extranea, Erchia ; Erchia ; Pseuderchia
 extrusus, Eudamus ; Protogenes ;
 Rachelia ; Vlasta

fabia, Coladenia dan ; Pseudocoladenia
 fabius, Papilio ; Consul ; Fabius ;
 Helicodes Boisduval ; Helicodes
 Doubleday ; Protagonius
 facilis, Apaustus ; Eutocus
 faga, Thecla ; Nabokovia ; Pseudothecla
 Nabokov
 fagi, Papilio ; Hipparchia ; Melania ;
 Nytha
 Falcapica ; Midea
 fallax, Allotinus ; Allotinus
 fan, Osmodes (?) ; Ankola
 fasciata, Atella ; Ducapa ; Paduca
 fasciata, Melitaea ; Fulvia ; Higginsius
 fastuosus, Trapezites ; Malaza ; Manarina
 fatima, Papilio ; Celaena ; Celoena ;
 Exoplosia ; Nelone
 fatimella, Emesis ; Nelone

faunula, Thaumantis ; Melanocyma
 faunus, Papilio ; Oxylides
 fausta, Papilio ; Madais
 faustinus, Dyscophus ; Sarmientoia
 feisthamelii, Papilio ; Iphiclidies
 Felderia ; Cynitia ; Thechiolia
 fenella, Ithomia ; Heteroscada
 fergana, Parce ; Parce
 fergusonii, Ismene ; Gecana
 freronia, Papilio ; Amphichlora ;
 Hamadryas Hübner
 ferrea, Lycaena ; Ahlbergia ; Ginzia ;
 Satsuma
 fiara, Proteides ; Moltena
 fibrena, Hesperia ; Nerula
 ficalnea, Hesperia ; Charmion
 fidia, Papilio ; Pseudotergumia
 filipalpis, Plesiocera ; Plesiocera
 fischeri, Lycaena ; Tongeia
 Flaccilla ; Aecas
 Flacilla ; Aecas
 flagrans, Serdis ; Serdia
 flamen, Dipsas ; Bergmania
 flammeata, Teleste ; Signeta
 flava, Tumerepedes ; Tumerepedes
 flaveola, Colias ; Scalidoneura
 flavescens, Hesperia ; Plastingia
 flavilla, Nica ; Nica ; Pseudonica
 flavofasciata, Leucochitonea ; Potamanax ;
 Potamanaxas
 flavomaculatus, Syrichthus ; Butleria
 fleygas, Papilio ; Zemeros
 flesus, Papilio ; Pterygospidea
 floccifera, Hesperia ; Reverdinus
 floralis, Ithomiola ; Ithomiola
 florissanti, Barbarothea ; Barbarothea
 Flos ; Amblypodia ; Arhopala
 flyas, Papilio ; Brachycoryne
 folus, Papilio ; Udaspes
 forestan, Papilio ; Coeliades ; Dubiella ;
 Rhopalocampta
 formosa, Danais ; Melinda
 formosana, Satarupa ; Seseria
 formosus, Papilio ; Anteros ; Chrysilis
 francias, Adolias ; Chucapa
 francisca, Papilio ; Gareris ; Mycalesis
 franckii, Prothoe ; Autonema ; Prothoe
 fraudulent, Euploea ; Mestapra
 freja, Hesperia ; Cheritra
 freyeri, Pierites ; Pierites
 fridericus, Achlyodes ; Achlyodes ;
 Ouleus
 fritillarius, Papilio ; Scelotrix

fritillum, Papilio ; Scelotrix
 frivaldszkyi, Thecla ; Ahlbergia
 fulgens, Simiskina ; Simiskina
 fulgerator, Papilio ; Euthymele
 fuliginosa, Lycaena ; Satyrium
 fuliginosa, Neptis ; Pandassana
 fuliginosa, Thargella ; Thargella
 fuliginosus, Apostictopterus ;
 Apostictopterus ; Tecupa
 fuligo, Tagiades ; Sancus
 fulva, Apatura ; Sincana
 fulva, Rhinopalpa ; Eurhinia ;
 Rhinopalpa
 Fulvia ; Higginsius
 fumata, Danais ; Chittira
 fumida, Hemipteris ; Hemipteris
 funerea, Crastia ; Patosa
 furcata, Alera ; Alera
 fuscescens, Leucochitonea, Carrhenes
 fuscum, Dasyomma ; Dasyomma ;
 Mydosama
 fylla, Taxila ; Sospita

gabbroensis, Lycaenites ; Lycaenites
 gaika, Lycaena ; Pithecopus ; Zizula
 galanthis, Papilio ; Phyllophasis ;
 Sideronidia
 galathea, Papilio ; Agapetes ; Melanargia ;
 Satyrus
 galatia, Hesperia ; Rhabdomantis
 galba, Hesperia ; Spialia
 galena, Lemonias ; Thysanota
 Gallienia ; Masoura
 gallio, Stomyles ; Gallio
 galua, Proteides ; Gamia
 gama, Neocheritra ; Thrix
 gambrisius, Papilio ; Nestorides
 gamelia, Salpinx ; Anadara
 ganesa, Amblypodia ; Panchala
 ganga, Abrota ; Abrota
 ganimedes [sic], Papilio ; Eucharia
 ganyi, Sarangesa ; Sape
 garita, Hesperia ; Paradopaea
 Gastrochaeta ; Meza
 gaura, Idea (?) ; Ideopsis
 gaura, Parapithecopus ; Parapithecopus
 gazoria, Heliconia ; Heteroscada
 Gehenna ; Zographetus
 gelaena, Euselasia ; Euselasia
 gelon, Papilio ; Euselasia
 gemmata, Argynnis ; Kuekenthaliella

gemmatus, Carystus ; Dion
 genetylialis, Rhadinoptera ; Languida
 genius, Lamprospilus ; Lamprospilus
 genutia, Papilio ; Anthocharis ; Danaus
 Kluk ; Falcapica ; Midea ; Salatura
 geoffroyi, Nymphalis ; Mynes
 geometrina, Helias ; Trina
 gerasa, Hesperia ; Orphe
 gerda, Durbania ; Toxochitona
 germainii, Tetraphlebia
 Gerydus ; Miletus
 gesta, Thanaos ; Gestra
 geta, Ge ; Ge
 geta, Mnasicles ; Mnasicles
 geticus, Papilio ; Coenonympha
 gidica, Pieris ; Pseudanaphaeis
 gigantea, Leucophasia ; Azalais
 giganteus, Iolaus (Purlisa) ; Purlisa
 gigas, Eurypterus ; Eurypterus
 gilippus, Papilio ; Anosia ; Danaomorpha ;
 Tasitia
 Ginzia ; Ahlbergia ; Satsuma
 glacialis, Papilio ; Chionobas
 glandon, Papilio ; Agriades ; Albulina ;
 Latiorina
 glandulosa, Paduka ; Paduka
 glaucippe, Papilio ; Hebomoia ; Iphias
 glaucoma, Periplacis ; Periplacis
 glaucosmia, Imelda ; Imelda
 glaucus, Papilio ; Caudati ; Euphoeades ;
 Jasoniades
 Globiceps ; Pseudopontia
 gloriosa, Euploea ; Stictoploea
 Glutophrissa ; Andropodum
 glycerion, Papilio ; Pazala
 gnidus, Papilio ; Helicopis [Illiger] ;
 Rusticus Hübner, [1807]
 gnosis, Nymula ; Nymula
 Godartia ; Leptoptera
 gola, Pamphila ; Nicevillea ; Oriens
 gomensis, Albericia ; Albericia
 Gonopteryx ; Dercas ; Earina ; Klotsius ;
 Rhodocera
 Goniloba ; Creteus Westwood
 Gonophlebia ; Globiceps ; Pseudopontia
 gopala, Satarupa ; Satarupa
 gotama, Mycalesis ; Sadarga
 goudotii, Euplaea [sic] ; Vonoma
 gracilis, Athyma ; Rasalia
 gracilis, Erycinidia ; Erycinidia
 gracilis, Hypolycaena ; Kopelates
 Graphium ; Chlorisses ; Dalchina ;
 Semicaudati ; Zetides

grayi, *Euploea* ; *Sarobia*
gremius, *Hesperia* ; *Suastus*
Greta ; *Hymenitis Hübner*
grisea, *Pterygospidea* ; *Hyda* ; *Ulva*
grunus, *Thecla* ; *Habrodais*
gryneus, *Lycus* ; *Mitoura*
guerini, *Euploea* ; *Rasuma*
gundlachianus, *Papilio* ; *Blakea*
gutama, *Athyma* ; *Zamboanga*
guttatus, *Eudamus* ; *Parnara*
gyas, *Papilio* ; *Charis* ; *Dabasa* ;
 Meandrusa
gyrtone, *Epinephile* [sic] ; *Pampasatyrus*

Hades ; *Moritzia*
Haetera ; *Antirrhaea* ; *Oreas Hübner*,
 [1807] ; *Pierella* ; *Pselna*
halesus, *Papilio* ; *Attides* ; *Brangas*
halimede, *Arge* ; *Epimede* ; *Halimede*
Halimede ; *Epimede*
halimede, *Limnas* ; *Eurybia* [Illiger]
halitherses, *Euripus* ; *Euripus* ; *Idrusia*
halyma, *Papilio* ; *Hallelesis*
halyzia, *Hesperilla* ; *Mesodina*
hamada, *Miletus* ; *Taraka*
Hamadryas Boisduval ; *Tellervo*
Hamadryas Hübner ; *Apatura* [Illiger] ;
 Hamadryas Boisduval ; *Philocala* ;
 Tellervo
Hamadryas [Illiger] ; *Apatura* [Illiger]
Hamadryopsis ; *Drusillopsis Oberthur*
Hamanumida ; *Leucotricha*
Hamearis ; *Audre* ; *Augiades* ; *Lemonias*
 Hoffmannsegg ; *Nemeobius*
hamiltoni, *Coladenia* ; *Gerosis*
hanifa, *Satyrus* ; *Chazara* ; *Philareta*
hanno, *Papilio* ; *Hemimargus*
hanria, *Darpa* ; *Darpa*
haquinus, *Papilio* ; *Taxila*
haraldus, *Papilio* ; *Lycaenopsis*
hardwickii, *Parnassius* ; *Lingamius*
Harima ; *Sinchula*
harina, *Terias* ; *Gandaca*
Harma ; *Eupithecia* ; *Pallene*
harmonia, *Papilio* ; *Hirsutis* ; *Tithorea*
harpax, *Papilio* ; *Axiocerses*
harrisii, *Melitaea* ; *Limnaecia*
hassan, *Cogia* ; *Cogia*
hazelae, *Megathymus* ; *Turnerina*
hebe, *Yphthima* ; *Coenura*
Hebemoia ; *Iphias*

hecabe, *Papilio* ; *Terias*
hecaerge, *Hypocysta* ; *Harsiesis*
hecate, *Papilio* ; *Brenthis*
hector, *Koruthaialos* ; *Koruthaialos*
hector, *Papilio* ; *Tros*
hecuba, *Heliconia* ; *Blanchardia*
hedemanni, *Cyllopsis* ; *Cyllopsis*
hegemone, *Argynnus* ; *Pseudargynnus*
hegesippe, *Sarbia* ; *Hegesippe*
helcita, *Euploea* ; *Nipara*
helena, *Keraunogramma* ; *Keraunogramma*
helena, *Papilio* ; *Pompeoptera* ; *Troides*
helenus, *Papilio* ; *Charus*
Helias ; *Achna* ; *Diphoridas*
helice, *Papilio* ; *Mancipium Hübner*, [1807]
Helicodes Doubleday ; *Helicodes Boisduval*
helicon javanica, *Ionolyce* ; *Ionolyce*
helicon, *Lycaena* ; *Ionolyce*
heliconides, *Cressida* ; *Cressida* ; *Eurycus*
heliconides, *Pheles* ; *Pheles*
heliconides, *Zeonia* ; *Ethelida* ; *Zeonia*
Heliconius Kluk ; *Apostraphia* ; *Heliconia* ;
 Heliconius Latreille ; *Sicyonia*
Heliconius Latreille ; *Heliconia*
Helicopis Fabricius ; *Eroton* ; *Oreas*
 Hübner, [1807] ; *Rusticus Hübner*,
 [1807]
Helicopis [Illiger] ; *Helicopis Fabricius*
helicta, *Oreas*, *Neonympha*
heliodes, *Xenandra* ; *Xenandra*
heliodora, *Papilio* ; *Phaedyma*
heliodore, *Papilio* ; *Lasippa*
helios, *Ismene* ; *Hypermnestra*
helirius, *Papilio* ; *Chaetocneme*
helius, *Papilio* ; *Andara* ; *Arhopala*
helixus, *Eudamus* ; *Drepanalys*
helle, *Papilio* ; *Helleia*
hellica, *Mancipium* ; *Pontia*
hellica, *Papilio* ; *Mancipium Hübner*, [1807]
helmsii, *Dodonidia* ; *Dodonidia*
hemes, *Papilio* ; *Milanion*
Heodes ; *Chrysopera*
Heraclides ; *Calaides* ; *Thoas*
heraea, *Hesperia* ; *Molo*
hercules, *Papilio* ; *Iphimedea*
hercyna, *Tisiphone* ; *Manataria* ; *Tisiphone*
herennius, *Papilio* ; *Cyclosemia*
hermina, *Scalidoneura* ; *Scalidoneura*
hermione, *Papilio* ; *Hipparchia* ; *Melania* ;
 Nytha
hero, *Papilio* ; *Tachyris*
herse, *Papilio* ; *Euptychia*
hersilia, *Papilio* ; *Cystineura*

herzi, Thecla ; Fixsenia
 hesione, Papilio ; Orsotriaena
 Hesperia ; Pamphila ; Symmachia
 Sodovskii ; Syrichtus ; Urbicola
 hesperiaris, Castnia ; Aegiale ; Teria
 heterochrus, Pamphila ; Oedaloneura
 heterogyna, Stethotrix ; Stethotrix
 Heteronympha ; Hipparchioides
 Heteropia ; Codatractus
 Heteropsis ; Haeteropsis
 Heteropterus ; Cyclopides
 hewitsoni, Poritia ; Poritia
 Hewitsonia Evans ; Hewitsoniella
 Hewitsonia Kirby ; Corydon ; Hewitsonia
 Evans
 Hewitsoniella ; Hewitsonia Evans
 hewitsonii, Idiomorphus ; Bicyclus ;
 Idiomorphus
 hiarba, Papilio ; Eurytela
 hiemalis, Myrina ; Neomyrina
 hieroglyphica, Plastingia ; Odina
 Higginsius ; Fulvia
 hilda, Neorina ; Neorina ; Sita
 himachala, Mycalesis (?) ; Anadebis ;
 Ethope ; Sita ; Theope Moore
 Hipio ; Sita
 Hipparchia ; Melania ; Nytha
 hippia, Papilio ; Pseudonympha ; Valeria
 hippocle, Symbrenthia ; Symbrenthia
 hippoclus, Papilio ; Symbrenthia
 hippona, Papilio ; Fabius ; Helicodes
 Doubleday
 hipponous, Priamides ; Priamides
 hippothoe, Papilio ; Chrysophanus ;
 Palaeochrysophanus
 hippulus, Chaetocneme ; Chaetoneura
 hirce, Papilio ; Pseudacraea
 hirlanda, Papilio ; Cathaemia
 hirlanda, Papilio ; Cunizza
 hisbaena, Baeotis ; Baeotis
 hisbon, Papilio ; Baeotis
 hobartia, Lasiommata ; Argynnina
 hodeva, Hyantis ; Hyantis
 holguin, Holguinia ; Holguinia
 holocausta, Erionota ; Acallopietes ;
 Ortholexis
 Holochila ; Polycyma
 Holodesmus ; Praetaxila
 honorius, Papilio ; Aethiopana
 Hopfferia Staudinger ; Hopfferia Röber
 hoppferi, Oxynetra ; Dis
 hora, Paradiadema ; Paradiadema
 hordonia, Papilio ; Pantoporia ; Rahinda

horsfieldi, Miletus ; Paragerydus
 Horsfieldia ; Amblypodia ; Flos
 horsfieldii, Euploea ; Bibisana
 horsfieldii, Eurytele ; Laringa
 hora, Papilio ; Acraea Fabricius ;
 Aphanopeltis ; Heliconius Latreille ;
 Planema
 hospita, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Jemadia
 howardi, Pamphila ; Paratrytone Dyar
 howqua, Thaumantis ; Stichophthalma
 huanaco, Trifurcula ; Andina ; Piercolias ;
 Trifurcula
 huebneri, Melampias ; Melampias
 huebneri, Satyrus ; Karanasa
 huebneri, Ypthima ; Ypthima
 humilis, Stygnus ; Stygnolepis ; Stygnus
 huron, Hesperia ; Atalopedes
 hutchinsonii, Aphnaeus ; Paraphnaeus
 hyacinthus, Euploea ; Tabada
 hyagriva, Ypthima [sic] ; Dallacha
 hyale, Papilio ; Colias Fabricius ;
 Coliastes ; Eurymus ; Gonopteryx
 hyalina, Tharops ; Uraneis
 hyalophora, Leucochitonea ; Onenses
 hyarbita, Harma ; Paradiadema
 hyboma, Hesperia ; Hansa
 Hyda ; Ulva
 hydaspes, Catagramma ; Catagramma
 hyela, Hesperia ; Pirdana
 hygea, Hypocysta ; Harsiesis
 hylactor, Papilio ; Pseudophilotes
 hylas, Papilio ; Neptis Fabricius
 hylaspes, Papilio ; Synale
 hylax, Papilio ; Pithecopus ; Zizula
 hylax, Pithecopus ; Pithecopus
 Hylephila ; Euthymus
 hyllus, Papilio ; Chrysophanus
 Hymenitis Hübner ; Greta
 Hymenitis [Illiger] ; Hymenitis Hübner
 hypaesia, Haetera ; Pseudohaetera
 Hypanartia ; Lithodryas
 hypanis, Adigama ; Adigama
 hyparete, Papilio ; Cathaemia
 hypargyra, Cobalus ; Paracarystus
 hyperantus, Papilio ; Aphantopus
 hyperbius, Papilio ; Acidalia ; Argyreus ;
 Melampias ; Mimargyra
 hypereia, Eutresis ; Eutresis
 hyperia, Papilio ; Biblis ; Zonaga
 Hypermnestra ; Ismene Nickerl
 hypermnestra, Mestra ; Mestra
 hypermnestra, Papilio ; Elymnias
 Hypna ; Hecalene

hypochalybe, *Amarynthis* ; *Exoplisia*
 hypochlora, *Batesia* ; *Batesia*
Hypochlorosis ; *Pseudonotis*
Hypochrysops ; *Miletus*
hypoleuca, *Myrina* ; *Manto*
Hypolimnas ; *Esoptria* ; *Eucalia*
hypomuta, *Amblypodia* ; *Narathura*
hyposticta, *Galerga* ; *Galerga*
Hypothyris ; *Ceratinia* ; *Pseudomechanitis*
hypselis, *Vanessa* ; *Laogona*
Hyreus ; *Cacyreus*
hysipyle, *Papilio* ; *Eugraphis* ; *Thais* ;
Zerynthia Ochsenheimer

iacchus, *Papilio* ; *Steropes*
iadera, *Itys* ; *Itys* ; *Kineta*
iambe, *Dircenna* ; *Dircenna*
ianthe, *Pseudoneptis* ; *Pseudoneptis*
apis, *Isoteinon* ; *Lophoides*
iarbas, *Papilio* ; *Lymnas* ; *Nadisepa* ;
 Panara
icana, *Dipsas* ; *Esakiozephyrus*
icarioides, *Lycaena* ; *Icaricia*
icarius Esper, *Papilio* ; *Panosmiopsis*
icarius Westwood, *Papilio* ; *Panosmiopsis*
icarus Cramer, *Papilio* ; *Castnia Fabricius* ;
 Polyommatus
Icarus Röber ; *Iterus*
icarus Rottemburg, *Papilio* ; *Bryna* ;
 Castnia Fabricius ; *Polyommatus*
ichnusa, *Papilio* (*Vanessa*) ; *Ichnusa*
ictinus, *Ialmenus* ; *Protialmenus*
ida var. *cecilia* ; *Epinephele* ; *Idata*
idalia, *Papilio* ; *Speyeria*
idas Cramer, *Papilio* ; *Dicranaspis* ;
 Proteides
idas Linnaeus, *Papilio* ; *Lycaeides* ;
 Dicranaspis ; *Proteides*
ide, *Siderone* ; *Siderone Boisduval* ;
 Siderone Hübner
Idea, *Nectaria*
idea, *Pamphila* ; *Psoralis*
idea, *Papilio* ; *Idea* ; *Nectaria*
Idiomorphus de Chaudoir ; *Bicyclus*
Idiomorphus Doumet ; *Bicyclus*
Idioneurala ; *Idioneura*
idiotica, *Heliochroma* ; *Heliochroma*
Idmais ; *Calais*
idomeneus, *Papilio* ; *Aerodes* ; *Pavonia*
idotea, *Mesosemia* (*Mesophthalma*) ;
 Mesophthalma

idotea, *Pieris* ; *Nepheronia*
idothea, *Buzyges* ; *Buzyges*
Idoxylides ; *Marshallia*
Idrusia ; *Euripus*
igati, *Acraea* ; *Solenites*
ignita, *Pamphila* ; *Oxypalpus Holland* ;
 Oxypalpus Watson
ilaire, *Pieris* ; *Glutophrissa*
ilerdina, *Ithomia* ; *Leucothyris*
Iliades ; *Ecaudati*
ilias, *Thecla* ; *Philiris*
ilion, *Inessa* ; *Inessa*
illana, *Pieris* ; *Phriressura* ; *Udaiana*
illigera, *Neptis* ; *Palanda*
illudens, *Cobalus* ; *Vehilius*
illurgis, *Iolaus* ; *Cophanta*
irma, *Liptena* ; *Tetraharhanis*
iluska, *Ismene* ; *Sartora*
imalena, *Telegonus* ; *Codatractus* ;
 Heteropia
imitatrix, *Heteropia* ; *Codatractus* ;
 Heteropia
immaculata, *Deloneura* ; *Deloneura*
imperator, *Carcharodus* ; *Reverdinus*
imperator, *Parnassius* ; *Eukoramius*
imperialis, *Papilio* ; *Arcas*
imperialis, *Teinopalpus* ; *Teinopalpus* ;
 Teinoprosopus
impura, *Terias* ; *Heurema Herrich-*
 Schaeffer, 1867
incerta, *Amechania* ; *Amechania*
inconspicua, *Itylos* ; *Paralycaeides*
incredibilis, *Iris* ; *Iridana* ; *Iridopsis* ; *Iris*
Indoxylides ; *Eooxylylides Doherty*
indra, *Hiades* [sic] ; *Elymnotaenaris*
indrani, *Plesioneura* ; *Coladenia*
inexpectata, *Kumothales* ; *Kumothales*
infernalis, *Entheus* ; *Mionectes* ; *Onzis*
infernalis, *Styx* ; *Styx*
infernus, *Eudamus* ; *Hantana*
infuscata, *Hesperia* ; *Papias*
inga, *Celebina* ; *Celebina*
inica, *Yphthima* [sic] ; *Lohana*
inops, *Lycaena* (*Thysonotis*) ; *Epimastidia*
inores, *Iolaus* ; *Sukidion*
inornata, *Amblypodia* ; *Iois*
insignis, *Miletus* ; *Miletographa*
insularis, *Phaedra* ; *Phaedra*
integra, *Pamphila* ; *Papias*
io, *Papilio* ; *Hamadryas Hübner* ; *Inachis*
iolas, *Lycaena* ; *Iolana*
iole, *Nathalis* ; *Nathalis*
iole, *Papilio* ; *Lachnoptera*

iona, Ectima ; Ectima
 ionia, Vanessa ; Thaleropsis
 ionis, Ismene ; Sartora
 iowa, Hesperia ; Atrytone
 Iphiclides ; Podalirius
 iphigenia Cramer, Papilio ; Perrhybris
 iphigenia Fabricius, Papilio ; Perrhybris
 iphis, Papilio ; Pyrrhocochalcia
 iphitas, Eurytides ; Eurytides
 irava, Hesperia ; Hidari
 irenea, Papilio ; Thisbe
 Iridana ; Iridopsis ; Iris
 Iridopsis ; Iridana ; Iris
 Iris ; Iridopsis
 iris, Papilio ; Aeola ; Apatura Fabricius ;
 Apatura [Illiger] ; Potamis Hübner,
 [1806]
 irius, Papilio ; Hypocysta
 irroratum, Cricosoma ; Comphotis
 irvina, Lychnuchus ; Ilma
 isabellae, Teratoneura ; Teratoneura
 isaeae [sic] f. geogr. isaeoides, Rathora ;
 Pseudorathora
 isaeea, Argynnis ; Pseudorathora
 Isapis ; Melanis
 isidora, Papilio ; Zaretis
 ismare, Papilio ; Nasuma
 ismene, Limenitis ; Lebadea
 Ismene Nickerl ; Hypermnestra
 Ismene Swainson ; Ismene Nickerl
 ismenoides, Corone ; Corone
 Isodema ; Paraplesia
 Issoria ; Rathora
 issoria, Telchinia ; Pareba
 Issoria ; Vagrans
 Itanus Doubleday ; Itanus Felder (C.)
 itea, Papilio ; Bassaris
 Iterus ; Icarus
 Ithomeis ; Ithomiopsis
 Ithomiopsis ; Ithomeis
 itonia, Ypthima ; Ypthimomorpha
 ittona, Phlebodes ; Mnestheus
 iturina, Euryphene ; Bebearia ; Euryphene
 itylus, Autochton ; Autochton
 Ixias ; Thestias

jada, Thecla, Dolymorpha
 Jaera ; Catuna ; Euomma ; Evena
 jafra, Myrina ; Cheritra ; Myrina
 jaina, Ismene ; Gecana
 Jainadeva, Argynnis ; Profabriciana

jaira, Tenaris ; Taenaris
 jairus, Papilio ; Drusilla ; Hyades ;
 Taenaris
 jalaurida, Zophoessa ; Magula
 Jalmenus ; Austromyrina
 jama, Astictopterus ; Astictopterus ;
 Psolos Semper
 Jamides ; Lampides
 janais, Papilio ; Chlosyne ; Coatlantona ;
 Synchloe Doubleday
 janaka, Papilio ; Mimbyasa
 janardana, Mycalesis ; Martanda
 jangala, Amblypodia ; Remelana Moore
 janias, Papilio ; Chalbys ; Epinephele ;
 Maniola
 japetus, Papilio ; Tagiades
 japonica, Apatura ; Diagora ; Parhestina
 Jasia ; Iasius
 jasius, Papilio ; Charaxes ; Jasia ; Paphia
 jasoda, Zarona ; Zarona
 jason, Papilio ; Charaxes ; Iasius ; Paphia
 Jasoniades ; Caudati ; Euphoeades
 jatrophe, Papilio ; Anartia
 java, Papilio ; Glycestha
 jayadeva, Capila ; Capila
 jayadeva, Ismene ; Capila
 jeanneli, Tavetana ; Tavetana
 jebus, Hesperia ; Zenis
 jeconia, Carystus ; Falga
 jemina, Ceratinia ; Dircenna
 jhora, Thanaos ; Machacus
 jina, Athyma ; Tharasia
 joanna, Joanna ; Joanna
 jobates, Lycaena ; Cupidopsis
 johnstoni, Monethe ; Colacicetus
 johnstonii, Astictopterus ; Choristoneura ;
 Daratus ; Katreus ; Loxolexis
 jonasi, Thecla ; Shirozua
 josephina, Pieris ; Ganyra
 jovianus, Papilio ; Ate ; Pythonides ;
 Quadrus
 jovina, Ilma ; Ilma
 jucunda, Hamadryas ; Napeocles
 jugettus, Papilio ; Cabirus
 julia, Erycina ; Melibaea
 julia, Papilio ; Colaenis ; Dryas Hübner
 julii, Nymula ; Haramba
 Junea ; Polymastus
 juno, Papilio ; Dione
 jurtina, Papilio ; Epinephele ; Maniola
 Justinia ; Phanes
 justinianus, Hesperia ; Justinia ; Phanes
 jynx, Elymnias ; Didonis ; Elymnias

kalinda, Erebia ; Paralasa
 kallimoides, Aslauga ; Paraslauga
 kamala, Argynnus ; Prodryas Reuss ;
 Protodryas
 kanda, Adolias ; Sonepisa
 kanwa, Athyma ; Tatisia
 karsandra, Polyommatus ; Zizeeria
 karschina, Papilio ; Heteroscada ; Salacia ;
 Scada
 kasa, Athyma ; Balanga
 katangana, Euliphyrodes ; Euliphyrodes
 kausambi, Abisara ; Abisara
 kesava, Adolias ; Nora
 Kineta ; Itys
 kirbyi, Pentila ; Ornipholidotos
 Kironga ; Parathyma
 Kirrodes ; Placilla
 klagesii, Ecesia ; Ecesia
 Klotsius ; Rhodocera
 klugii, Euploea ; Pademma
 klugii, Satyrus ; Geitoneura
 kobros, Plastingia ; Kobrona
 kollaris, Aegiale ; Acentrocne ; Aegiale ;
 Teria
 Kollaris ; Superflua
 kolyma, Catagramma ; Catacore
 kurava, Lycaena ; Nacaduba

labdaca, Libythea ; Dichora
 labdacus, Papilio ; Erythia
 labradus, Polyommatus ; Zizina
 labriaris, Telegonus ; Heronia
 lacaena, Leucochitonea ; Diaeus
 lachares, Anthene ; Pseudoliptena
 lachares, Lycenesthes ; Pseudoliptena
 lachesis, Papilio ; Lachesis
 lactaria, Athyma ; Hamadryodes
 Laeosopis ; Aurotis Kirby
 laertes, Potamis ; Morpho Hübner ;
 Prepona
 Iaeta, Terias ; Nirmula
 laeta, Thecla ; Erora
 laetitia, Papilio ; Pyrrhosticta
 laia, Papilio ; Dismorphia
 lais, Papilio ; Elymnias ; Melynias
 laius, Papilio ; Chilades
 lalassis, Appias ; Lade
 lamborni, Neaveia ; Neaveia
 lamis, Papilio ; Juditha ; Pelia ; Peplia ;
 Peria
 Lampidella ; Lampides

Lampides ; Cosmolyce ; Lampidella
 lamponia, Hesperia ; Lamponia
 lamprolensis, Esthemopheles ;
 Esthemopheles
 Lamproptera ; Leptocircus
 lamprospilus, Isoteinon ; Isoteinon
 lanaris, Lethe ; Archondesa
 Langia ; Raywardia
 laodamia, Papilio ; Peridromia
 laodice, Papilio ; Argyronome ; Eudaphne
 laomedia, Papilio ; Aresta
 laonome, Diorina ; Diorina
 laothoe, Papilio ; Temenis
 lapithis, Myrina ; Araotes
 lara, Papilio ; Gonatomyrina
 laronia, Hesperia ; Osmodes Holland ;
 Osmodes Watson
 larydas, Papilio ; Anthene
 larymna, Limenitis ; Tacola
 Laisaia ; Amphiselenis Staudinger
 Lasaia ; Talites
 lascivia, Pamphila ; Suniana
 Lasiommata ; Amecera ; Xenica
 lassia, Leucochitonea ; Mylon
 lathonia, Papilio ; Issoria ; Rathora ;
 Vagrans
 lathoniella, Lasiommata (?) ; Oreixenica
 latifasciata, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Pyrrhopyge
 Latiorina ; Agriades
 laufella, Hesperia ; Pteroteinon ;
 Tanyptera
 laura, Catargyria ; Catargyria
 laure, Papilio ; Catargyria
 laurentia, Nymphalis ; Chlorippe
 Boisduval ; Chlorippe Doubleday
 lausus, Papilio ; Thereus
 lavatherae, Papilio ; Lavatheria
 lavinia, Papilio ; Junonia
 Laxita ; Zarax
 layardi, Euploea ; Mahinthia
 leachiana, Colias ; Klotsius
 leaena, Lymanopoda ; Penrosada
 leanira, Melitaea ; Thessalia
 lebadea, Hesperia ; Paduka
 lebena, Thecla ; Tatura ; Theclopsis
 leda, Dryas ; Afrodryas ; Dryas Boisduval
 leda, Melanargia ; Ledargia
 leda, Papilio ; Cyollo ; Melanitis
 leda, Periplygia ; Periplygia
 ledereri, Lycaena ; Argus Gerhard ; Bakeria
 leechi, Glauopsyche (Sinia) ; Sinia
 Leechia Tutt ; Leechia Röber ;
 Strymonidia

leggei, Chioneigia ; Chioneigia
leilus, Papilio ; Leilus ; Urania
Lemonias Hübner, [1806] ; Lemonias
Hübner, [1807]
Lemonias Hübner, [1807] ; Anatole ;
Audre ; Hamearis ; Lemonias
Hoffmannsegg ; Lemonias [Illiger]
Lemonias [Illiger] ; Lemonias Hübner,
[1807]
lemur, Maniola ; Maniola
lena, Papilio ; Pieris Hübner
lento, Pamphila ; Lento
leo, Papilio ; Acolastus ; Polygonus
leonardus, Hesperia ; Anthomaster
leonata, Drucina ; Drucina
leonidas, Papilio ; Arisbe
leonora, Hesperia ; Leona
leonora, Mylothris ; Pseudomylothris
leonte, Potamis ; Brassolis [Illiger] ;
Leonte ; Morpho Fabricius ; Potamis
Hübner, [1807]
leopardinum, Cricosoma ; Cricosoma
leosthenes, Papilio ; Protographium
lepeletieri, Hesperia ; Lepella
lepenula, Hesperia ; Kedestes
Lephelisca ; Calephelis ; Nymphidias
Lepidochrysops ; Neochrysops
leprea, Lasiommata ; Nesoxenica ;
Xenonympha
leprieuri, Callithea ; Cyane
Leptalis ; Hemerocharis
Leptidea ; Leptoria ; Leucophasia
Leptocircus ; Lamprosura
leptoneuroides, Cosmosatyrus ; Cosmosatyrus
Leptosia ; Leptoria ; Pontia
leroma, Arhopala(?) ; Crudaria
lethe, Papilio ; Eurema Doubleday ;
Heurema Herrich-Schaeffer 1865 ;
Hypanartia
Lethe ; Tanaoptera
Lethites ; Satyrites
letincius, Papilio philoxenus ; Byasa
leuce, Apanthesis ; Apanthesis
Leucidia Doubleday ; Heurema Herrich-
Schaeffer, 1867 ; Leucidia Herrich-
Schaeffer
leucodesma, Eresia ; Anthanassa
leucogaster, Metrocles ; Metrocles
leucoglene, Faunula ; Faunula
leucomelas, Cobalus ; Plagiothyrus
leucophaea, Echenais ; Echenais
leucophaeus, Bithys ; Bithys
leucoplaga, Corrachia ; Corrachia

leucopyga, Cyclopides ; Acleros
leucosia, Limnas ; Heliochlaena ; Limnas
Hübner, [1806], Samml. exot. Schmett.
leucothoe, Papilio ; Athyma
levina, Papilio ; Araschnia
levina, Apaustus ; Levina
levubu, Leucochitonea ; Leucochitonea
lherminieri, Hesperia ; Nastra
libentina, Liptena ; Mimeresia
libera, Hypoleria ; Hypoleria
librita, Hesperia ; Librita
libyssa, Liptena ; Falcuna
Libythea ; Chilea ; Hecaerge
libythea, Papilio ; Appias ; Kibreeta
libytheoides, Stolopsyche ; Stolopsyche
licinia, Papilio ; Enantia
licinius, Mantoides ; Mantoides
licursis, Papilio ; Chorinea
licus, Papilio ; Telchin
licus, Urbanus ; Castnia [Illiger]
lidderdalii, Bhutanitis ; Bhutanitis
ligea, Papilio ; Epigea ; Erebia ;
Dapidodigma
ligora, Hesperia ; Paronymus
lilea, Erycides ; Dysenius
liliiana, Plesioneura ; Lobocla
limbaria, Lucia ; Lucia
Limenitis ; Najas Hübner, [1806] ; Limnas
Hübner, [1806], (Tentamen) ; Nympha ;
Nymphalus ; Paraneptis
limenitoides, Vanessa ; Lelex
Limnas Boisduval ; Lymnas
Limnas Hübner, [1806] (Tentamen) ;
Panlymnas
Limnas Hübner, [1806] (Samml. exot.
Schmett.) ; Heliochlaena ; Limnas
Boisduval ; Nymphidium
limniace, Papilio ; Tirumala
limnoria, Pieris ; Melete
limpida, Ceratinia ; Pseudomechanitis
lina, Hesperia ; Linka
linea, Papilio ; Adopaea
linea, Papilio ; Pelion
lineola, Papilio ; Pelion
lingeus, Papilio ; Cacyreus ; Hyreus
Lintneria Butler ; Lintneria Edwards
Lintneria Edwards ; Lintneria Butler ;
Systasea
linus, Papilio ; Arawacus
Liphyra ; Sterosis
Liptena ; Parapontia ; Pentila ;
Pseudoliptena ; Telipna ; Tingra
lircea, Liptena ; Larinopoda

liris, Nyctalemon (Alcidis) ; Alcidis
 liris, Papilio ; Alcidis
 lisarda, Diadema ; Penthemis
 lise, Elmniopsis ; Elmniopsis
 lisias, Papilio ; Marmessus
 lisides, Myrina ; Suasa
 Listeria ; Pamela
 litana, Hesperia ; Vacerra
 Lithodryas ; Lithopsyche
 Lithopsyche ; Lithodryas
 livena, Deramas ; Deramas
 lividus, Polygonus ; Acolastus ; Nennius ;
 Polygonus
 logan, Hesperia ; Anatrytone
 Logania ; Malais
 longicornis, Ancistrodes ; Ancistrodes
 longinus, Hesperia ; Tajuria
 Lopinga ; Crebeta
 lorquinii, Ptychandra ; Ptychandra
 Losaria ; Balignina
 lotana, Pamphila ; Tirynthoides
 Loweia ; Palaeoloweia
 lowii latipicta, Neorina ; Hermianax
 loxus, Pythonides ; Paches
 lubentina, Papilio ; Euthalia ; Symphaedra
 lubricans, Goniloba ; Polytremis
 lucaria, Leucochitonea ; Charidia
 lucasi, Callidryas ; Gideona
 lucasi, Hesperia ; Turesis
 lucasii, Hesperilla ; Sovia
 lucia, Carystus ; Lucida
 lucidella, Sape ; Sape
 lucifer, Plebeius ; Papua
 Lucilla ; Lucillella
 lucilla, Papilio ; Paraneptis
 Lucillella ; Lucilla
 lucina, Papilio ; Audre ; Hamearis ;
 Nemeobius
 lucinda, Papilio ; Aphacitis ; Nimula
 Lucinia ; Autodea
 lucretialis, Lycaenesthes ; Triclema
 luculenta, Siseme ; Hopfferia Staudinger
 ludens, Cobalus ; Ludens
 ludovica, Papilio ; Melinaea Hübner
 lugens, Euploea ; Oranasma
 lunulata, Thecla ; Erschoffia ; Pseudothecla
 lusones, Lycaenesthes ; Neurellipes
 luxerii, Zeuxidia ; Aglaura ; Zeuxidia
 lybia, Papilio ; Semelia Erichson
 Lycaena Fabricius ; Lycaena Hübner ;
 Lycia ; Lysandra ; Maculinea ;
 Migonitis Sodovskii ; Rumicia
 lycaenoides, Larinopoda ; Larinopoda

lycaon, Papilio ; Hyponephele
 lycaste, Papilio ; Dynothea
 lycegenes, Zeritis ; Poecilmitis
 lycia, Papilio ; Hyalites
 lyciades, Proteides ; Achalarus
 lycidas, Papilio ; Achalarus
 lycimnia, Papilio ; Daptonoura ; Melete
 lyco, Styriodes ; Styriodes
 lycoa, Acraea ; Hyalites
 lycoa, Acraea ; Planema
 Lycorea ; Lycorella
 Lycus ; Licus
 lygdamus, Polyommatus ; Glaucopsyche
 Lymanopoda ; Sarromia
 Lymnas ; Erchia ; Melanis
 lynceus, Papilio ; Hestia
 lyncides, Limenitis ; Lamasia
 lynnassa, Lasiommata ; Paratisiphone
 Lysandra ; Uranops
 lysanias, Limenitis ; Tarattia
 lysis, Colias ; Kricogonia
 lysippus, Papilio ; Erycina ; Riodina
 lysiteles, Carystus ; Carystina
 lytrea, Vanessa ; Anartiella
 lyzanius, Lycaenesthes ; Neurypexina

 mabillei, Ematurgina ; Ematurgina
 mabillei, Gastrochaeta ; Gastrochaeta ;
 Meza
 macareus, Papilio ; Paranticopsis
 macarius, Pellicia ; Pellicia Plötz
 machaon, Papilio ; Achivus ; Aernauta ;
 Amaryssus ; Papilio ; Princeps Hübner,
 [1806] ; Princeps Hübner, [1807]
 macmahoni, Lyela ; Lyela
 maculata, Melitaea (?) ; Timelaea
 maculata, Hesperia ; Oligoria
 Maculinea ; Argus Boisduval
 maculosa, Megathymus ; Stallingsia
 madagascariensis, Crenis ; Crenis
 Boisduval ; Sallya
 madagascariensis, Godartia ; Godartia
 maecenas, Hesperia ; Iraota
 maenacte, Pieris ; Theochila
 maerula, Papilio ; Amynthia ; Anteos
 maesa, Pamphila ; Padraona ; Potanthus
 maesoides, Pamphila ; Potanthus
 maevius, Hesperia ; Taractrocera
 maha, Lycaena ; Pseudozizeeria
 mahintha, Isme ; Tothrix
 maianaeas, Mycalesis ; Satoa

maja, Papilio ; Pandoriana
 malaya, Lycaena ; Megisba ; Pathalia
 malaya, Megisba ; Pathalia
 malayica, Crastia ; Adigama
 malayica hypanis, Euploea ; Adigama
 malayica, Logania ; Logania ; Malais
 Malaza ; Manarina
 m-album, Thecla ; Eupsyche
 malitiosa, Goniloba ; Godmania
 malsara, Mycalesis ; Samanta
 malsarida, Mycalesis ; Kabandra
 malvae, Papilio ; Carcharodus ;
 Hemiteleomorpha ; Hesperia ; Pamphila ;
 Pyrgus ; Spilothyrs ; Syrichtus ;
 Urbanus Hübner, [1806]
 Mambara ; Pistoria
 Manarina ; Malaza
 manataqua, Hesperia ; Limochores
 Manataria ; Tisiphone
 Mancipium Hübner, [1806] ; Mancipium
 Hübner, [1807]
 Mancipium Hübner, [1807] ; Oreas Hübner,
 [1807] ; Pontia ; Potamis Hübner,
 [1807]
 mandarinus, Myrina ; Charana
 mandela, Pieris ; Neogeia ; Pieriballia
 mango, Hesperia ; Molla
 manoro, Atella ; Smerina
 maraho, Papilio ; Agehana
 marathon, Oreas ; Oreas Felder & Felder ;
 Rusalkia
 marathus, Herona ; Herona
 marciana, Myrina ; Thamala
 marcias, Archonias ; Archonias
 margaretta, Erycina ; Agathina
 margarita, Mylothris ; Andropodum
 margaritae, Lethe (?) ; Dionana
 marginalis, Citrinophila ; Citrinophila
 marius, Papilio ; Marius ; Timetes
 Boisduval
 Marius ; Timetes Boisduval
 marloyi, Thanaos ; Hallia
 marnas, Pamphila ; Arrhenes ;
 Arrhenes Evans ; Arrhenes Mabille
 maro, Hesperia ; Ampittia
 marsena, Hesperia ; Pithauriopsis
 marshalli, Parantirrhoea ; Parantirrhoea
 marsyas, Papilio ; Pseudolycaena
 marthesia, Papilio ; Siderone Hübner
 martia, Cyrenia ; Cyrenia
 martina, Myrina ; Pseudomyrina
 mashuna, Ypthima ; Mashuna ;
 Ypthimorpha

Mashuna ; Ypthimorpha
 masilikazi, Spindasis ; Spindasis
 masoni, Debis ; Chonala
 masoni, Pamphila ; Thoressa
 Masoura ; Gallienia
 masoura, Melanitis ; Gallienia ; Masoura
 massasoit, Hesperia ; Poanes
 massyla, Myrina ; Mota
 masuriensis, Isoteinon ; Pedesta ;
 Pedestes
 mathias, Hesperia ; Chapra ; Pelopidas
 maturna, Papilio ; Lemonias Hübner,
 [1806]
 mavors, Theritas ; Theritas
 mazans, Carcharodus ; Staphylus
 mazoensis, Desmolycaena ; Desmolycaena
 mcfarlandi, Callophrys (Sandia) ; Sandia
 mechanitis, Athyrtis ; Athyrtis
 Mechanitis Fabricius ; Epimetes ;
 Hymenitis [Illiger]
 Mechanitis [Illiger] ; Mechanitis Fabricius
 meda, Hesperia ; Zenida
 medura, Hipparchia ; Erites
 medus, Papilio ; Orsotriaena
 medusa, Papilio ; Medusia
 meeki, Stilbon ; Stilbon
 megaera, Euploea ; Betanga
 megalia, Ypthima ; Shania
 megalomma, Ypthima ; Shania
 Megalopalpus ; Liptena ; Pentila ;
 Megalura ; Eumargareta ; Timetes
 Doubleday
 megara, Helicoria ; Tithorea
 Megastes Boisduval ; Megastes Westwood
 Megastes Westwood ; Megastes Boisduval
 megera, Papilio ; Amecea ; Lasiommata ;
 Satyrus
 Megistanis Doubleday ; Baeotus ;
 Megistanis Boisduval
 meiktila, Halpe ; Onryza
 melampus, Papilio ; Baspa
 Melanargia ; Agapetes ; Satyrus
 melanchrois, Lepricornis ; Lepricornis
 melander, Papilio ; Eudamidas ; Lymnas ;
 Melanis
 melania, Eretis ; Eretis
 Melanis ; Erchia ; Lymnas
 Melanitis ; Cyllo
 melanomitra, Syrmoptera ; Syrmoptera
 melanops, Polyommatus ; Apelles
 melas, Methion ; Methion
 melaxanthe, Damias ; Cleis
 meleager, Papilio ; Agriades ; Meleageria

meleagris, Fritilla ; Fritilla
 meleagris, Papilio ; Hamanumida ;
 Leucotricha
 meliboea, Gorgophone ; Gorgophone
 meliboeus, Papilio ; Ancyluris ;
 Melibaea
 melichroptera, Ortholexis ; Ortholexis
 Melinaea Hübner ; Melinaea Bates ;
 Melinaea Sodovskii
 melinus, Strymon ; Strymon ; Uranotes
 Melitaea ; Melinaea Sodovskii ; Mellicta ;
 Schoenis
 melite, Papilio ; Licinia
 mella, Atrytone ; Mellana
 Melicta ; Athaliaeformia
 melphis, Parnara ; Melphina
 melpomene, Papilio ; Heliconius Latreille ;
 Phlogris ; Sunias
 memnon, Papilio ; Ecaudati ; Iliades
 menadensis, Lintorata ; Chlorochropsis ;
 Lintorata
 menander, Papilio ; Menander ; Tharops
 Menander ; Tharops
 menapia, Pieris ; Neophasia
 menas, Iolaus ; Iolaphilus
 Menelaides ; Heterocreon
 meneria, Papilio ; Amarynthis
 menes, Papilio ; Apaustus
 menetho, Papilio ; Discophora
 menetriesi, Halimede ; Epimede
 menippe, Mancipium ; Klotsius ;
 Rhodocera ; Eudamidas
 meolans, Papilio ; Marica
 mercatus, Hesperia ; Euthymele
 mercurius, Papilio ; Dicranaspis ;
 Proteides
 meridionalis, Melanargia ; Epimede
 merione, Papilio ; Temenis
 meris, Papilio ; Lasaia ; Talites
 mermeria, Papilio ; Taygetis
 mermeros, Hypolycaena ; Trichiolaus
 merope, Papilio ; Heteronympha ;
 Hipparchioides
 merops, Tymetes ; Tymetes
 merula, Erebia ; Percnodaimon
 Mesene ; Emesis [Illiger]
 mesentina, Papilio ; Adelpha
 mesogramma, Hesperia ; Pansydia
 mestra, Mycalesis ; Pachama
 metacomet, Hesperia ; Euphyes
 metallescens, Eudamus ; Polythrix
 Metamandana ; Philaethria ; Metamorpha
 Metamorpha ; Metamandana ; Philaethria

metea, Hesperia ; Ocytes
 Methona ; Methonella
 Methone ; Methonella
 methymna, Pieris ; Moschoneura
 metis, Papilio ; Cyclopides ; Metisella ;
 Watsonia Tutt
 Metisella ; Cyclopides ; Watsonia Tutt
 meton, Papilio ; Rekoa
 Metura ; Parura
 mexicana, Helias ; Doberes
 mexicana, Terias ; Sphaenogona
 Meza ; Gastrochaéta
 meza, Hesperia ; Gastrochaeta ; Meza
 miadora ; Ipidecla
 micacea, Hydra ; Hydra
 micacea, Hydra ; Ulva
 michaelis, Thecla ; Ussuriana
 microdice form. wagenknechti, Tatochila ;
 Hypsochila
 Microzegris ; Pyrothoia
 Mictris ; Mycterus
 mida, Basslerodea ; Basslerodea
 midamus, Papilio ; Isamia
 midas, Papilio ; Bungalotis
 Midea ; Falcapica
 midea, Mancipium ; Falcapica ; Midea
 midea, Pelopidas ; Pelopidas
 migonitis, Eudamus ; Hewitsoniella
 Migonitis Hübner ; Migonitis Sodovskii
 milca, Liptena ; Vanessula
 Miletus ; Gerydus
 milionia, Myrina ; Euaspa
 militaris, Lasaia ; Hopfferia Röber ;
 Hopfferia Staudinger
 miltias, Ismene ; Mimas ; Mimene
 milvius, Trioedusa ; Trioedusa
 Mimas ; Mimene
 mimas, Papilio ; Nisoniades
 Mimene ; Biaka
 mimeta, Actis ; Actis
 mimetica, Hestina ; Hestinalis
 mimetica, Neptus ; Andasenodes
 mimon, Synpalamides ; Synpalamides
 minereoides, Papilio (Byasa) ;
 Mineroides
 minerva, Papilio ; Nemetis
 mingo, Hesperia ; Potanthus
 miniata, Thamala ; Thamala
 minijas, Rusticus ; Eumaea ; Eumaeus ;
 Eumenia
 minimus, Papilio ; Cupido Schrank ;
 Zizera
 minna, Mancipium ; Catopsilia ; Murtia

minos, Hesperia ; Zenis
 mintha, Dira ; Mintha
 minthra, Dira ; Torynesis
 Mionectes ; Onzis
 mirabilis, Sabatoga ; Sabatoga
 miraculum, Thysonotis (?) ; Waigeum
 mirifica, Euliphyra ; Euliphyra
 misius, Pamphila ; Misius
 mithrax, Achlyodes ; Chiomara
 mitra, Euploea ; Pramasa
 Mnasalcas ; Mnasitheus
 mnasicles, Mycalesis ; Culapa
 Mnasisheus ; Mnasalcas
 mneme (Linnaeus) var. mediatrix,
 Melinaea ; Czakia
 mneme, Papilio ; Czakia
 mniszechii, Euploea ; Selindra
 modesta, Adlerodea ; Adlerodea
 modesta, Liptena ; Pseudoliptena
 modestus, Methionopsis ; Methionopsis
 modius, Proteides ; Thomares
 Moduza ; Procris
 moeros, Proteides ; Moeros
 mokeezi, Pterygospidea ; Apallaga
 molione, Monethe ; Paraphthonia
 molla, Molla ; Molla
 mollina, Euptychia ; Euptychia
 molpadia, Mylothris ; Glutophrissa
 moltrechti, Pieris ; Betaporia
 moluccana, Acraea ; Miyana
 monartus, Tagiades ; Narga
 monastica, Tarmia ; Tarmia
 monima, Papilio ; Eunica ; Eunice
 monteithi, Plesionura ; Quedara
 monuste, Papilio ; Ascia
 Moorea ; Arletta
 moorei, Halpe ; Halpe
 moorei, Lycaena ; Shijimia
 moorei, Mycalesis ; Indalasa
 mopsus, Chrysophanus ; Chrysophanus
 morantii, Pamphila ; Parosmodes
 morgeni, Elsa ; Elsa
 morgiana, Apatura (?) ; Dilipa
 mormo, Lemonias ; Apodemia ;
 Chrysobia
 mormonia, Chrysobia ; Chrysobia
 Morpheis ; Anemeca
 morpheus, Heteropterus ; Cyclopides ;
 Heteropterus
 morphes, Papilio ; Cyclopides ;
 Heteropterus
 Morpho Fabricius ; Brassolis [Illiger] ;
 Heliornis ; Morpho Hübner ; Oreas

Hübner, [1807] ; Pavonia ; Potamis
 Hübner, [1807]
 morrisoni, Pamphila ; Stinga
 morvus, Tagiades ; Morvina
 Morys ; Euroto
 moza, Cupido ; Itylos
 muhata, Pentila ; Ornipholidotos
 mulciber, Papilio ; Eudaemon ;
 Trepsichrois
 multicaudata, Thaduka ; Thaduka
 multiplaga, Lymnas ; Melanis
 munionga, Hesperilla ; Oreisplanus
 murdava, Ismene ; Pithauria
 murga, Pamphila ; Chondrolepis
 Murtia ; Catopsilia
 musarion, Neoxeniades ; Neoxeniades
 Muschampia ; Sloperia ; Syrichtus
 mycalesis, Bletogona ; Bletogona
 Mycalesis ; Setodocis ; Theope Moore
 Mydosama ; Dasyomma
 Mygona Westwood ; Mygona Thieme
 mylitta, Papilio ; Dynamine
 myna, Proteides ; Tisias
 mynois, Mycalesis ; Jatana
 myops, Erebia ; Dubierebia ; Lyela
 myris, Cyclosemia ; Myrinia
 myrsilus, Ialmenus ; Pseudalmenus
 myrtale, Lycaena ; Nordmannia
 myrtis, Aricoris (Setabis) ; Arotes ; Setabis
 mys, Urbanus ; Aella ; Zariaspes
 mystes, Mycalesis (Myrtillus) ; Myrtillus
 mystic, Hesperia ; Pyrrhosidia
 mystica, Thyridia ; Gelotophye
 mytheca, Hesperia ; Zea

 Nabokovia ; Pseudothecla Nabokov
 Naevolus ; Cydrus
 naevolus, Cydrus ; Cydrus ; Naevolus
 naganum, Mancipium ; Talbotia
 Nahida ; Threnodes
 nais, Chrysophanus ; Polystigma
 nais, Papilio ; Symphaedra
 Najas, Euphaedra ; Limenitis ; Limnas
 Hübner, [1806], (Tentamen)
 Napaea ; Cremna
 napho, Ithomia ; Cleodis
 napi, Papilio ; Artogeia
 napoleon, Dynastor ; Dynastor ;
 Megastes Westwood
 nara, Adolias ; Limbusa
 narada, Thecla ; Amblypodia ; Horsfieldia

narasingha, Yphthima [sic] ; Hemadara
 Narathura ; Amblypodia
 narbal, Papilio ; Olynthus
 narcosius, Papilio ; Astraptes
 nareda, Satyrus ; Pandima
 narva, Papilio ; Coatlantona
 nasaka, Thecla ; Sinthusa
 nascens, Parnara ; Zinaida
 natalensis, Aphnaeus ; Spindasis
 natalii, Satyrus ; Coenonympha
 nathalia, Pieris ; Saletara
 nautes, Nerula ; Nerula
 nautes, Papilio ; Mithras
 Neadopaea ; Adopaeoides
 neaera, Notocrypta ; Oerane
 nearea, Papilio ; Corybas Boisduval ;
 Corybas Westwood ; Pyrrhogryra
 neander, Apaustus ; Acromecis
 nearchus, Hesperia ; Chaetoneura
 neavei, Sheffieldia ; Sheffieldia
 nedymond, Papilio ; Sithon
 nehemia, Pieris ; Pseudopieris
 neita, Pseudonympha ; Neita
 neleus, Papilio ; Lignyostola
 Nelone ; Exoplisia
 Nemeobius ; Audre ; Hamearis
 nemertes, Limnas ; Euploea [Illiger] ;
 Salpinx
 nemesis, Papilio ; Siderone Hübner
 nemesis, Pieris ; Acmepteron
 nemorum, Hesperia ; Augiades ; Ochlodes
 nemyroides, Satyrus ; Nelia
 Neochrysops ; Lepidochrysops
 neocyparis, Colias ; Metura ; Parura
 Neope Butler ; Blanaida ; Enope
 Neope Moore ; Blanaida ; Enope ; Neope
 Butler
 Neopithecopis ; Parapithecopis
 Neorina ; Sita
 nephela, Ithomia ; Heterosais ;
 Rhadinoptera
 nephelus, Papilio ; Sadengia
 Neptis Fabricius ; Athyma ; Neptis
 Hübner ; Neptis [Illiger] ; Philonoma ;
 Seokia
 Neptis [Illiger] ; Neptis Fabricius
 neptunus, Papilio ; Balignina
 nerces, Dyndirus ; Dyndirus
 nereis, Papilio ; Antirrhaea ; Pierella
 neriene, Zeritis ; Zeritis Aurivillius ;
 Zeritis Boisduval
 neriphus, Neptis ; Bisappa
 nerissa, Papilio ; Acraea Hübner ; Cepora

nero, Papilio ; Trigonia
 nesimachus, Adolias ; Dichorragia
 neso, Nereis ; Ceratinia ; Teracinia
 Nesosemia ; Dicrogonidia
 Nesoxenica ; Xenonympha
 Nessaea ; Polychroa
 nessus, Pholisora ; Celotes
 nestor, Ismene ; Sartora
 netopha, Hesperia ; Fresna
 neumoegeni, Megathymus ; Agathymus
 Neurosigma ; Acontia
 niavius, Papilio ; Amauris
 Nica ; Pseudonica
 nicaeus, Papilio ; Eurybia Hoffmannsegg ;
 Eurybia Hübner ; Eurybia Latreille
 Nicevillea ; Oriens
 nicia, Hyphilaria ; Hyphilaria
 nicias Fabricius, Papilio ; Hyphilaria
 nicias Stoll, Papilio ; Hyphilaria
 nicias, Polyommatus ; Pseudoaricia
 nicippe, Papilio ; Abaeis ; Xanthidia
 Niconiades ; Goniloba
 nigerrima, Arunena ; Arunena
 nigrina, Papilio ; Symmachlas
 nigrita, Hesperia ; Tamela
 nigroguttatus, Suastus ; Seseria
 nigropunctata, Mambara ; Mambara ;
 Pistoria
 nilgiriensis, Danais ; Badacara
 nimbice, Euterpe ; Catasticta
 nina, Papilio ; Leptosia ; Nina ; Pontia
 Ninguta ; Aranda
 ninonia, Nereis ; Hypothyris
 niobe, Papilio ; Fabriciana
 niphe, Papilio ; Acidalia ; Argynniss ;
 Argyreia ; Argyreus ; Mimargyra
 niphon, Licus ; Incisalia
 nireus, Papilio ; Eques
 nirvana, Neptis ; Bisappa
 nissa, Thecla ; Bidaspia
 nitida, Lamprolenis ; Lamprolenis
 nitocris, Papilio ; Hyalothyrs
 niveicornis, Hesperia ; Chondrolepis
 niveus, Papilio ; Heliopetes
 niveus, Zephyrus ; Ravenna
 nobilis, Papilio ; Myscelus
 nobilis nemesis, Papilio ; Siderone Hübner
 noctua, Helias ; Noctuana
 noctula, Hades ; Hades ; Moritzia
 nomenia, Myrina ; Hypomyrina
 nora, Lycaena ; Prosotas
 norna, Papilio ; Oeneis
 nostrodamus, Hesperia ; Philoodus

nothis, Coelites ; Coelites
 nothus, Papilio ; Ceratrichia
 Notocrypta ; Plesioneura
 noureddin, Thaumantis ; Kringana
 nox, Papilio ; Karanga
 numidia, Anelia ; Anelia
 numilia, Papilio ; Epicalia Boisduval
 numitor, Hesperia ; Ancyloxypha
 nurscia, Tamyris ; Mahotis
 nycha, Psalidopteris ; Psalidopteris
 Nyctalemon ; Alcidis
 nycteis, Atyma [sic] ; Athymodes
 nycteis, Melitaea ; Charidryas
 nycteis, Parnes ; Parnes
 nyctelius, Hesperia ; Nyctelius
 nycteris, Exometoeca ; Exometoeca
 nymphalides, Amphrisius ; Amphrisius
Nymphalis Kluk ; *Nymphalis* Felder ;
Nymphalis Latreille
Nymphalis Latreille ; *Iasius*
 nymphidia, Stiboges ; Stiboges
 nymphidioides, Pandemos ; Acystipoda
Nymphidium ; *Eulepis Billberg* ; *Eulepis*
 Scudder ; *Heliochlaena* ; Juditha ;
Lephelisca ; *Limnas* Hübner, [1806],
 (Samml. exot. Schmett.) ; Murwareda ;
Nymphidia ; *Nymphopsis* ; Peplia ;
 Tyanitis
nymphula var. *illimani*, *Phulia* ;
Infraphulia
nymphula, *Pieris* ; *Phulia*
Nymula ; *Nimula*
nysa, *Taenaris* ; *Hyades*
nysa, *Tenaris* [sic] ; *Taenaris*
nyseus, *Polyommatus* ; *Talicada*
nysiella, *Phulia* ; *Pierphulia*
nyx, *Limnas* ; *Syrmatia*

Oarisma ; *Paradopaea*
obrinus, *Papilio* ; *Nessa* ; *Polychroa*
obscura, *Isma* ; *Scobra*
obscura, *Pachyneuria* ; *Pachyneuria*
obscurus, *Anastrus* ; *Anastrus*
obscurus, *Nymphalites* ; *Nymphalites*
obsoleta, *Sarromia* ; *Sarromia*
oceia, *Hesperia* ; *Baoris*
Ochlodes ; *Augiades*
ochracea, *Lepricornis* ; *Otacustesis*
ochrascens, *Poultonia* ; *Ebebius* ; *Poultonia*
ochsenheimeri, *Euploea* ; *Adigama*
ocrinus, *Hesperia* ; *Paraides*

octavia, *Papilio* ; *Precis*
oculatissima, *Mycalesis* ; *Pegada*
ocyalus, *Mimoniades* ; *Mimoniades*
Ocyba ; *Caecina*
Ocybadistes ; *Arrhenes*
oda, *Thaumantis* ; *Thaumantis*
odana, *Morpho* ; *Thaumantis*
odata, *Dipsas* ; *Chaetoprocta*
odilia, *Apaustus* ; *Pheraeus*
odilia, *Papilio* ; *Memphis*
odius, *Papilio* ; *Aganisthos* ; *Historis*
oedipe, *Coenonympha* ; *Coenonympha*
oedipodea, *Ismene* ; *Pola*
Ismene Swainson
oedipodia, *Ismene*
oedippus, *Papilio* ; *Coenonympha*
ogasawaraensis, *Lycaena* ; *Cyaniriodes*
Matsumura
ogina, *Morpho* ; *Zerynthia* Hübner
ogina, *Zerynthia* ; *Zerynthia* Hübner
ogowena, *Plastingia* ; *Osphantes*
ogyges, *Ops* ; *Ops*
olena, *Garga* ; *Garga*
olenus, *Lychnuchus* ; *Lychnuchus*
Olina ; *Vila*
omaha, *Hesperia* ; *Padraona* ; *Potanthus*
omphale, *Morpho* ; *Morpho* Hübner
omphale, *Teleonus* ; *Porphyrogenes*
onopordi, *Hesperia* ; *Ateleomorpha*
onycha, *Utica* ; *Utica*
onyx, *Thecla* ; *Horaga*
oolitica, *Palaeontina* ; *Palaeontina*
opalina, *Limenitis* ; *Condochates*
opalina, *Palaeonympha* ; *Palaeonympha*
opalinus, *Oxeoschistus* ; *Cheimas*
ophion, *Papilio* ; *Pterygospidea*
ophione, *Papilio* ; *Neptidopsis*
opites, *Scantilla* ; *Scantilla*
Opsiphanes ; *Caligo* Boisduval
optilete, *Papilio* ; *Vacciniina*
orbifer, *Papilio* ; *Syrichtus*
orbitulus, *Papilio* ; *Agriades* ; *Albulina* ;
Latiorina
orcus, *Papilio* ; *Aphnaemorpha* ; *Aphnaeus*
orcinus, *Eudamus* ; *Hydraenomia* ;
Udranomia
orea, *Emeenis* ; *Epiphile Doubleday*
Oreas Felder & Felder ; *Rusalkia*
Oreas Hübner, [1806] ; *Brintesia* ; *Oreas*
Oken
Oreas Hübner, [1807] ; *Haetera* ; *Oreas*
 Felder & Felder ; *Oreas Oken*
oreas, *Zeritis* ; *Chrysoritis*

Oressinoma ; *Ocalis* Boisduval ; *Ocalis* Westwood
Orestias ; *Cartea*
Oriens ; *Nicevillea*
orientalis, *Dipsas* ; *Favonius*
origenes, *Hesperia* ; *Limochores*
orion, *Papilio* ; *Aganisthos* ; *Historis* ;
 Scolitantides
orise, *Leptalis* ; *Patia*
orius, *Proteides* ; *Cydrus* ; *Naevolus*
orma, *Ismene* (?) ; *Mopala*
ornata, *Lycaena* ; *Athysanota*
ornata, *Hesperia* ; *Hesperilla*
ornata, *Platyphima* ; *Platyphima*
Ornithoptera ; *Ornithopterus*
oroatis, *Mycalesis* ; *Loesa*
orphana, *Dinoplotis* ; *Dinoplotis*
Orpheides ; *Princeps Hübner*, [1807]
orphise, *Papilio* ; *Faunia*
orsedice, *Thecla* ; *Iratsume*
orseis, *Mycalesis* ; *Suralaya*
orseis, *Sagaritis* ; *Sagaritis*
orsis, *Papilio* ; *Myscelia* ; *Sagaritis*
Orthophoetus ; *Pteroxyz*
orthos, *Eutychide* ; *Orthos*
ortygynus, *Papilio* ; *Oenomaus*
osborni, *Kallimula* ; *Kallimula*
osca, *Hesperia* ; *Rhinthon*
Osmodes Holland ; *Osmodes Watson* ;
 Oxypalpus Watson
Osmodes Watson ; *Oxypalpus Watson*
osteria, *Apatura* ; *Eulaceura*
osyris, *Achlyodes* ; *Ebrietas*
othello, *Oreina* (?) ; *Percnodaimon*
othona, *Hypolycaena* ; *Chiaria*
otreus, *Papilio* ; *Ephyriades* ; *Oileides*
otriades, *Eudamus* ; *Chrysoplectrum*
ouranus, *Papilio* ; *Notheme*
Ouroc nemis ; *Aetheius*
ovidius, *Hesperia* ; *Emesis Fabricius* ;
 Nelone ; *Tapina*
owgarra, *Paraduba* ; *Paraduba*
Oxypalpus Holland ; *Oxypalpus Watson*

Pachliopta ; *Atrophaneura*
Padraona ; *Potanthus*
Paduca ; *Algia* ; *Ducapa*
Paduka ; *Algia* ; *Ducapa* ; *Paduca*
pais, *Helicopis* ; *Themone*
palaemon, *Papilio* ; *Carterocephalus* ;
 Pamphilida ; *Phocides*
palaeno, *Papilio* ; *Colias Fabricius*

palatinus, *Papilio* ; *[Athis]*
palemon, *Papilio* ; *Erycides* ; *Phocides*
pales, *Papilio* ; *Boloria*
pales, *Satyrus* ; *Auca*
Palla ; *Philognoma*
pallene, *Myrina* ; *Aphniolaus*
pallida, *Durbania* ; *Cnodontes*
pamba, *Pamba* ; *Pamba*
Pamela ; *Listeria*
pamela, *Papilio* ; *Perrhybris*
pamina, *Ceratinia* ; *Rhodussa*
pamphanis, *Penetes* ; *Penetes*
pamphigargyra, *Lignyostola* ; *Lignyostola*
Pamphila ; *Carterocephalus*
paphilus, *Papilio* ; *Chortobius* [Dunning
 & Pickard] ; *Chortobius Doubleday*
Panacea ; *Pandora*
panaetius, *Gindanes* ; *Gindanes*
Panamauris ; *Amaurina*
panda, *Pieris* ; *Saletara*
panda, *Satyrus* ; *Physcaeneura*
pandaea, *Mycalesis* ; *Physcon*
pandama, *Cyclogramma* ; *Cyclogramma*
pandarus, *Papilio* ; *Esoptria* ; *Eucalia* ;
Hypolimnas
pandava, *Lycaena* ; *Edales*
pandione, *Hiposcritia* ; *Hiposcritia*
Pandora ; *Panacea*
pandora, *Papilio* ; *Pandoriana*
pandora, *Pereneia* ; *Pereneia*
pandosia, *Pieris* ; *Itaballia*
pandu, *Symetha* ; *Symetha*
paniscus, *Papilio* ; *Carterocephalus* ;
 Pamphilida
Panlymnas ; *Limnas Hübner*, [1806],
 (*Tentamen*)
Panopea ; *Chloropoea* ; *Panopaea*
panoquin, *Hesperia* ; *Panoquina* ; *Prenes*
Panoquina ; *Prenes*
Panosmia ; *Paenasmia*
pantherata, *Papilio* ; *Clothilda*
Pantoporia ; *Parathyma* ; *Rahinda*
paphia, *Papilio* ; *Argynniss* ; *Argyrea* ;
 Dryas Hübner ; *Mesodryas*
Papilio ; *Eques* ; *Festivus* ; *Heros* ;
Mineroides ; *Panoplia* ; *Pavermia* ;
Princeps Hübner, [1807]
papyria, *Hesperia* ; *Bibla*
paradalina, *Cyclopides* ; *Hovala*
paradisea, *Ornithoptera* ; *Schoenbergia*
paradisea, *Schoenbergia* ; *Schoenbergia*
paradoxa, *Globiceps* ; *Globiceps* ;
Gonophlebia ; *Pseudopontia*

paradoxa, Moritzia ; Moritzia
 paradoxa, Papilio ; Isamiopsis
 paradoxa, Pseudomechanitis ;
 Pseudomechanitis
 paradoxa, Smithia ; Admiratio ; Smithia
 paradoxa, Zelima ; Euploeopsis
 paraganesa, Amblypodia ; Acesina
 paralekta, Paphia ; Kallima
 Paramacera ; Paramecera
 Paraplesia ; Isodema
 Parapontia ; Liptena
 Pararge ; Satyrus
 parasilanus, Iolaus ; Philiolaus
 parasippe, Ithomia ; Hyalenna
 parathyma ; Athyma ; Balanga ;
 Condochates ; Kironga ; Pantoporia ;
 Sabania ; Tatisia ; Zabana ; Zamboanga
 Paratrytone Godman ; Paratrytone Dyar
 parce, Melanargia ; Parce
 Parcella ; Amblygonia
 pardalina, Tamyris ; Agara
 pardalis, Ithomia ; Veladyris
 Parelodina Bethune-Baker ; Parelodina
 Fruhstorfer
 Parelodina Fruhstorfer ; Elodinesthes ;
 Metelodina
 paris, Papilio ; Achillides
 parisatis, Apatura ; Rohana
 parmenio, Papilio ; Boeberia ;
 Erebomorpha
 parmeno, Gnophodes ; Gnophodes
 Parnassius ; Doritis ; Parnassis ; Therius
 parrhasius, Hesperia ; Binghamia
 parryae, Teinopalpus ; Teinopalpus
 parsimon, Papilio ; Lepidochrysops ;
 Neochrysops
 Parthenos ; Minetra
 parvata, Apatura ; Narsenga
 parvinotus, Siderus ; Siderus
 paseas, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Granila
 pasiphæ Cramer, Papilio ; Agnostogyna ;
 Pandemos ; Pasiphana
 pasiphæ Esper, Papilio ; Pasiphana
 pasithoe, Papilio ; Mesoacidalia
 passalus, Eudamus ; Porphyrogenes
 passandava, Erebia ; Houlbertia
 passova, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Passova
 pastria, Pastria ; Pastria
 pata, Neptis ; Bacalora
 patage, Mnasinous ; Mnasinous
 patala, Adolias ; Neurosigma ; Zalapia
 patnia, Mycalesis ; Nissanga
 patrobas, Pronophila ; Gyrocheilus

patrobas, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Jemadia
 paulina, Damora ; Damora
 paulina, Papilio ; Catopha
 payeni, Papilio ; Meandrusa
 peckius, Hesperia ; Polites
 Pedesta ; Pedestes
 Pedestes ; Pedesta
 pediada, Poritia ; Massaga
 peergaea, Gonopteris ; Gonopteris
 pelea, Papilio ; Tanaecia
 peleus, Heliconius ; Altinote
 peleus, Papilio ; Brachycneme ; Entheus ;
 Peleus ; Phareas
 Pelia ; Peria
 pelion, Papilio ; Panthiades
 Pelicia Herrich-Schaeffer ; Pelicia Plötz
 pelopea, Hipparchia ; Pseudochazara
 pelops, Papilio ; Antillea
 peloria, Pieris ; Mesapia
 penai, Hypsochila (Chionanema) ;
 Chionanema
 penanga, Melanitis ; Bruasa Moore
 penelope, Castnia ; Castnia Fabricius
 penelope, Papilio ; Cissia
 penicillatum, Crossiura ; Crossiura
 penicillatus, Mnasilus ; Mnasilus
 penicilligera, Arrhenothrix ; Arrhenothrix
 Pentila ; Liptena ; Megalopalpus ;
 Parapontia ; Tingra
 Peplia ; Nymphidium
 Pepliophorus ; Peplodyta
 percoptera, Loxolexis ; Loxolexis
 perezi, Synchloe ; Atlantea
 Peria ; Pelia
 periander, Papilio ; Diorina
 periboea, Papilio ; Setodocis
 pericopidis, Otacustesis ; Otacustesis
 peridis, Ithomia ; Choridis
 Perimeles ; Remella
 perimuta, Amblypodia ; Darasana
 perion, Papilio ; Axioceres
 perius, Papilio ; Athyma
 peroni, Hesperia ; Telesto ; Timoconia
 perplexus, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Nosphistia
 perse, Deudorix ; Virachola
 persephone, Prodryas ; Prodryas Scudder
 perseus, Mycalesis ; Setodocis
 persimilis, Diadema ; Parhestina
 pertinax, Papilio ; Phlebodes
 petalus, Papilio ; Thestor
 petosiris, Deudorix ; Vadebra Moore [1884]
 petreus, Papilio ; Athena ; Marpesia ;
 Petreus

- phaedone, Danais ; Amaura ; Conoploea
 phaedra, Papilio ; Minois
 phaeidrus, Papilio ; Anops
 phaeidusa, Stalachtis ; Stalachtis
 phaenareta, Papilio ; Macroploea
 Phaenochitonia ; Hesperia Hübner
 phaeomallus, Zesius ; Zesius
 phaesyla, Cybdelis ; Cybdelis
 phaeton, Papilio ; Euphydryas
 phaetusa, Papilio ; Dryadula
 phakes, Poriskina ; Poriskina
 phalaenoides, Urbanus ; Achna ;
 Diphoridas ; Helias
 phalantha, Papilio ; Phalanta
 phalanthus, Papilio ; Molus
 phaleros, Papilio ; Cycnus
 phalia, Poritia ; Simiskina
 phanaeus, Eudamus ; Orthophoetus ;
 Pteroxyz
 Phanes ; Phanis
 Phanis ; Justinia ; Phanes
 pharea, Limnas ; Emesis [Illiger]
 Phareas ; Gynopsis
 phareus, Papilio ; Emesis [Illiger] ; Mesene
 Pharia ; Acropolis
 pharis, Pieris ; Lepteronia
 pharsalia, Cybdelis ; Antigonis ; Lincoya
 phaselis, Eudamus ; Sarmientoia
 Phasis ; Pseudocapys
 phasma, Zelotaea ; Zelotaea
 phegea, Papilio ; Elymniopsis
 phelina, Diophthalma ; Teratophthalma
 phemius, Itanus ; Itanus Doubleday
 phenarete, Ituna ; Ituna
 pherecydes, Papilio ; Megistanis Boisduval
 pheretes, Papilio ; Agriades ; Albulina ;
 Latiorina
 pheretima, Crocozona ; Crocozona
 pheretima, Deudorix : Vadebra Moore, [1884]
 phidias, Hesperia ; Leptomyrina
 phidias, Papilio ; Pachyrhopala ;
 Pyrrhopyge ; Tamyrus
 phidippus, Papilio ; Amathusia ; Ategana ;
 Mitocerus ; Moera ; Thoraessa
 phidon, Papilio ; Thracides
 phidyle, Cyclosemia ; Mimia
 phigalia, Hesperia ; Patasingha
 Philaethria ; Metamandana
 philander, Pamphila ; Andronymus
 Philareta ; Chazara
 philemon, Papilio ; Anastrus ;
 Brachycoryne ; Ephyriades ;
 Leucochimona
 philenor, Papilio ; Laertias
 philetis, Papilio ; Perichares
 philocles, Papilio ; Mesosemia
 philoclessa, Mesosemia ; Mesosemia
 philoctetes, Papilio ; Antirrhaea
 philomela, Euploea ; Bahora
 philomela, Papilio ; Ypthima
 philomela, Ypthima ; Ypthima
 philoxenus Gray, Papilio ; Byasa
 philoxenus Esper, Papilio ; Byasa
 phineus, Papilio ; Phemiades
 Phirdana ; Ravadeba
 phisara, Satarupa ; Gerosis
 phlaeas, Papilio ; Lycaena Fabricius ;
 Lycia ; Migonitis Sodovskii ; Rumicia
 phlegethon, Felderia ; Cynitia ; Felderia
 Semper
 phlegia, Papilio ; Stalachtis
 phlomidis, Hesperia ; Platygynathia
 Phocides ; Erycides
 phocides, Hesperia ; Bindahara
 phocus, Papilio ; Nascus
 phoebe, Papilio ; Cincidia
 Phoebis ; Prestonia
 phoedica, Eurygona ; Eurygona
 Phoedinus ; Anaperus ; Caicella
 phoedon, Papilio ; Amaura ; Berethis ;
 Conoploea
 phoenice, Eudamus ; Paradros
 phoenicicola, Pseudosarbia ; Pseudosarbia
 phoenicurus, Polyommatus ; Phoenicurusia
 pholeus, Papilio ; Thestius
 pholoe, Daedalma ; Catargynnis ;
 Pseudomaniola Röber
 pholus, Parnara ; Pudicitia
 phoronea, Pronophila ; Thiemeia
 Phrissura ; Udaiana
 phryne, Papilio ; Phryne ; Triphysa
 Phryne ; Triphysa ; Zelima
 phryxus, Arhopala ; Arhopala
 phthia, Eutocus ; Eutocus
 Phyciodes ; Ecesia
 phyleus, Papilio ; Euthymus ; Hylephila
 phyllodoce, Salacia ; Salacia ; Scada
 Phyllophasis ; Sideronidia
 phyllus, Papilio ; Vettius
 physcella, Hesperia ; Eutychide
 piassus, Lycaena ; Phaedrotes
 picanini, Parnara (?) ; Platylesches
 piera, Papilio ; Haetera ; Oreas Hübner,
 [1807] ; Pselna
 Piercolias ; Andina ; Trifurcula
 Pierella ; Antirrhaea

- Pieriballia ; Neogeia
 pieris, Pyrrhopuga [sic] ; Croniades
 Pieris Schrank ; Andropodium ; Danaus
 Oken ; Ganoris ; Mancipium Hübner, [1806] ; Mancipium Hübner, [1807] ;
 Pieris Hübner ; Pontia ; Tachyptera
 pierus, Papilio ; Aloëides
 pigmalion, Papilio ; Erycides
 pigmentaria, Aphysoneura ; Aphysoneura
 pigerator, Amphidecta ; Amphidecta
 Pigritia ; Heringia ; Pigritina
 Pigritina ; Heringia ; Pigritia
 pillaana, Caprona ; Caprona ; Stethotrix
 pimplea, Cynthia ; Zethera
 pinwilli, Plesioneura ; Pintara
 ponia, Pyrrhopuga ; Amenis
 pipleis, Papilio ; Eucalia ; Esoptria ;
 Hypolimnas
 pirithous, Papilio ; Langia ; Raywardia ;
 Syntarucus
 pirus, Pholisora ; Piruna
 Pistoria ; Mambara
 pita, Loxura ; Yasoda de Niceville
 Pithecopus ; Zizula
 pixe, Limnas ; Limnas Boisduval ; Lynnas
 Placilla ; Kirrodesa
 Planema ; Bematistes
 plateni, Amathusia (Pseudamathusia) ;
 Zeuxamathusia
 platon, Conognathus ; Conognathus ;
 Garga ; Neonomia
 platyptera, Pseudolycaena ; Micandra
 plebeia, Parnara ; Milena
 Plebejus ; Plebeius ; Polyommatus ;
 Rusticus Hübner, [1806]
 Plesioneura ; Notocrypta
 Plestia ; Zestusa
 plexippus, Papilio ; Danaida ; Danaus
 Latreille ; Danaus Kluk ; Festivus ;
 Limnas Hübner, [1806], (Tentamen)
 Poletzia ; Systole
 plumbago, Achlyodes ; Plumbago
 pluricauda, Monile ; Monile
 plurilimbata, Thermoniphas ;
 Thermoniphas
 plutargus, Hesperia ; Caria
 plutia, Pyrrhopuga [sic] ; Tarsoctenus
 pluto, Erebia ; Percnodaimon
 pluto, Papilio ; Percnodaimon
 pluto, Percnodaimon ; Percnodaimon
 pluto, Vanessa ; Mylothrites
 poaoensis, Pamperis ; Pamperis
 podalirius, Papilio ; Iphiclides ; Podalirius
 poesia, Pronophila ; Pedaliodes
 poete, Argus ; Luthrodes
 poeyi, Appias ; Glutophrissa
 poggei, Hesperia ; Sloperia ; Syrichtus
 polibetes, Papilio ; Parrhasius
 politæ, Haetera ; Dulcedo
 polybius, Hesperia ; Dysenius ; Phocides
 polycarmes, Papilio ; Memphis
 polychloros, Papilio ; Eugenia ;
 Nymphalis Kluk
 polycletus, Papilio ; Hypochrysops ;
 Miletus
 polyctor, Papilio ; Sarbaria
 polyctor, Purgus [sic] ; Polyctor
 polydamas, Papilio ; Battus ; Ithoballus
 Polydorus ; Atrophaneura
 polydorus, Papilio ; Polydorus
 polyeustes, Papilio ; Byasa
 Polygonia ; Eugenia
 Polygonus ; Nennius
 Polymastus ; Junea
 polymnia, Papilio ; Epimetes ; Heliconius
 Latreille ; Hymenitis [Illiger] ;
 Mechanitis Fabricius ; Nereis Hübner,
 [1806], (Samml. exot. Schmett.) ; Nereis
 Hübner, [1806], (Tentamen)
 polynice, Papilio ; Eurhinia ; Rhinopalpa
 Polyommatus ; Lycaena Fabricius
 polysticta, Anisochoria ; Anisochoria
 polytes, Papilio ; Heterocreon ; Menelaides
 Polyura ; Eriboea ; Eulepis Scudder ;
 Murwareda ; Pareriboea
 polyxena, Papilio ; Euphraxis ; Thais ;
 Zerynthia Ochsenheimer
 polyxo, Pedaliodes (?) ; Steremnia
 pompeius, Hesperia ; Pompeius
 pompeius, Papilio ; Priamides
 pompeus, Papilio ; Pompeoptera
 Pontia ; Leucochloe ; Mancipium Hübner,
 [1807] ; Oreas Hübner, [1807] ;
 Potamis Hübner, [1807]
 pontis, Chilades (?) ; Orthomiella
 populi, Papilio ; Limenitis ; Najas Hübner,
 [1806] ; Nympha ; Nymphalus
 poppea, Papilio ; Mylothris
 porphyron, Euryphene ; Euryphura
 portia, Dysmathia ; Dysmathia
 porus, Hesperilla ; Halpe
 posticalis, Cleis ; Cleis
 Potamanax ; Potamanaxas
 Potamanaxas ; Potamanax
 Potamis Hübner, [1806] ; Apatura
 Fabricius

Potamis Hübner, [1807] ; Morpho
Fabricius ; Oreas Hübner, [1807]
Potanthus ; Padraona
potrillo, Thanaos ; Cabares
poultoni, Pseudoliolaus ; Pseudoliolaus
Poultonia ; Ebepius
powesheik, Hesperia ; Oarisma ;
Paradopaea
praecia, Pyrrhopuga [sic] ; Tarsoctenus
praeclarus, Joiceya ; Joiceya
Praetaxila ; Holodesmus ; Sospita
praslini, Limenitis ; Hamadryodes
pratorum, Callerebia ; Loxerebia
pravara, Athyma ; Chendrana
Praxis ; Xispia
prema, Erycina ; Alesa
premnas, Hesperia ; Wallengrenia
Prenes ; Panoquina
priamus, Papilio ; Ornithoptera ;
Ornithopterus ; Priamoptera
priassus, Papilio ; Brachycneme ; Entheus ;
Peleus
primaria, Aconthea ; Aconthea ; Adolias
princeps, Emesis ; Hyporion
Princeps ; Orpheides
pringlei, Rhaphiceropsis ; Rhaphiceropsis
prittwitti, Apaustus ; Adopaeoides ;
Neadopaea
probetor, Papilio ; Symmachia Hübner
probetrix, Symmachia ; Symmachia
Hübner
procas, Papilio ; Brontiades ; Cabirus
prochyta, Pronophila ; Mygona Thieme
procris, Heteropterus ; Adopaeoides ;
Copaeodes
procris, Papilio ; Moduza ; Procris
Prodryas Reuss ; Protodryas
Prodryas Scudder ; Prodryas Reuss
progne, Papilio ; Grapta
prola, Pandora ; Panacea ; Pandora
prominens, Lampides ; Nacaduba
pronoe, Papilio ; Syntega
Pronophila ; Lasiophila ; Mygona
Westwood
pronophila, Steroma ; Pseudosteroma
propertius, Hesperia ; Propertius
propylea, Pronophila ; Proboscis
prorsa, Papilio ; Araschnia
proserpina, Coliates ; Coliates
proserpina, Euploea ; Deragena
proserpina, Papilio ; Brintesia ; Oreas
Hübner, [1806] ; Oreas Oken
protenor, Papilio ; Sainia

proterpia, Papilio ; Pyrisitia
Protesilaus ; Cosmodesmus
protesilaus, Papilio ; Cosmodesmus ;
Protesilaus
proteus, Papilio ; Eudamus ; Goniurus ;
Lyroptera ; Urbanus Hübner, [1807]
Prothoe ; Autonema
proto, Papilio ; Muschampia ; Sloperia ;
Syrichtus
protoclea, Goniloba ; Lophoides
Protodryas ; Prodrys Reuss
Protogenes ; Rächelia ; Vlasta
protogenia, Papilio ; Elymnias
protumnus, Papilio ; Arrugia ; Thestor
prusias, Pamphila ; Prusiana
pryeri, Lycaena ; Artopoetes
pryeri, Zeuxidia (Zeuxaltis) ; Zeuxaltis
psaphon, Charaxes ; Haridra
Pseudacraea ; Actinote ; Chloropoea
Pseuderchia ; Erchia
pseudolus, Papilio ; Cupido Schrank
Pseudomaniola Röber ; Catargynnis ;
Neomaniola
Pseudomaniola Weymer ; Catargynnis ;
Neomaniola ; Pseudomaniola Röber
Pseudonica ; Nica
Pseudopontia ; Globiceps ; Gonophlebia
Pseudothecla Nabokov ; Nabokovia
Pseudothecla Strand ; Erschoffia ;
Pseudothecla Nabokov
psidii, Papilio ; Heliconius Latreille ;
Thyridia
Psolos Semper ; Psolos Watson
Psolos Staudinger ; Psolos Watson
psyche, Papilio ; Arge
psylorita, Lycaena ; Kretania
Pteroteinon ; Tanyptera
Pteroxyz ; Orthophoetus
ptolomaeus, Hesperia ; Metacharis
Ptychopteryx ; Thespiea
puer, Cupido ; Cupido Schrank
puer, Papilio ; Cupido Schrank
puerta, Pronophila ; Oxeoschistus
pulasara, Adolias ; Tanaecia
pulchra, Argynnis ; Dicallaneura
pulchra, Argyronympha ; Argyronympha
pulchra, Paromia ; Paromia
pullata, Bolla ; Bolla
pulligo, Tagiades ; Psolos Semper ;
Psolos Watson
pulverulenta, Leucochitinea ; Lintneria
Edwards ; Plesiocera ; Systasea
pulvina, Hesperia ; Semalea

pumila, *Danais* ; *Phirdana*
 pumila, *Nymphidia* ; *Calephelis* ;
 Lephelisca
 pumilio, *Bigaena* ; *Bigaena*
 pumilio, *Papilio* ; *Gegenes*
 pumilus, *Chionobas* ; *Paroeneis*
 punctata, *Athyma* ; *Pseudohypolimnas*
 punctatissima, *Acraea* ; *Pardopsis*
 punctatus, *Plebeius* ; *Oboronias*
 punta, *Punta* ; *Punta*
 purendra, *Sarangesa* ; *Sarangesa*
 purreea, *Pamphila* ; *Cupitha*
 pusilla, *Homoeonympha* ; *Homoeonympha*
 pusilla, *Narope* ; *Naropina*
 pusio, *Ithomia* ; *Pseudoscada*
 puspa, *Polyommatus* ; *Acytolepis*
 puxillius, *pamphila* ; *Poanopsis*
 puziloi, *Thais* ; *Luehdorfia*
 pygas, *Nymphalis* ; *Catagramma*
 pygmaeus, *Papilio* ; *Gegenes*
 pylades, *Eudamus* ; *Cocceius*
 pylades, *Papilio* ; *Ailus* ; *Zelima*
 pylotis, *Pieris* ; *Glennia*
 pyracmon, *Nymphalis* ; *Paulogramma*
 pyralina, *Helias* ; *Gorgythion*
 pyranthe, *Papilio* ; *Catopsilia* ; *Murtia*
 pyrene, *Papilio* ; *Ixias* ; *Thestias*
 pyrete, *Ancyluris* ; *Ancyluris*
 pyretus, *Papilio* ; *Ancyluris*
Pyrgus ; *Pamphila* ; *Spilothyrus* ;
 Syrichtus ; *Urbanus* Hübner, [1806]
 pyrodiscus, *Lucia* (?) ; *Paralucia*
Pyronia ; *Pasiphana*
 pyrothoe, *Pontia* ; *Microzegris* ;
 Pyrothoia
 pyrrha Cramer, *Papilio* ; *Perrhybris*
 pyrrha Fabricius, *Papilio* ; *Perrhybris*
 pyrrhias, *Chrysophanus* (?) ; *Iophanus*
Pyrrhogrya ; *Corybas Boisduval* ; *Corybas*
 Westwood
 pyrrhus, *Papilio* ; *Eriboea* ; *Eulepis* ;
 Murwareda ; *Polyura*
 pyste, *Oeonus* ; *Oeonus*
Pythonides ; *Ate* ; *Quadrus*

quadrata, *Praxis* ; *Praxis* ; *Xispia*
 quadifenestrata, *Dicrosema* ; *Dicrosema*
 quadriplaga, *Lycaena* ; *Oreolyce*
 quercetorum, *Amblypodia* ; *Surendra*
 quercus, *Papilio* ; *Bithys* ; *Quercusia*

rabena, *Aterica* ; *Aterica*
Rachelia ; *Protogenes*
Rachelia ; *Vlasta*
racta, *Racta* ; *Racta*
radamanthus, *Papilio* ; *Danisepa*
raddei, *Diadema* ; *Aldania*
Radena ; *Arisbe*
radha, *Neptis* ; *Stabrobates*
radians, *Halpe* ; *Actinor*
radians, *Hesperia* ; *Choranthus*
radiata, *Esthemopsis* (?) ; *Voltinia*
rafflesia, *Hesperia* ; *Euschemon*
raffrayi, *Pieris* ; *Pseudohuphina*
rahria, *Cyrestis* ; *Chersonesia*
Ramburia ; *Warrenohesperia*
ranavalona, *Acraea* ; *Phanopeltis*
ranga, *Athyma* ; *Kironga*
ransonnetii, *Pterygospidea* ; *Abaratha*
raphaelis, *Thecla* ; *Bermania* ; *Coreana*
rara, *Procampta* ; *Procampta*
Rathinda ; *Cupido* Hübner
Ravadeba ; *Asthipa* ; *Bahora* ; *Phirdana*
ravindra, *Myrine* ; *Drupadia Distant* ;
 Drupadia Moore
regalis, *Mycalesis* ; *Mandarinia*
regalis, *Papilio* ; *Endymion* ; *Evenus*
regia, *Lycaena* ; *Philotes*
reginaldi, *Harpendyreus* ; *Harpendyreus*
Remella ; *Perimeles*
remus, *Hesperia* ; *Perimeles* ; *Remella*
repanda, *Netrocoryne* ; *Netrocoryne*
repens, *Repens* ; *Repens*
rex, *Papilio* ; *Melindopsis*
reynesi, *Satyrites* ; *Satyrites*
Rhadinoptera ; *Languida*
rammi, *Papilio* ; *Colias Fabricius* ;
 Earina ; *Eurymus* ; *Gonepteryx* ;
 Klotsius ; *Rhodocera*
rhea Cramer, *Papilio* ; *Sicyonia*
rhea Poda, *Papilio* ; *Sicyonia*
rhetenor Cramer, *Papilio* ; *Megamede* ;
 Panosmiopsis
rhetenor Westwood, *Papilio* ; *Panosmiopsis*
rhetus, *Papilio* ; *Rhetus*
rhexenor, *Paratrytone* ; *Paratrytone*
 Godman
Rhinopalpa ; *Eurhinia*
rhipheus, *Papilio* ; *Rhipheus* ; *Thaliura*
Rhodocera ; *Klotsius*
ribbei, *Pseudamathusia* ; *Pseudamathusia*
ricini, *Papilio* ; *Heliconius Latreille*
ridens, *Eudamus* ; *Ridens*
ridingsii, *Satyrus* ; *Neominois*

Riodina ; Erycina
 rivularis, Papilio ; Paraneptis
 roboris, Papilio ; Aurotis Kirby ;
 Laeosopis
 robusta, Cupidesthes ; Cupidesthes
 robusta, Sterosis ; Sterosis
 Rodinia ; Eurylicina
 roepstorffii, Tiruna ; Tiruna
 romulus, Iliana ; Iliana
 rosalis, Papilio ; Sais
 rosimon, Papilio ; Castalius
 rothschildi, Mimocastnia ; Mimocastnia
 rothschildi, Plastingia ; Prada
 roxus, Polyommatus ; Pycnophallium
 rubecula, Lychnuchus ; Koruthaialos
 rubella, Terias ; Kibreeta
 rubi, Papilio ; Licus ; Lycus
 rubidus, Chrysophanus ; Chalceria
 ruminiana, Thaites ; Thaites
 Rusalkia ; Oreas Felder & Felder
 ruscinonensis, Lachesis ; Lachesis
 rusina, Morpho ; Dasyophthalma
 Rusticus Hübner, [1807] ; Helicopis
 Fabricius
 Rusticus Hübner, [1807] ; Oreas Hübner,
 [1807]

sabadius, Hesperia ; Eagris
 sabadius, Thymele ; Eagris
 sabaeus, Psoralis ; Psoralis
 Sabania ; Parathyma
 sabina, Hesperia ; Sabina
 sabina, Papilio ; Yoma Doherty
 sacrator, Hesperia ; Sacrator
 saepestriata, Dipsas ; Japonica
 safitza, Mycalesis ; Monotrichitis
 saga, Durbania ; Durbanopsis
 sagana, Argynnis ; Damora
 sahadeva, Adolias ; Mahaldia
 saitis, Zipaetis ; Zipaetis
 sakuni, Petavia ; Petavia
 salatis, Papilio ; Salatis
 salius, Papilio ; Saliana
 sallei, Leucochitonies ; Atarnes
 sallei, Opsiphanes ; Caligo Boisduval ;
 Opsiphanes
 Sallya ; Crenis Boisduval
 salmoneus, Papilio ; Phasis ; Pseudocapys
 salome, Papilio ; Eurybia Oken ; Eurybia
 Latreille
 salonica, Ithomia ; Mcclungia

salsala, Nisoniades ; Iambrix
 salvinia, Ithomia ; Episcada
 sambulos, Mycalesis ; Dichothyris
 samio, Debis ; Debis
 samius, Lymanopoda ; Lymanopoda
 sanarita, Eucora ; Eucora ; Euorma ;
 Eucorna
 sanatana, Mycalesis ; Gareris
 Sancus ; Psolos Semper ; Psolos Staudinger ;
 Psolos Watson
 sandace, Zopyrion ; Zopyrion
 sandarac, Goniloba ; Asbolis
 sandaster, Pyrgus ; Alenia
 sanguinalis, Hesperia ; Haemactis
 sankara, Limenitis ; Bimbisara
 sao Bergstrasse, Papilio ; Syrichtus ;
 Powellia
 sao Hubner, Papilio ; Powellia ; Syrichtus
 sapho, Papilio ; Ajantis
 sapphira, Oreas ; Asterope
 saptiae, Hesperia ; Lychnuchoides
 sara, Papilio ; Sicyonia
 sarpedon, Papilio ; Chlorisses ; Dalchina ;
 Graphium ; Semicaudati ; Zetides
 Sarromia ; Lymanopoda
 sarthus, Polyommatus ; Sarthusia
 sassanides, Thecla ; Kollaris ; Superflua
 satrapes, Lexias ; Senadipa
 satricus, Lasiommata ; Rhaphicera
 Satsuma ; Ahlbergia ; Ginzia
 saturnus, Papilio ; Saturnus
 satwa, Isoteinon ; Gehenna ; Zographetus
 satyrina, Cirrochroa ; Algia
 satyrina, Lethe ; Tansima
 Satyrites ; Lethites
 Satyrodes ; Argus Scopoli 1777
 satyroides, Papilio ; Macusia
 satyrus, Eunogyra ; Eunogyra
 satyrus, Helias ; Timochreon
 savigny, Hesperia ; Acolastus
 saxicola, Parnara ; Brusa
 saxula, Halotus ; Halotus
 Scada ; Salacia
 scanda, Debis ; Rangbia
 Scelotrix ; Teleomorpha
 schoenbergi, Morphotearis ; Morphotearis
 schoenbergi, Schoenbergia ; Schoenbergia
 schoutedeni, Liptena (Tetrahantus) ;
 Lectiles
 schrenkii, Adolias ; Bremeria Moore
 schrenkii, Pronophila ; Aranda ; Ninguta
 scintillans, Leucochitonea ; Sostrata
 scolymus, Anthocharis ; Paramidea

Scopetes ; Capys
 scopula, Sithon ; Virgarina
 Scudderia ; Euvanessa
 scurra, Urbanus ; Paramimus
 scylla, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Elbella
 sebae, Damis ; Damis ; Danis
 sebaldus, Papilio ; Dyscophellus ; Dyscophus
 sebrus, Papilio ; Tiora
 segecia, Sospita ; Holodesmus ; Praetaxila ;
 Sospita
 selene, Papilio ; Clossiana
 selenus, Carystus ; Synapte
 selira, Deudorix ; Hysudra
 semamora, Hesperia ; Iton
 Semelia Doubleday ; Semelia Boisduval ;
 Semelia Erichson
 semiargentea, Eumesia ; Eumesia
 semiargus, Papilio ; Cyaniris ; Nomiades
 semihyalina, Oxynetra ; Oxynetra
 semire, Papilio ; Chloropoea ; Panopea
 semperi, Papilio ; Atrophaneura
 sempiternus, Achlyodes ; Echelatus
 sena, Goniloba ; Bibasis
 sennae, Papilio ; Colias Hübner
 separata, Apallaga ; Apallaga
 Sephisa ; Castalia
 sepulta, Cyllo ; Neocrinopsis
 seraphim, Thecla ; Gonerilia
 seraphina, Catargyria ; Catargyria
 serena, Papilio ; Telchinia
 sergestus, Papilio ; Talides
 sericina, Pseudopheles
 serpa, Heterochroa ; Heterochroa
 sertorius, Papilio ; Powellia
 servilia, Neomaenas ; Neomaenas ;
 Stibomorpha
 sesara, Xois ; Xois
 sesostris, Papilio ; Endopogon
 Setabis ; Arotes
 shawii, Mesapia ; Baltia
 shelleyi, Proteides ; Gamia
 sibyllina, Pseudacraea ; Pseudathyma
 sicelis, Debis ; Kirrodesa
 Sicyonia ; Scionia
 sida, Lucinia ; Autodea ; Lucinia
 Siderone Hübner ; Siderone Boisduval
 sidonis, Debis ; Sinchula
 sidus, Iolaus ; Epamera
 signata, Thecla ; Wagimo
 sihala, Lethe ; Hanipha
 sikkima, Megisba ; Pathalis
 silas, Anops ; Argiolas
 silas, Iolaus ; Argiolas

silenus, Papilio ; Myrina
 similis, Citrinophila ; Citrinophila
 similis, Papilio ; Arisbe ; Euploea
 Fabricius ; Radena
 simillima, Nacamsa ; Nacamsa
 simplex, Ancyloxypha ; Adopaeoides ;
 Neadopaea
 simplex, Erebina ; Erebina
 simplex, Megalopalpus ; Liptena
 simplex, Megalopalpus ; Megalopalpus
 simplicissima, Pamphila ; Mnasalcas
 simulina, Carystus ; Lindra
 sinapis, Papilio ; Leptidea ; Leptoria ;
 Leptosia ; Leucophasia
 Sincana ; Dravira
 Sinchula ; Harima
 sinensis, Lycaena ; Neolycaena
 sinensium, Limenitis ; Patsua
 singularis, Ithomia (Epileria) ; Epileria
 sinois, Talides ; Talides
 sinon Poda, Papilio ; Talides
 sinon Stoll, Papilio ; Talides
 sinope, Pandita ; Pandita
 sipylos, Myrina ; Hypolycaena
 sirene, Arotis ; Arotis
 sirene, Euptera ; Euptera
 sita, Neorina ; Sita
 sita, Thecla ; Dipsas
 siva, Adolias ; Acontia ; Neurosigma
 slateri, Papilio ; Menamopsis
 Sloperia ; Syrichtus
 smaragdina, Thecla ; Chrysozephyrus
 smaragdinus, Matapoides ; Matapoides
 smilacis, Thecla ; Mitoura
 smithii, Strabena ; Strabena
 socialis, Eucheira ; Eucheira ; Schatzia
 socrates, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Pyrrhopygopsis
 sodalis, Pamphila ; Sodalia
 sonorensis, Lycaena ; Philotes
 sophorae, Papilio ; Brassolis Fabricius
 sophronia, Vanessa ; Sea
 sordida, Apatura ; Chitoria
 sorya, Thecla ; Baspa
 spatiosa, Pyrrhopyga [sic] ; Yanguna
 speciosa, Athyma ; Sabania
 speciosa, Cupido ; Itylos
 speculum, Papilio ; Heteropterus
 sperthias, Hesperia ; Cephrenes
 Spilothyrs ; Carcharodus
 spilothyrs, Eudamus ; Hantana
 spindasoides, Aphneus ; Lipaphnaeus
 spini, Papilio ; Klugia ; Thecla ; Tuttiola
 splendens, Nais ; Nais

splendida, *Anaeomorpha* ; *Anaeomorpha*
squamistriga, *Pindis* ; *Pindis*
statilinus, *Papilio* ; *Neohipparchia*
statira, *Papilio* ; *Aphrissa*
statius, *Hesperia* ; *Serdia*
staudingeri, *Oboronias* ; *Oboronias*
staudingeri, *Plestia* ; *Plestia* ; *Zestusa*
staudingeri, *Pyrgus* ; *Reverdinia*
staurus, *Sarega* ; *Sarega*
stelenes, *Papilio* ; *Victorina*
Steropes ; *Carterocephalus*
steropes, *Papilio* ; *Cyclopides* ; *Merisella*
stictomenes, *Pamphila* ; *Vehilius*
stigmata, *Thanaos* ; *Aeromachus*
stigmaticus, *Anastrus* ; *Grais*
stilbe, *Erycina* ; *Argyrogramma* ;
Argyrogramma
Stimula ; *Watsoniella*
stoliczkania, *Lycaena* ; *Bryna*
storax, *Phlebodes* ; *Parphorus*
strabo, *Hesperia* ; *Catoclytus*
strephon, *Papilio* ; *Bithys*
striata, *Ismene* ; *Zehala*
striata, *Upolampes* ; *Upolampes*
striga, *Talides* ; *Moeris*
Strymon ; *Bithys* ; *Uranotes*
Strymonidia ; *Chattendenia* ; *Leechia Tutt*
stygne, *Papilio* ; *Marica*
Stygnolepis ; *Stygnus*
Stygnus ; *Stygnolepis*
styx, *Lithopsyche* ; *Lithodryas* ;
Lithopsyche
subalba, *Apatura* ; *Limina*
subcaerulea, *Apatura* ; *Sincana*
subcostulata, *Pamphila* ; *Papias*
subdita, *Euploea* ; *Mahintha*
subfasciatus, *Astictopterus* ; *Sancus*
subfasciatus, *Teracolus* ; *Ptychopteryx*
subfasciatus, *Teracolus* ; *Teracolus* ;
Thespia
sublivescens, *Tricosemia* ; *Tricosemia*
subpunctata, *Teriomima* ; *Teriomima*
subpunctuli, *Lerodea* ; *Panca*
subviridis, *Ametron* ; *Ametron*
subvittatus, *Cyclopides* ; *Ochus*
sucova, *Hesperia* (?) ; *Sucova*
sudra, *Mycalesis* ; *Dalapa*
sulphurea, *Maiva* ; *Maiva*
sulpitia, *Papilio* ; *Athyma* ; *Metamandana* ;
Metamorpha ; *Pantoporia* ; *Parathyma*
sumitra, *Plesioneura* ; *Gehlotia*
Sunias ; *Phlogris*
superans, *Drina* ; *Protantigius*

superba, *Ilerda* (?) ; *Semanga*
superbus, *Papilio* ; *Isamia*
Superflua ; *Kollaria*
sura, *Achlyodes* ; *Odontoptilum*
sura, *Zophoessa* ; *Zophoessa*
suradeva, *Melanitis* ; *Cyllogenae*
susanna, *Papilio* ; *Nerias*
swaha, *Satyrus* ; *Aulocera*
swainsoni, *Danais* ; *Andasena*
swerga, *Hesperia* (?) ; *Suada*
swinhoei, *Watsonia* ; *Stimula* ; *Watsonia*
Elwes & Edwards ; *Watsoniella*
syllius, *Ancistrocampta* ; *Ancistrocampta*
sylphis, *Temenis* ; *Bolboneura*
sylvanus, *Papilio* ; *Augiades*
sylvestris, *Papilio* ; *Adopaea* ; *Doricha* ;
Pelion
sylvia, *Papilio* ; *Minetra* ; *Parthenos*
syme, *Caligo* ; *Opoptera*
symethus, *Papilio* ; *Gerydus* ; *Miletus* ;
Symetha
Symmachia *Hübner* ; *Symmachia*
Sodovskii
symmomus, *Trapezites* ; *Trapezites*
Synchloe Doubleday ; *Chlosyne* ;
Coatlantona
Synchloe Hübner ; *Parapieris* ; *Synchloe*
Doubleday
Syntarucus ; *Langia* ; *Raywardia*
syphax [sic], *Zerythis* ; *Zerythis Lucas*
Syrichtus ; *Muschampia* ; *Sloperia*
syrichtus, *Papilio* ; *Syrichtus*
syrna, *Hesperia* ; *Megaleas*
Systasea ; *Lintneria Edwards* ; *Systaspes*

tadema, *Aterica* ; *Diestogyna* ; *Euryphene*
Taenaris ; *Hyades* ; *Tenaris*
tagale, *Mycalesis* ; *Nebdara*
tages, *Papilio* ; *Astycus* ; *Erynnis* ;
Nisoniades ; *Thanaos* ; *Thymale* ;
Thymele
tagis, *Papilio* ; *Phyllocharis*
Tajuria ; *Remelana Distant*
talus, *Papilio* ; *Teleonus*
tamatavae, *Satyrus* ; *Strabena*
tamerlana, *Polycaena* ; *Polycaena*
tamyroides, *Eudamus* ; *Marella*
Tanyptera ; *Pteroteinon*
tapaja, *Necyria* ; *Catagrammina*
taprobana, *Danais* ; *Chittira*
tarquinius, *Hesperia* ; *Feniseca*

Tasinga ; Itanus Felder (C.)
 tasmanicus, Hesperilla ; Pasma
 Tatisia ; Parathyma
 taurione, Eunice ; Amycla ; Eunice
 tauropolis, Pronophila ; Dioriste
 tavoyanus, Papilio ; Menamopsis
 Taxila ; Laxita
 taxila, Thecla ; Neozeprhyrus
 tebeta, Taxila ; Zarax
 tecmesia, Hypanartia ; Hypanartia
 Tenorhinus ; Tenorhinus
 Teinopalpus ; Teinoprosopus
 telamon Donovan, Papilio ; Sericinus
 telamon Linnaeus, Papilio ; Sericinus
 telata, Cobalus ; Monca
 telchinia, Adolias ; Kirontisa
 telearchus, Papilio ; Euploeoopsis ;
 Isamiopsis
 teleboas, Argynnus ; Srichimesta
 telegone, Diophtalma ; Diophtalma
 Telegonus ; Astraptes
 telicanus, Papilio ; Langia ; Raywardia ;
 Syntarucus
 Telipna ; Liptena
 Tellervo ; Hamadryas Boisduval
 temesa, Symmachia (?) ; Iaspis
 temesa, Thecla ; Iaspis
 Tenaris ; Taenaris
 tenellus, Lemonias ; Zabuella
 tenera, Mesosemia (Perophthalma) ;
 Perophthalma
 teneta, Taxila ; Laxita
 Tenorhinus ; Oxypalpus Holland ;
 Tenorhinus
 tenuisquamosa, Hypocysta ; Hyalodia
 tepahi, Emesis ; Saribia
 terambus, Polyommatus ; Theope
 Doubleday
 terea, Euterpe ; Euterpe
 tereas, Papilio ; Euterpe
 tereas, Pieris ; Archonias
 Terias ; Heurema Herrich-Schaeffer, 1867 ;
 Leucidia Doubleday ; Teria
 terpsicore, Papilio ; Pareba ; Telchinia
 terricola, Phaedra ; Phaedra
 tessellata, Niphanda ; Niphanda
 tessellum, Papilio ; Tuttia
 tethys, Pyrgus ; Catodaulis ; Daimio
 Tetragonus ; Cleosiris
 tetrastigma, Ceratrichia ; Tricosemeia
 tettensis, Abantis ; Abantiades ; Abantis
 teucer, Papilio ; Caligo Hübner
 teuta, Adolias ; Bassarona

teutas, Erycides ; Hypocryptothrix
 textor, Pyrgus ; Stomyles
 thaidina, Armandia ; Armandia
 Thais ; Thaites ; Zerynthia Ochsenheimer
 thalia, Acrophthalma ; Pharia
 thalia, Acrophthalmia [sic] ; Acropolis
 thalia, Papilio ; Actinote
 thalia, Thecla ; Chattendenia ; Leechia
 Tutt ; Strymonidia
 thamar, Nereis ; Sicyonia
 Thanaos ; Lintneria Butler ; Thanatites ;
 Thanatos
 tharis, Oxylydes ; Eoxylydes de Niceville ;
 Eoxylydes Doherty ; Indoxylydes ;
 Marshallia
 Tharops ; Menander
 tharos, Papilio ; Phycodes
 tharytas, Hypolycaena ; Hypolycaena
 thauma, Euryphaedra ; Euryphaedra
 Thauria ; Morphindra
 Theagenes ; Eropus
 theanus, Papilio ; Trichonis
 theaphia, Oleria ; Scada
 Thecla ; Aurotis Dalman ; Aurotis Kirby ;
 Pseudalmenus ; Ruralis ; Zephyrus
 Thecliolia ; Felderia Tutt
 thelebe, Pronophila ; Mygona Westwood ;
 Pronophila
 thelephus, Papilio ; Echenais ; Elaphrotis
 themis, Najas ; Najas Hübner, [1807]
 themisto, Thiridia [sic] ; Methona
 theobene, Harma ; Harma
 theodora, Charis ; Chalodeta
 theonus, Lycaena ; Leptotes
 Theope Doubleday ; Theope Moore
 Theope Moore ; Anadebis ; Ethope
 theophrastus, Hesperia ; Tarucus
 therasia, Elodina ; Elodina
 thero, Papilio ; Phasis ; Pseudocapys
 thersamon, Papilio ; Thersamonia
 thesmia, Myrina ; Biduanda
 Thestor ; Tomares
 thestylis, Pieris ; Prioneris
 thetis, Papilio ; Anops ; Curetis
 thetis, Curetis ; Phaedra
 thetys, Papilio ; Athena ; Petreus ;
 Phaedra
 theudelinda, Ithomia ; Hypomenitis
 thia, Papilio ; Archon ; Doritis
 thielei, Timoconia ; Timoconia
 thirza, Anelia ; Synalpe
 thisbe, Papilio ; Panara
 thoas, Papilio ; Heraclides ; Thoas

Thorybes ; Lintneria Butler
 thrasibus, Hesperia ; Cycloglypha
 thraso, Urbanus ; Eantis
 thrax, Gegenes ; Pelopidas
 thrax, Papilio ; Erionota
 Threnodes ; Nahida
 thucydides, Hesperia ; Psalidopteris
 thuisto, Taxila ; Neotaxila
 thwaitesi, Megisba ; Megisba
 thwaitesi, Tapena ; Tapena
 thyia, Mucia ; Mucia
 Thymele ; Thymale
 Thymelicus ; Thymelinus
 thyonneus, Papilio ; Cyrestis ; Sykophages
 thyra, Papilio ; Chrysorychia
 Thyanota ; Thysanota
 thyrrhus, Toxidia ; Toxidia
 thyrsis, Papilio ; Gangara
 thysbe, Haematera ; Haematera
 thysbe, Papilio ; Nais
 Thysonotis ; Danis ; Hypojamides
 tiacellia, Hesperia ; Tiacellia
 tigrina, Ristia ; Ristia
 Timetes Doubleday ; Timetes Boisduval
 timoleon, Papilio ; Iraota
 timon, Papilio ; Tanuethira
 Tingra ; Liptena ; Pentila
 tipha, Papilio ; Corybas Boisduval ;
 Pyrrhogrya
 tiphus, Papilio ; Corybas Boisduval ;
 Corybas Westwood ; Pyrrhogrya
 tircis, Chamaelimnas ; Chamaelimnas
 tircis, Papilio ; Phryne ; Triphysa
 tiresias, Papilio ; Cupido Schrank
 tisiphone, Aricoris ; Aricoris
 tisiphone, Euterpe ; Eteona
 Tisiphone ; Tithorea
 tithia, Sironia ; Sironia
 tithone, Pyronia ; Pyronia
 tithonus, Papilio ; Pyronia
 Tithorea ; Elzunia
 titicaca, Lycaena ; Itylos ; Parachilades
 tityrus, Papilio ; Epargyreus ; Eridamus ;
 Lowelia ; Palaeoloweia ; Pyrrhopyge
 tmolis, Goniurus ; Eridamus
 tobleri, Euploea ; Pramesta
 todara, Surendra ; Zinaspa
 tomasia, Antirrhaea ; Tritelleuta
 Torynesis ; Mintha
 tosta, Tosta ; Tosta
 toxea, Eumenia ; Eumenia
 tractipennis, Arteurotia ; Arteurotia
 trajanus, Godartia ; Hypomelaena

trayja, Siproeta ; Siproeta
 treitschkei, Euplaea [sic] ; Saphara
 Trepsichrois ; Eudaemon
 triarius, Papilio ; Triariia
 trichoneura, Pterygospideia ; Mooreana
 tricordatus, Corades ; Panarche
 tricuspidata, Dichelura ; Dichelura ; Jera
 trifasciata, Leucochitonea ; Timochares
 Trifurcula ; Andina ; Piercolias
 trimacula, Lethe ; Choranesa
 trimeni, Cooksonia ; Cooksonia
 triops, Papilio ; Ascanides
 Triphysa ; Phryne
 triphysina, Lycaena ; Palaeophilotes
 tripunctata, Hesperia ; Megistias
 tripunctata, Hypoleucus ; Hypoleucus
 tripunctata, Loxura ; Yasoda Doherty
 tripunctus, Cobalus ; Cymaenes
 tristigmata, Lethe ; Kerrata
 tristis, Satyrus ; Spinantenna
 trite, Papilio ; Rhabdodryas
 tritogenia, Pontia ; Herpaenia
 Tritonia ; Epityches
 trochylus, Lycaena ; Freyeria
 troglodyta, Papilio ; Anaea ; Memphis ;
 Pyrrhanaea
 Trogonoptera ; Pompeoptera
 troilus, Papilio ; Pterourus
 tromba, Tromba ; Tromba
 tropicalis, Tingra ; Liptena ; Pentila ;
 Tingra
 tros, Troilides ; Troilides
 truncipennis, Cheritrella ; Cheritrella
 tryxus, Papilio ; Xenophanes
 tsita, Cyclopides ; Tsitana
 tulbaghia, Papilio ; Aeropetes ; Meneris
 tullius, Papilio ; Perophthalma
 Tumerepedes ; Tumerepedes
 Turanana ; Turanana
 Turanana ; Turanana
 turmada, Dion ; Turmada
 turnus, Papilio ; Caudati ; Euphoeades ;
 Jasoniades
 tutana, Erycina ; Aricoris ; Melanope
 Tuttiola ; Klugia
 tyana, Pellicia ; Hemipteris
 tyche, Delias ; Delias
 tympanifera, Cupitha ; Cupitha
 typhaon, Myscelus ; Azonax
 typhla, Oressinoma ; Ocalis Boisduval ;
 Ocalis Westwood ; Oressinoma
 tytia, Danais ; Caduga
 tytia, Papilio ; Nymula ; Synargis

ubaldus, Papilio ; Azanus
 ucubis, Uraneis ; Esthemopheles
 Udaina ; Phrissura
 Udranomia ; Hydraenomia
 ulla, Ithomia ; Pagyris
 ulunda, Astictopterus ; Psolos Staudinger
 ulipi, Potamis ; Dravira ; Sincana
 umber, Cobalus ; Typhedanus
 umbra, Papilio ; Bematistes
 umbraticola, Rhadinoptera ; Heringia ;
 Pigritia ; Pigritina
 undifera, Argyrocheila ; Argyrocheila
 undularis, Liptena ; Liptena ; Parapontia ;
 Telipna
 undularis, Papilio ; Elymnias
 unicolor, Baoris ; Idmon
 unicolor, Steropes ; Leptalina
 uniformis, Pamphila ; Mnasalcas
 urania, Papilio ; Taenaris
 Uranops ; Lysandra
 uranothauma, Thaumaina ; Thaumaina
 Urbanus Hübner, [1807] ; Eudamus ;
 Goniurus ; Lyroptera
 urticeae, Papilio ; Aglais
 urumelia, Adaluma ; Adaluma
 urvasi, Athyma ; Zabana
 usipetes, Euploea ; Hirdapa
 usta, Zizera(?) ; Una
 ustus, Antigonus ; Antigonus
 utilia, Ithomia ; Pseudoscarda

Vadebra Moore, 1883 ; Vadebra Moore
 [1884]
 vagabunda, Prolibythea ; Prolibythea
 Vagrans ; Issoria
 valens, Papilio ; Chrysilis
 valeria, Papilio ; Pareronia ; Valeria
 Valeria ; Pareronia
 valerius, Apaustus ; Euroto ; Morys
 Vanessa ; Ammiralis ; Cynthia ; Nymphalis
 Latreille ; Phanessa ; Pyrameis ; Vindula
 vanessoides, Elina ; Elina
 vanillae, Papilio ; Agraulis
 vardhana, Polyommatus ; Arletta ; Moorea
 varia, Petrelaea dana ; Petrelaea
 varians, Trapezites ; Miraja
 variegata, Hesperia ; Tellona
 variicolor, Pyrrhopgya [sic] ; Microceris
 varius, Anastrus ; Echelatus
 varuna, Papilio ; Pangerana
 varuna, Thecla ; Rapala
 vasava, Achlyodes ; Ctenoptilum

vashti, Danais ; Cadytis
 vasudeva, Elymnias ; Mimadelias
 vasuki, Rhinopalpa ; Yoma de Niceville
 vasuki, Yoma ; Yoma de Niceville ; Yoma
 Doherty
 vasutana, Ismena ; Burara
 veleda, Epeus ; Epeus ; Eprius
 venata, Terias ; Nirmula
 venilia, Papilio ; Acca
 venulius, Papilio ; Paiwarria
 venustus, Andinus ; Andinus ; Cordillana
 verhuelli, Colias ; Dercas
 verma, Satyrus ; Hermias
 veronica, Papilio ; Leucotricha
 verticalis, Hesperia ; Vertica
 vesta Cramer, Papilio ; Pareba
 vesta Fabricius, Papilio ; Pareba
 vestris, Hesperia(?) ; Euphyes
 vetula, Vanessa ; Thanatites
 vialis, Hesperia ; Amblyscirtes
 viator, Hesperia ; Phycanassa
 vibex, Thymelicus ; Hedone
 vibilia, Cethosia ; Semelia Boisduval ;
 Semelia Doubleday
 vibius, Astictopterus ; Xanthodisca
 victoriae, Ornithoptera ; Aetheoptera
 vidius, Narga ; Vidius
 vidura, Amblypodia ; Arrhenothrix ;
 Dacalana
 vigilans, Pseudonympha ; Stygionympha
 Vila ; Lonia ; Olina
 vincedoxici, Anosia ; Anosia
 vincula, Tagiades ; Scantilla
 vindonissa, Smerina ; Smerina
 Vindula ; Cynthia
 vininga, Liphyra ; Aslauga
 violetta, Calliploea ; Rasuma
 virbius, Papilio ; Cobalus
 virgata, Amathusia ; Pseudamathusia ;
 Syntegana
 virgata, Kopalates ; Kopalates
 virgaureae, Papilio ; Chrysoptera ; Heodes
 virgilia, Papilo ; Taygetis
 virginiensis, Erycina ; Calephelis ;
 Lephelisca
 virginius, Apaustus ; Virga
 virgo, Hypolycaena ; Pseudochliaria
 virgo, Pieridopsis ; Pieridopsis
 virgooides, Pseudochliaria ; Pseudochliaria
 viridiceps, Achlyodes ; Gorgopas
 vitellia, Papilio ; Biblis ; Didonis
 vitreus, Papilio ; Phanus
 vitrina, Danais ; Asthipa

vittatus, Isoteinon ; Baracus
 vitula, Limnas ; Cartea ; Orestias
 Vlasta ; Rachelia
 vulpecula, Telemiades ; Physalea
 vulpina, Hesperia ; Oenides
 vulpinus, Oileides ; Ablepsis

w-album, Papilio ; Chattendenia ;
 Edwardsia
 w-album var. eximia, Thecla ; Felderia Tutt
 w-album, Thecla ; Thecliolia
 walkeri, Ocybadistes ; Ocybadistes
 wallacei, Euploea ; Lontara
 waltoni, Callerebia ; Argestina
 wardii, Henotesia ; Henotesia
 watsoni, Teniorhinus ; Oxypalpus Holland ;
 Teniorhinus ; Teniorhinus
 Watsonia Elwes & Edwards ; Stimula ;
 Watsonia Tutt ; Watsoniella
 Watsonia Tutt ; Cyclopides
 Watsoniella ; Watsonia Elwes & Edwards
 webbianus, Polyommatus ; Cyclrius
 weberi, Satyrimima ; Satyrimima
 woolletti, Mimambrix ; Mimambrix

xanthapes, Niconiades ; Goniloba
 xanthaphes, Niconiades ; Niconiades
 xanthippe, Erycina (Chorinea) ; Chorinea
 xanthippe, Hesperia ; Sarbia
 xanthobasis, Vistigma ; Vistigma
 xanthobrunnea, Adelotype ; Adelotypa
 Xanthocleis ; Aprotopus ; Cleodis
 xanthostola, Ceratinia ; Garsauritis
 xanthus, Papilio ; Catoblepia
 xenodice, Lycaena ; Lycaena Hübner
 xicaque, Neonympha ; Paramacera ;
 Paramecera
 Xispia ; Praxis

yama, Zophoessa ; Patala
 Yasoda de Niceville ; Yoma de Niceville
 Yasoda Doherty ; Yasoda de Niceville ;
 Yoma de Niceville
 ygdrasilla, Parides ; Ascanides
 Yoma Doherty ; Yoma de Niceville
 Ypthimorpha ; Mashuna
 Yranea ; Chilargynnus
 yuccae, Eudamus (?) ; Megathymus
 yunnana, Arge ; Ledargia
 Yvretta ; Chaerephon

Zabana ; Parathyma
 zalates, Tigasis ; Tigasis
 zalmora, Pithecopa ; Neopithecopa ;
 Papua ; Parapithecopa
 zalmoxis, Papilio ; Icarus ; Iterus
 zamba, Pycina ; Pycina
 Zamboanga ; Parathyma
 zampa, Hesperia ; Lintneria Butler ;
 Lintneria Edwards ; Systasea
 zapatoza, Pronophila ; Lasiophila
 zarex, Cecrops ; Cecrops ; Cecropterus
 zavaleta, Ithomia ; Dismenitis
 zayla, Limenitis ; Parasarpa
 zeangira, Polystichtis ; Polystichtis
 zebra, Batelusia ; Batelusia
 zeleucus, Hesperia ; Tamyris
 Zelima ; Ailus
 zelinde, Oreas ; Tisiphone
 zelmira, Papilio ; Appias
 zena, Pamphila ; Zenonia
 zennara, Pisola ; Pisola
 zenon, Zampa ; Zampa
 zenonia, Pamphila ; Zenonia
 Zeonia ; Ethelida
 zephodes, Oileides ; Oileides
 zephus, Typhedanus ; Typhedanus
 Zephyrus ; Thecla
 zera, Achlyodes ; Zera
 Zerene ; Megonostoma
 Zeritis Boisduval ; Zerythis Lucas ;
 Zeritis Aurivillius
 Zerynthia Ochsenheimer ; Thais ;
 Zerynthia Hübner
 Zerythis Blanchard ; Zerythis Lucas
 Zestusa ; Plestia
 zethus, Lampides ; Cosmolyce ; Lampides
 zeurippa, Hypophylla ; Hypophylla
 zeus, Zela ; Zela
 zigomala, Zabirnia ; Zabirnia
 Zingha ; Monura
 zingha, Papilio ; Monura ; Zingha
 Zipaetis ; Zipoetes
 Zizula ; Pithecopa
 Zographetus ; Gehenna
 zohra, Cigaritis ; Cigaritis ; Zerythis Lucas
 zoilus, Papilio ; Hamadryas Boisduval ;
 Tellervo
 zonara, Pyrrhopyge ; Nosphistia
 zonia, Zonia ; Zonia
 zygia, Hesperia ; Mucia
 zygia, Lemonias ; Anatole ; Audre ; Lemonias
 Hübner, [1807] ; Lemonias [Illiger]
 zymna, Pentila ; Megalopalpus ; Pentila



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